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MEDICAL EDUCATION

AND THE

Regulation of the Practice of Medicine

IN THE

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

PREPARED BY THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, AND PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF THE BOARD.

REVISED AND CORRECTED TO MARCH 1ST, 1884.

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W. T. KEENER.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

So much interest attaches, at the present time, to the subject of Medical Education in this country, that the subscriber has been induced to apply to the ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH for permission to publish a revised and corrected edition of the section from the forthcoming Fifth Annual Report of the BOARD, entitled *Medical Education and the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine in the United States and Canada.*

This request the BOARD has acceded to, for the reason that the edition at the disposal of the BOARD will be entirely inadequate to supply the demand, already made from every part of this country and from abroad, for a work which is encyclopedic in its scope, character and execution.

W. T. K.

CHICAGO, MARCH 1ST, 1884.

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MEDICAL EDUCATION

AND THE

REGULATION OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

IN THE

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

In June, 1880, the Illinois State Board of Health appointed a committee to formulate a Schedule of Educational Requirements and Methods, by which to determine the good standing of medical colleges. This step was taken in order to enable the Board the better to discharge the duty devolved upon it by the Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Illinois; and by which Act the Board is directed to "issue certificates to all who furnish satisfactory proof of having received diplomas or licenses from legally-chartered medical institutions in *good standing*,"—such certificates being necessary to the legal practice of medicine in the State.

The following Schedule was prepared by the committee, and subsequently formally adopted by the Board, as the standard entitling to recognition, as the basis of qualification for practice in Illinois, any diploma *issued after the session of 1882–83:*

Minimum Requirements for a Medical College to be held in "Good Standing."

I. CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION TO LECTURE COURSES.

1. Credible certificates of good moral standing.

2. Diplomas of graduation from a good literary and scientific college, or high school. Or, lacking this,

3. A thorough examination in the branches of a good English education, including mathematics, English composition, and elementary physics or natural philosophy.

II. BRANCHES OF MEDICAL SCIENCE TO BE INCLUDED IN THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

1. Anatomy. 2. Physiology. 3. Chemistry. 4. Materia Medica

and Therapeutics. 5. Theory and Practice of Medicine. 6. Pathology. 7. Surgery. 8. Obstetrics and Gynecology. 9. Hygiene. 10. Medical Jurisprudence (Forensic Medicine).

III. LENGTH OF REGULAR OR GRADUATING COURSES.

1. The time occupied in the regular courses or sessions from which students are graduated shall not be less than five months, or twenty weeks each.

2. Two full courses of lectures, not within one and the same year of time, shall be required for graduation with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

IV. ATTENDANCE AND EXAMINATIONS OR QUIZZES.

1. Regular attendance during the entire lecture courses shall be required, allowance being made only for absences occasioned by the student's sickness, such absences not to exceed twenty per centum of the course.

2. Regular examinations or quizzes to be made by each lecturer or professor daily, or at least twice each week.

3. Final examinations on all branches to be conducted, when practicable, by competent examiners other than the professors in each branch.

V. DISSECTIONS, CLINICS AND HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE.

1. Each student shall have dissected during two courses.

2. Attendance during at least two terms of clinical and hospital instruction shall be required.

VI. THE TIME OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES.

This shall not be less than three full years before graduation, including the time spent with a preceptor, attendance upon lectures or at clinics and hospital.

VII. INSTRUCTION.

The college must show that it has a sufficient and competent corps of instructors, and the necessary facilities for teaching, dissections, clinics, etc.

Hereafter, diplomas of colleges whose educational requirements and methods fall below the above Schedule, will not be recognized as entitling their possessors to certificates from the ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF

HEALTH. This does not, however, affect the value of diplomas issued prior to the session of 1883–84.

In addition to the institutions (mainly fraudulent) listed on a subsequent page, as "not recognized by the ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH," there are a number of colleges, most of them reputable, concerning which the BOARD had not been called upon to decide previous to the adoption of the present standard. So that, while this list includes schools to whom recognition is absolutely refused under any standard, it does not imply that all others are recognized. In point of fact, the BOARD has not yet had occasion to fix the status of any school under the new requirements, and will not until after the close of the present session—that of 1883–84.

The standing of any medical college may, however, be readily determined—for the purposes of the Illinois Medical Practice Act—by comparing its curriculum of study and requirements with the Schedule of the BOARD above set forth.

In the following pages will be found the curricula of study and the requirements of all existing medical schools in the United States and Canada,* compiled from their respective announcements and other publications of recent date. This compilation differs from that heretofore published by the BOARD, in the omission of any direct statement concerning the recognition or non-recognition of the schools. The comparison above suggested will indicate this fact, and students intending to practice in Illinois, will do well to make this comparison for themselves. Unless their diplomas are from colleges in "good standing," as defined by the Schedule, the only other method which will entitle them to practice in this State, under the law, is by passing a satisfactory examination before the BOARD.

The Schedule of the ILLINOIS BOARD has been adopted by the Missouri State Board of Health, the Minnesota State Board of Medical Examiners, and the West Virginia State Board of Health. The Board of Censors of the Medical Association of Alabama also have its adoption under consideration.

The Directory of Institutions granting Medical Diplomas or Licenses in the United States and Canada, which was published in the Fourth Annual Report of the ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, has been carefully revised, added to, and brought up to date of announcements of 1883–84; and enlarged by prefixing, to the colleges in

*With the exception of the Manitoba College at Winnipeg, recently organized.

each State, the laws regulating the practice of medicine therein, together with comments by correspondents of the BOARD. Various other data, concerning extinct institutions; licensing bodies; preparatory, auxiliary and post-graduate schools; examining boards, etc., have also been added. At the close will be found a summary and various tabular statements.

NOTE.—The necessity for an index is obviated by the system of arrangement adopted, *i. e.*, the States in their alphabetical order, and the various institutions in their chronological order under each State, without regard to school of practice.

MEDICAL LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS

IN THE

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

ALABAMA.

Population, 1,262,505.* Number of physicians, 1,552.* Number of inhabitants to each physician, 813.

AN ACT to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama:

SECTION 1. That no person, except those proposing to practice some irregular system of medicine, shall be permitted to practice medicine in any of its branches or departments as a profession and means of livelihood in this State, without having obtained a certificate of qualification from some authorized board of medical examiners, as hereinafter provided.

§ 2. That no person shall be permitted to practice any irregular system of medicine in any of its branches or departments as a profession or means of livelihood, in this State, without having obtained a diploma or certificate of qualification in anatomy, physiology, chemistry and the mechanism of labor from some authorized board of medical examiners, as hereinafter provided.

§ 3. That the Board of Censors of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, organized according to the constitution of the said Medical Association of the State of Alabama, which was adopted at its annual meeting at the city of Tuscaloosa, in March, 1873, and the boards of censors of the several county medical societies which are in affiliation with the said Medical Association of the State of Alabama, and organized in accordance with the provisions of the constitution just mentioned, be and are hereby constituted the authorized Boards of Medical Examiners referred to in the first section of this act.

§ 4. That the standard of qualifications required of persons desiring to practice medicine in this State, together with the rules for the government of the authorized boards of medical examiners, shall be such as may be determined from time to time by the said Medical Association of the State of Alabama, in accordance with the provisions of its said constitution of 1873.

* Where not otherwise specified, the figures of population and number of physicians are those given in the U. S. Census, 1880.

§ 5. That every diploma or certificate of qualification authorizing any person to practice medicine in this State, which shall be issued by any authorized board of medical examiners, shall be presented to the probate judge of the county in which said person resides, who shall officially endorse the same, and seal it with the seal of the county, and who shall also cause a full and fair copy of the same to be made in a well-bound book to be kept for that purpose, and called the register of licensed practitioners of medicine, and for this service he shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar: *Provided*, that said Medical Association, nor any board of censors in affiliation with it, shall be allowed to charge any fee for any diploma or certificate of qualification which may be granted by it.

§ 6. That any person practicing medicine in this State in violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in the sum of not more than one hundred dollars for every such offense; and if the fine so imposed be not immediately paid, said person shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than one year for every such offense.

§ 7. That all persons who shall be legally engaged in the practice of medicine in any county of this State, before the organization of the board of medical examiners of said county, all persons who at any time have been legally engaged in the practice of medicine in this State, and who are now authorized to practice medicine in this State, shall be entitled to the certificate of the board of medical examiners, and to be inscribed in the register of licensed practitioners of medicine without examination as to qualification.

§ 8. That the provisions of this act shall take effect in any county of this State whenever the board of medical examiners for said county shall have been organized, as hereinbefore provided, and the fact of such organization officially communicated to the probate judge of said county by the board of censors of the Medical Association of this State.

§ 9. That none of the provisions of this act shall apply to females who now or may hereafter be engaged in the practice of midwifery: , *Provided*, said females practice no other branch or department of medicine.

§ 10. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 9, 1877.

Official authority is vested in the Board of Censors of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama. This board, elected by the Association, is composed of ten members, and controls the county boards of censors, which are elected by the county medical societies, and are composed of five members.

Jerome Cochran, M.D., President State Board of Censors, writes:

"The peculiarity of our system is that the diplomas of medical colleges confer no right to practice medicine in this State. Nothing does that except the certificate of one of our examining boards, based upon actual examination of the applicant.

"We have forty-three county boards and one State Board. The county boards examine graduates of reputable medical colleges only,

diplomas, however, serving only as a means for getting before the board. The State Board alone examines non-graduates.

"A few years ago we used to have a good many non-graduate applicants, but having learned that our examination means something, they have almost ceased to trouble us.

"The examinations are always partly written, and the county boards send these written examination papers up to the State Board; not that the Board can reverse the action of the county boards in any case, but if we find them doing their work in an unsatisfactory way, we do not hesitate to censure them and to publish the censure; and if any county board should continue refractory, we could and would dissolve such board.

"The examination of graduates by our county boards is not a mere form. During the last year they reported 40 applicants examined, and six of this number rejected. But even so, five of them were censured for lax examinations.

"Our State Association has been disciplined into the cohesiveness and efficiency of a regular army. With us the organized medical profession is on guard in every county to prevent violations of the law; while at the same time the constant supervision of the State Board holds the county boards up to a high standard. . . .

"All persons legally engaged in the practice of medicine in Alabama at the time of the passage of this act are continued in the enjoyment of that right under certain regulations. . . .

"All persons proposing to begin the study of medicine are examined by the county boards of censors in English grammar and literature, general and United States history, elements of arithmetic, geometry, inorganic chemistry and physics."

Under date December 19, 1883, Dr. Cochran adds that, since it devolves upon the examiners to determine the question of the standing of the colleges whose diplomas are presented to them, and since uniformity in this respect is desirable, the adoption of the Illinois schedule will be recommended at the next meeting of the State Association.

Medical College of Alabama.

Mobile, Ala. (Pop. 29,132)

Organized in 1859. The college was closed during the war and re-opened in 1868. There were no graduates during the years 1862–'3–'4–'5–'6–'7 and '8. The faculty embraces eight professors, three adjunct professors, three lecturers, and two demonstrators.

Course of Instruction: One course of five months' duration annually. Course extends over two years. Graded course of three years recommended but

not required. Lectures embrace anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica and general therapeutics, theory and practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and diseases of women and children, physical diagnosis and diseases of the chest, ophthalmology and otology, histology and microscopic examination of urine, hospital and out-door clinics, practical anatomy, one course. Weekly quizzes on anatomy and chemistry.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none. For graduation: (1) age, twenty-one years, (2) good moral character, (3) three years' study, (4) attendance on two full courses of lectures, (5) pass before the members of the faculty a satisfactory examination, (6) a thesis on some medical subject.

FEES: Matriculation, $5.00. Lectures, including hospital, $75.00. Dissecting, $10.00. Graduation, $25.00.

STUDENTS: No information received concerning the number of matriculates, except the session of 1882–83, when there were 47. Number of graduates, session of 1877–78, 18; 1878–79, 18; 1879–80, 20; 1880–81, 22; 1881–82, 21; 1882–83, 16.

Percentage of graduates to matriculates, session of 1882–83, *thirty-four*.

REMARKS: The first four weeks of the lecture course are devoted to elementary topics, and attendance during this period is not compulsory.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

Greensboro, Ala.

Organized in 1872. Extinct; last session closed in 1880.

ARIZONA.

Population 40,440. Number of physicians, 71. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 570.

AN ACT to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the Territory of Arizona.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics, in this Territory, unless such person shall have obtained a diploma regularly issued by a medical college properly and lawfully organized, and in good standing at the time of the issue of such diploma, or unless such person shall have obtained a license from a board of medical examiners legally existing at the time, and properly qualified to issue such license under the laws of the State, Territory or country where such board of examiners then existed. Such diploma or license must state that such person is qualified in the branches of that medical profession named in said diploma or license; provided, however, that a diploma or license that has been or that may hereafter be granted for a moneyed consideration or other article of value alone; and provided, further, that no diploma or license regularly issued, as hereinbefore stated, and which has been revoked or canceled by the medical college from which it was issued, or by the act of the Legislature of any State or Territory within which the same was granted, shall not be considered a sufficient qualification under this act.

§ 2. Every person engaged in the practice of medicine, surgery or obstetrics, shall register in the county recorder's office of the county where he is practicing

or intends to practice, in a book to be kept by the county recorder, his name, residence and place of birth, together with a true and correct copy of his diploma or license, as required by section 1 of this act. The person so registering shall subscribe and verify by oath or affirmation, before a person duly qualified to administer oaths, that the copy so registered is a true and correct copy of the original diploma or license in his possession, and that he is the identical person named in the original diploma or license, and that he has attended at least one full course of lectures in the medical college from which such diploma or license was issued, which affidavit is to be reduced to writing, and annexed to the copy required to be registered under the provisions of this act. The county recorder is to receive a fee of five dollars for each and every registration under this act, to be paid by the person so registering.

§ 3. Any person who has been in continuous practice of medicine, surgery or obstetrics in this Territory for five years previous to the passage of this act, is hereby authorized to pursue the same without compliance with the above sections.

§ 4. The provisions of this act shall not apply to persons who shall prescribe for the sick, or practice obstetrics in any town, village or settlement in which there is no regularly educated and licensed physician practicing.

§ 5. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 6. * * * * All acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

§ 7. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after May 1, 1881.

ARKANSAS.

Population 802,525. Number of physicians, 1892. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 424.

An Act to regulate the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas:

Section 1. That hereafter no person shall practice medicine or surgery, or medicine and surgery, as a profession, in this State, without first being registered as a physician or surgeon, in the office of the clerk of the county court of some county in this State.

§ 2. Each county clerk in this State shall keep in his office a well-bound book, in which he shall register the names of all such persons as shall be lawfully qualified, as hereinafter provided, and who shall apply for registration as physicians and surgeons, or physicians or surgeons, with the date of such registration.

§ 3. That hereafter any person who may wish to practice as physician and surgeon, or either, in this State, shall be allowed to register as such, who shall file with the clerk of the county court of any county in this State a certificate of qualification signed by a majority of the county board of medical examiners of the county in which he or she offers to register: *Provided*, That no person shall be allowed to register as physician or surgeon until he or she shall have attained the age of twenty-one (21) years: *Provided further*, That any person living in a

county in which no board is organized, may apply to a board of some other county, or to the State Board.

§ 4. That immediately after the passage of this act, the county judge of each county in this State shall appoint for his county a board of medical examiners, consisting of three persons, who shall be citizens of such county and learned in the sciences of medicine and surgery, of good moral character, and duly registered under this act, who shall hold their offices until the first term of such county court, in the year 1882, at which time, and every four years thereafter, said board shall again be filled by appointment as above provided; and should a vacancy occur in said board at any time, the same shall be filled by appointment made by the county judge.

§ 5. That the members of said board shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take the official oath prescribed by the constitution of this State. That at the first meeting of the members of such board, after they shall have been appointed, preparatory to the transaction of the business assigned them under this act, they shall organize by electing one of their members as president and another as secretary. The regular meetings of such board shall be held quarterly, at the court house of the proper county, on the first Mondays in January, April, July and October in each year, and when so assembled, said board shall faithfully and impartially examine all such persons as shall appear before them for such purpose, touching their qualifications to practice medicine and surgery, or either; and all such persons as shall satisfy such board of examiners, or a majority of them, that he or she is twenty-one (21) years of age, of good moral character, and duly qualified, in knowledge and capacity, to practice medicine and surgery, or either, shall receive from such board a certificate of qualification as physician and surgeon, or either physician or surgeon, as the case may be; which certificate shall entitle such person to registration under the provisions of sections two (2) and three (3) of this act: *Provided always*, That such physician or surgeon shall be registered in the same county in which he or she was examined, except as provided in section ten (10) of this act: *Provided*, That any person desiring to be examined at any other than the time of the regular quarterly meeting, shall notify the president of the board of such desire, whose duty it shall be to assemble the board as soon as practicable, and examine such applicant.

§ 6. That the county clerk shall give to every person registered under this act a certificate of registration, over his signature and official seal, and such certificate shall authorize any such person to practice as a physician or surgeon, or both, as the case may be, in any county in this State. That the clerk shall receive, as his fee for all services required of him under this act, in each case, the sum of one and a half dollars ($1.50.)

§ 7. Any two members of said Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business, and each applicant for examination shall pay, in advance, to the Secretary, to be divided equally among the members of such board, the sum of six (6) dollars, which shall be their only compensation.

§ 8. Be it further enacted, That all physicians and surgeons, who have been continuously engaged in a reputable practice in this State for a period of five (5) years next before the passage of this act, shall not be required to undergo the examination herein provided for, but shall, upon satisfactory proof, before the county clerk, of such continuous practice, and the payment of the fee allowed that officer, be duly recognized. Females, who are now, or may hereafter, engage in the exclusive practice of midwifery, are exempted from the provisions of this act.

§ 9. That any person who shall prescribe or administer medicine for, or who shall in any manner treat diseases or wounds for pay, shall be deemed physicians and surgeons under this act.

§ 10. That immediately after the passage of this act the Governor shall appoint a State Board of Medical Examiners, consisting of five members, learned in the sciences of medicine and surgery, and of good moral character, and duly registered, who shall organize in the manner prescribed for county boards by this act, and shall hold their meetings at such times and places as the President may direct, for the purpose of the re-examination of any person, at his or her request, who has been refused registration by any county board; and if, upon such re-examination, such person shall be found qualified to practice medicine or surgery, said State Board shall grant to him or her a certificate accordingly, which certificate shall entitle the person so receiving it to be registered as provided in this act, in any county in this State. Such applicant shall pay the State Board a fee of five dollars: *Provided*, That no person desiring to practice medicine under this act shall be excluded therefrom on account of any particular system or school of medicine that he may desire to practice.

§ 11. Any person who shall hereafter engage in the practice of medicine and surgery, or either, in this State, without being registered under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, in any court having jurisdiction under the laws of this State, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars. And each day said physician shall practice medicine, without being registered, as hereinbefore required, shall be deemed a separate offense.

§ 12. That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage, for the purpose of the appointment and organization of the boards herein provided for; but no physician or surgeon shall be in violation of this act if he or she shall comply with the provisions thereof at or before the regular meeting of the county board, in July of the year 1881.

Approved March 9, 1881.

J. A. Dibrell, Jr., M.D., Little Rock, Secretary State Board of Health, writes:

"In 1881 an act to regulate the practice of medicine was passed by the Legislature. It was thought if the act was made non-retroactive, that we could in the future secure the passage of a better act and with more strict requirements. The act, therefore, as it now exists, was regarded by its friends only as a basis for future legislation, and that after the status of non-graduates was established by law, there would be but little opposition to the passage of a new and better act. A bill of this kind passed the Senate but failed in the House this year. It provided that all practitioners should be graduates of reputable medical colleges.

"In my judgment this is the only correct standard, and a competent board should also be appointed to pass upon the diplomas and determine whether or not they are from reputable schools.

"The present act, imperfect as it is, has doubtless deterred many

from practicing medicine, but I know of many instances where it has been evaded by applicants, who, having been rejected by their county board, instead of appealing to the State Board, as provided by law, for re-examination, would travel around from one county to another until they finally secured the necessary certificate.

"Another very great defect is that the county boards are appointed by the county judges, who are not always competent to judge whether or not a physician is 'learned in the sciences of medicine and surgery,' and hence these boards are, in very many instances—I cannot tell how many—made up of the very kind of men the law would exclude from practice."

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

Little Rock, Ark. (Pop. 13,138.)

Organized in 1879. First class graduated in 1880. Classes have graduated each subsequent year. The faculty embraces eight professors, one demonstrator and seven lecturers.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One graduating term of five months' duration annually. A three years' graded course is recommended, but not required. Lectures embrace practice of medicine, institutes and practice of surgery, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, general, descriptive and surgical anatomy, materia medica, therapeutics, hygiene, botany, institutes of medicine, clinical surgery, dermatology, medical chemistry, toxicology, ophthalmology, otology, genito-urinary diseases, physical diagnosis, oral surgery.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none. For graduation: (1) age, twenty-one years; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) attendance on two full courses of lectures; (5) satisfactory examination; (6) thesis on some medical subject, or report of clinic.

FEES: Matriculation (paid once only,) $5.00. Annual fee, $50.00. Demonstrator, $5.00. Hospital, $5.00. Graduation, $25.00.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Per cent.
1879–80	22	1	4.6
1880–81	32	10	31+
1881–82	36	5	14—
1882–83	32	4	12.5

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past four years, *seventeen*.

CALIFORNIA.

Population, 864,694. Number of physicians, 1,851. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 467. The last Official Register (for the year 1883) gives the total number of licensed physicians as 1,895; of

which the regular board licensed 1,440, the eclectic board, 266, and the homœopathic board 189.

AN ACT to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of California.

[The following sections of two acts to regulate the practice of medicine—the original act, approved April 3, 1876; the act of amendment, approved April 1, 1878—are still in force.]

[SECTION 1—*Amendatory Act.*] Every person in this State practicing medicine or surgery in any of its departments, shall possess the qualifications required by this act. Every such person shall present his diploma to one of the boards of examiners herein named, together with the affidavit mentioned in this act. If the board shall find all the facts required to be stated in said affidavit to be true, the board of examiners shall issue its certificate to that effect, signed by all the members thereof, and sealed with the seal of the board, and such certificate shall be conclusive as to the rights of the person named therein, to practice medicine and surgery in any part of this State.

[§ 2—*Amendatory Act.*] The Medical Society of the State of California, the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California, and the California State Homœopathic Medical Society, corporations organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of this State, and no other corporation, society, persons or person, shall appoint annually a board of examiners, consisting of seven members, who shall hold their office for one year, and until their successors shall be chosen. The examiners so appointed shall go before a district or county judge and make oath that they are regular graduates, and that they will faithfully perform the duties of their office. Vacancies occurring in a board of examiners shall be filled by the society appointing it, by the selection of alternates or otherwise. The boards of examiners now organized or existing under and by virtue of their appointments by the aforesaid societies, shall continue to act as such boards until their successors are appointed at the next annual election.

[§ 3—*Original Act.*] The board of examiners shall organize within three months after the passage of this act. They shall procure a seal, and shall receive, through their secretary, applications for certificates and examinations. The president of each board shall have authority to administer oaths, and the board take testimony in all meetings relating to their duties. They shall issue certificates to all who furnish satisfactory proof of having received diplomas or licenses from legally chartered medical institutions in good standing. They shall prepare two forms of certificates, one for persons in possession of diplomas or licenses, the other for candidates examined by the board. They shall furnish to the county clerks of the several counties a list of all persons receiving certificates. In selecting places to hold their meetings, they shall, as far as reasonable, accommodate applicants residing in different sections of the State, and due notice shall be published of all their meetings. Certificates shall be signed by all the members of the board granting them, and shall indicate the medical society to which the examining board is attached.

[§ 3—*Amendatory Act.*] Said board of examiners shall examine diplomas as to their genuineness, and if the diploma shall be found genuine as represented, the secretary of the board of examiners shall receive a fee of five dollars from each graduate or licentiate, and no further charge shall be made to the applicant; but if it be found to be fraudulent, or not lawfully owned by the possessor, the board shall be entitled to charge and collect twenty dollars of the applicant presenting

such diploma. The applicant shall accompany his diploma with an affidavit stating that he is the lawful possessor of the same; that he is the person therein named; that the diploma was procured in the regular course of medical instruction, and without fraud or misrepresentation of any kind; and that the medical institution granting the diploma had, at the time of the granting the same, a full corps of medical instructors, and was, at the said time, a legally incorporated institution, actually and in good faith engaged in the business of medical education, and in good standing as a medical institution, and that the applicant had complied with all the requirements of said institution. Such affidavit may be taken before any person authorized to administer oaths, and the same shall be attested under the hand and official seal of such officer, if he have a seal. In addition to such affidavit, the board of examiners may hear such further testimony as in their discretion they may deem proper to hear as to the verification of any such diploma, or as to the identity of the person named therein, or as to the manner in which any such diploma was procured. And if it should appear from such testimony that any fact stated in said affidavit is untrue; the application of such person for a certificate shall be rejected. None of said boards shall entertain an application which has been rejected by another of said boards, nor shall any rejected application be renewed until at least one year after the action of the board rejecting the same.

[§ 4—*Amendatory Act.*] The boards of examiners must refuse certificates to individuals guilty of unprofessional conduct. But before any such refusal, the applicant must be cited, by a citation signed by the secretary of the board and sealed with its seal, to appear before the board at a time and place certain for the purpose of being heard as to such unprofessional conduct. Said citation shall notify the applicant of the time and place where and when the matter of said unprofessional conduct shall be heard, the particular unprofessional conduct with which the applicant is charged, and the applicant shall then and there appear in person, and attended with such witnesses to testify on his behalf as he may desire, or default will be taken against him, and his application for a certificate refused. The attendance of witnesses at such hearing shall be compelled by subpenas issued by the secretary of the board under its seal: and said secretary shall in no case refuse to issue any such subpena on a fee of fifty cents being paid him for each subpena. Said citations and said subpenas shall be served in accordance with existing provisions of law as to the service of citations and subpenas generally. At such hearing witnesses shall be examined on the part of the board and on the part of the applicant as to the fact of the applicant having been guilty of the conduct set out in the citation; and either side may examine medical experts as to whether such conduct is unprofessional; and if it appears to the satisfaction of the board that the applicant is guilty of said unprofessional conduct, no certificate shall be issued to him. But no application shall be refused on the ground of unprofessional conduct, unless the applicant has been guilty of unprofessional conduct within one year next preceding his application. If any holder of a certificate be guilty of unprofessional conduct, his certificate must be revoked by the board granting it; but no such revocation shall be valid without said holder being cited to appear, and the same proceedings be had as is hereinabove provided in this section, in case of refusal to grant a certificate. Whenever a certificate is revoked, the secretary of the board revoking the same shall certify, under the seal of the board, to the county clerk of the county in which the person whose certificate has been revoked is at the time of said revocation practicing his profession, and said clerk shall thereupon write on the margin or across the face of his register of the certifi-

cate of such person the fact of such revocation, signing his name thereto, and shall file in his office said certificate of revocation. Each of said boards may, from time to time, adopt such rules as may be necessary to the orderly conduct of all the proceedings taken and had before it. It shall be the duty of the secretaries of the respective boards to notify the secretaries of all other boards provided for under this act, of all applicants to whom licenses may have been refused, together with the reasons of such refusal by such boards.

[§ 10—*Original Act.*] In all cases of refusal or revocation of a certificate, the applicant may appeal to the body appointing the board.

[§ 9—*Amendatory Act.*] Should either of the said boards issue a certificate to any person whose application for a certificate has been previously rejected by another of the said boards within one year after the rejection of said application, then, in such case, the certificate issued as aforesaid to said rejected applicant shall be null and void and of no effect.

[§ 8—*Amendatory Act.* Any person assuming to act as a member of a board of examiners, under this act, or under the act to which this act is supplemental and amendatory, and who shall sign or subscribe, or issue or cause to be issued, or seal or cause to be sealed, a certificate authorizing any person to practice medicine or surgery in this State, except the person so acting and doing be appointed by one of the societies mentioned in section two of this act, or be authorized so to do by a board of examiners appointed by one of the societies mentioned in section two of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than three hundred and sixty-five days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 5—[*Original Act.*] All examinations of persons not graduates or licentiates shall be made directly by the board, and the certificates given by the boards shall authorize the possessor to practice medicine and surgery in the State of California; but no examination into the qualifications of persons not holding diplomas or licenses shall be made after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-six. After that date no certificates shall be granted by them, except to persons presenting diplomas or licenses from legally-chartered medical institutions in good standing.

§ 8—[*Original Act.*] Candidates for examination shall pay a fee of five dollars, in advance, which shall be returned to them if a certificate be refused. The fees received by the board shall be paid into the treasury of the medical society by which the board shall have been appointed, and the expenses and compensation of the board shall be subject to arrangement with the society.

[§ 9—*Original Act.*] Examinations may be in whole or in part in writing, and shall be of an elementary and practical character, but sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of a candidate as a practitioner.

[§ 6—*Original Act.*] Every person holding a certificate from a board of examiners shall have it recorded in the office of the clerk of the county in which he resides, and the record shall be endorsed thereon. Any person removing to another county to practice, shall procure an indorsement to that effect on the certificate from the county clerk, and shall record the certificate, in like manner, in the county to which he removes, and the holder of the certificate shall pay to the county clerk the usual fees for making the record.

[§ 7—*Original Act.*] The county clerk shall keep, in a book provided for the purpose, a complete list of the certificates recorded by him, with the date of the

issue and the name of the medical society represented by the board of examiners issuing them. If the certificate be based on a diploma or license, he shall record the name of the medical institution conferring it, and the date when conferred. The register of the county clerk shall be open to public inspection during business hours.

[§ 5—*Amendatory Act.*] Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act who shall profess publicly to be a physician or who shall habitually prescribe for the sick, or who shall append to his name the letters "M.D." But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit gratuitous services in case of emergency. And this act and the act to which this act is supplemental and amendatory shall not apply to lawfully commissioned surgeons of the United States army and navy practicing their profession within the limits of this State.

[§ 7—*Amendatory Act.*] Any person practicing medicine or surgery in this State, without first having procured a certificate to so practice from one of the boards of examiners appointed by one of the societies mentioned in section two of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to the penalties provided in section thirteen of the act to which this act is amendatory and supplemental; but no person who holds a certificate from one of such boards of examiners, or who holds a certificate heretofore granted by the board of examiners heretofore existing by virtue of appointment by the California State Medical Society of Homœopathic Practitioners, shall be compelled to procure a new certificate; and all powers and privileges of said boards of examiners under the act to which this act is supplemental and amendatory, are hereby transferred to the boards of examiners created by this act.

[§ 12—*Original Act.* § 6—*Amendatory Act.*] Any itinerant vender who shall sell or offer for sale any drug, nostrum, ointment, or appliance of any kind intended for the treatment of disease or injury; or any person who shall, by writing or printing, or by any other method, publicly profess to cure or treat disease, injury or deformity by any medicine, drug or drugs, nostrum, manipulation, or other expedient, shall pay a license of one hundred dollars a month. Such license shall be collected as other licenses are.

[§ 13—*Original Act.*] Any person practicing medicine or surgery in this State, without complying with the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50), nor more than five hundred dollars ($500), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than three hundred and sixty-five days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for each and every offense; and any person filing or attempting to file, as his own, the diploma or certificate of another, or a forged affidavit of identification, shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be subject to such fine and imprisonment as are made and provided by the statutes of this State for the crime of forgery.

[Section 11 of the original act permitted students to "prescribe under the supervision of preceptors;" but this permission is rescinded by the amendatory act.]

Dr. F. W. Hatch, Sacramento, Secretary California State Board of Health, writes:

"Our medical law does not give entire satisfaction, * * *

and efforts have been made during the last two sessions of the legislature to have it again amended. * * * At present there are three State Medical Societies, regular, homœopathic and eclectic, each having an examining board, and each equally recognized under the law. It is known that many have been thus licensed who are totally and notoriously unqualified to practice medicine.

"The present law has served some good purpose in San Francisco, where several convictions have been had. Its constitutionality has been tried and affirmed in the Supreme Court."

Cooper Medical College.

San Francisco, Cal. (Pop. 233,959.)

Organized in 1859 as the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific. Ceased to exist in 1864, but was revived in 1870, under the same name. In 1873 it became the Medical Department of the University College of San Francisco, and was given the specific designation of the Medical College of the Pacific. In 1882 the institution received its present name.—The first class was graduated in 1860. No classes were graduated in the years '65, '66, '67, '68, or '69. A class graduated in 1870 and each subsequent year.—Faculty embraces twelve chairs, two adjuncts and a demonstrator of anatomy. One intermediate (recitation) course and one regular (graduating) course annually.

Course of Instruction: Graded, comprising three regular courses of lectures of twenty weeks each, beginning June 1 and closing November 1.—First year: The student directs his attention *mainly* to descriptive anatomy with dissections, physiology, chemistry, microscopy, histology and surgery, upon which subjects an examination is held at the close of the course. He is, however, expected to attend to all didatic lectures.—Second year: To the studies above enumerated are added materia medica and therapeutics, theory and practice of medicine, obstetrics, gynecology, ophthalmology, otology and pathology, with clinics on various branches.—At the close of this year *final* examinations are had in descriptive anatomy, physiology and chemistry.—Third year: Surgical anatomy, surgery, materia medica, therapeutics, theory and practice of medicine, obstetrics, gynecology, ophthalmology, otology, microscopy, histology and pathology. Clinics.—Final examination on all subjects in the third year.—Examination both oral and written. Instruction is given, during the intermediate course, in hygiene and medical jurisprudence.

Requirements: For admission, evidence of at least a fair English education, or a matriculation examination. For graduation: (1) good moral character; (2) twenty-one years of age; (3) three regular courses of lectures; (4) two courses of clinical instruction; (5) one course of practical anatomy, dissecting the entire subject; (6) satisfactory thesis; (7) successful passing of all examinations.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures (three courses), $260; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $40.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Per cent.
1877–78	65	26	40
1878–79	58	15	26—
1879–80	42	7	17—
1880–81	59	9	15+
1881–82	67	12	18
1882–83	83	19	22.9

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the six years, 1883 inclusive, *twenty-three.*

Graduates in Illinois, 1.

REMARKS: "While the adoption of a three years' course is a direct pecuniary disadvantage to the college, it is, nevertheless, a great satisfaction to have accomplished this result, as it has been the constant desire of the faculty to raise the standard of medical education, and to graduate capable, rather than many, students."

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MEDICAL COLLEGE (*Toland Medical College*).

San Francisco, Cal.

Organized in 1863 as the Toland Medical College. Became connected with the University of California in 1872. In 1875, instituted a three years' course and graded studies. The faculty embraces eleven professors, one lecturer and one demonstrator.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: The session of 1884 begins February 1, and closes October 31. The course is graded and extends over three years. Students are expected to attend clinics regularly. Examinations are held daily and at the beginning of each session, to determine the progress of the student, his advancement depending on the result of such examination. These examinations are not final, as the examination for graduation includes all the subjects of the three years' course. Studies: First year—Descriptive anatomy, general chemistry, physiology and materia medica. Second year—Theory and practice of medicine, theory and practice of surgery, principles of obstetrics, general and surgical anatomy, medical and physical chemistry, physiology of the nervous system and reproduction, therapeutics and pathology. Third year—Clinical medicine, clinical surgery, obstetrics, diseases of women, diseases of children, diseases of eye and ear, medical jurisprudence, hygiene and mental diseases.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three full years' study; (4) three regular courses of lectures; (5) successful passage on all subjects by written and oral examination; (6) practical anatomy during two sessions; (7) thesis.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $10; first and second course of lectures, $130 each; third course, free; graduation, $40.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Per cent.
1878	—	11	—
1879	—	13	—
1880	—	11	—
1881	61	16	26+
1882	59	15	25+
1883	63	11	17.4

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates, during the last three years, *twenty-three.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 1.

REMARKS: In 1885, a matriculation examination will be required of those not college graduates or matriculates, in the following subjects: English grammar, arithmetic, geography, elementary chemistry. In 1886, and every year thereafter, this examination will also embrace algebra, physics and botany.

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL COLLEGE (*Eclectic*).

Oakland, Cal. (Pop. 34,555.)

Organized in 1879. The first class was graduated in 1880.—The faculty embraces ten professors, one adjunct professor, and a demonstrator.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One intermediate of twelve weeks' duration, and one regular course of six months' duration. Clinics at hospital and dispensary. Three years' graded course recommended but not required.—Lectures embrace principles and practice of medicine, obstetrics, surgery, anatomy, surgical anatomy, physiology, materia medica, chemistry, clinical and operative surgery, clinical medicine, therapeutics, pathology, gynecology, medical jurisprudence, clinical midwifery, diseases of children, clinical diseases of women, clinical diseases of children, mental diseases, hygiene, ophthalmology, otology, clinical diseases of the eye and ear, toxicology, physical diagnosis, laryngoscopy, diseases of the heart and lungs, and nervous diseases.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, (1) certificate of good moral standing; (2) diploma from a high school, college or university; (3) or, not having a diploma, must "undergo a thorough examination in the branches of a good English education, including mathematics, composition and elementary natural philosophy."—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) "such education as shall give him proper standing with the public and profession;" (4) three regular courses or two intermediate and two regular courses; (5) practical anatomy at least two sessions; (6) "satisfactory examination upon the essential points in the general practice of medicine;" (7) thesis.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $120; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates	Graduates.	Per cent.
1879–80	48	13	27+
1880–81	31	11	35.5
1881–82	25	10	40.
1882–83	32	11	34.4

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates, *thirty-three.*

Number of Illinois students during the past year, 1.

REMARKS: DR. D. MACLEAN writes: "We endeavor to conform with your requirements and expect to raise the standard. One half of our graduates take the three-term course, and we expect in a year or two to require three terms of all."

CANADA.

Manitoba, Province of.

Population (census of 1881), 65,954. Number of physicians, 65. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 1,140.

THE MANITOBA MEDICAL ACT.

WHEREAS, It is expedient to make provisions in respect of medical practitioners in this Province; therefore,

SECTION 1. The following persons, and no others, that is to say, all persons being at the time of the passing of this act in actual practice of the profession of medicine, surgery and midwifery in this province, and being duly registered according to law, shall constitute the medical profession of the Province of Manitoba.

§ 2. The medical profession of Manitoba is hereby incorporated under the name and style of "The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba," and the said College of Physicians shall be deemed to be and to have been, from the third day of May, 1871, a body politic and corporate; and every person who may be registered hereafter under the provisions hereof, shall be a member of the college, and the said corporation shall, by said name, have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to change, alter, break, or make new the same; and by the name aforesaid, may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in all courts and places whatsoever, and may have, hold, receive, enjoy, possess, and retain for the purposes of said corporation all such sums of money as may at any time be given or bequeathed to and for the use of the same, and by the said name purchase, take, hold and enjoy any real estate, or any estate or interest derived or arising out of real estate, for the purposes aforesaid, and for no other purpose; and may sell, grant, lease or otherwise dispose of the same: but the real estate so held by the said corporation shall at no time exceed in annual value the sum of five thousand dollars.

§ 3. The affairs of said College of Physicians and Surgeons shall be managed by a medical board, under the name of "The Medical Board of Manitoba."

§ 4. The Medical Board of Manitoba shall be composed as follows: Of one member to be chosen from every college or body in the Province, which may be

hereafter authorized to establish a medical faculty in connection therewith, and which may be affiliated with any university in the Province, or in any Province of the Dominion of Canada, and of five members to be elected by the duly registered members of the profession.

§ 5. The members of such medical board shall be elected, or appointed, as the case may be, for the period of five years; but any member may resign his appointment at any time by letter addressed to the president or registrar of the board; and upon the death or resignation of any member of the board, it shall be the duty of the registrar, forthwith, to notify the college, or body wherein such vacancy may occur, of such death or resignation; and such college, or body, shall have power to nominate another qualified person to fill such vacancy; and it shall be lawful for the board, during such vacancy, to exercise the powers hereafter mentioned.

§ 6. Every election for the five members to represent the duly licensed and registered practitioners shall take place on the second Tuesday of June, in the city of Winnipeg, for and until the full end and term of five years, and until their successors are appointed; and the first election shall take place on the second Tuesday of June, 1877.

§ 7. The newly-elected members of the medical board, as well as the members of the board to be hereafter elected, shall, together with the members to be appointed by the several colleges and bodies, as mentioned in section 129, hold their meetings at such time and place as may be fixed by by-law or resolution of the board.

§ 8. All members of the board shall be practitioners, duly registered according to law.

§ 9. The persons entitled to vote at any election shall be all duly-registered practitioners.

§ 10. The medical board shall meet and organize on the next day after their election, by appointing from amongst their members, a president, a vice-president, and a registrar, and such other officers from amongst the duly-licensed practitioners as may from time to time be necessary for the work of the corporation, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the board; and the said board shall have power to fix by by-law or resolution, from time to time, the salaries or fees to be paid to any of such officers, and to the committee of examiners hereinafter appointed.

§ 11. The medical board may from time to time submit to a general meeting of the duly-licensed practitioners convened for that purpose, a tariff of professional fees; and upon such tariff of fees receiving the approval of a majority of such meeting, the same shall be held to be prima facie a "scale of reasonable charges."

§ 12. The board shall from time to time, as occasion may require, make orders, regulations or by-laws for regulating the registers to be kept, under the provisions hereof, and the fees to be paid for registration, and shall from time to time make rules and regulations for the guidance of the committee of examiners, and may prescribe the subjects and mode of examinations, the time and place of holding the same, and generally make all such rules and regulations in respect of such examinations, or other matters not contrary to law, as they may deem expedient and necessary.

§ 13. At the first regular meeting of the medical board, such board may make by-laws and regulations respecting the mode and manner in which elections shall be conducted thereafter not contrary to law; and the said board may, as soon after as practicable, and at the annual meeting in each year thereafter, select and appoint a committee of examiners, whose duty it shall be, at least once in each

year, to examine all candidates for registration, in accordance with law, and with the rules and regulations in that behalf; such by-laws, rules and regulations to be submitted to the approval of the lieutenant-governor in council.

§ 14. The committee of examiners appointed under the preceding section shall be composed as follows: One member for each of the schools of medicine in the Province, which may be hereafter organized in connection with any university or college which is empowered by law to grant medical or surgical diplomas, and a number, not exceeding five members, to be chosen from among the members of the College of Physicians of Manitoba who are unconnected with any of the above teaching bodies.

§ 15. The medical board shall cause to be kept by the registrar a book or register in which shall be entered the name of every person registered according to law; and from time to time, the names of all persons who shall have passed a satisfactory examination according to law and the rules and regulations in that behalf; and those persons only whose names have been, or shall hereafter be inscribed on the book or register aforesaid, shall be deemed to be qualified and licensed to practice medicine, surgery or midwifery in the Province of Manitoba, except as hereinafter provided; and such book or register shall be prima facie evidence in all courts that the persons therein specified are registered according to law; and such book or register shall at all times be open and subject to inspection by any duly registered practitioner in Manitoba.

§ 16. It shall be the duty of the registrar to keep his register correct in accordance with the provisions hereof, and the rules, orders and regulations of the medical board.

§ 17. Every person who possesses any medical degree or diploma in any university or college which is empowered by law to grant medical or surgical degrees whereby such person is authorized to practice physic, surgery or midwifery in any of her majesty's dominions, such person shall on payment of a fee to be fixed by by-law of the board, not exceeding ten dollars, be entitled to be registered on producing to the registrar the document conferring or evidencing the qualification, or each of the qualifications, in respect whereof he seeks to be so registered: provided, however, that no one, already registered according to law, in this Province, shall be liable to pay any fee for being registered under the provisions herein contained.

§ 18. Every person desirous of being registered under the provisions herein contained, and who shall not have become possessed of any of the qualifications mentioned in the next preceding section, shall, before being entitled to registration, present himself for examination as to his knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of his profession, before the committee of examiners herein provided for; and, upon passing the examination required, and proving to the satisfaction of the committee of examiners that he has complied with the rules and regulations made by the medical board, and on payment of such fees as the medical board may by general by-law establish, such person shall be entitled to be registered, and in virtue of such registration, to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery in the Province of Manitoba.

§ 19. Each member of the college shall pay to the registrar, or to any person deputed by the registrar to receive it, a fee of five dollars a year, or such annual fee as may be determined by by-law of the board, not less than two dollars, towards the general expenses of the college; which said annual fee shall be payable on the first day of January in any year the same may be imposed; and such fee

shall be deemed to be a debt due by the member to the college, and recoverable, with costs of suit, in the name of the corporation.

§ 20. Any person obligated to be registered according to law, but who shall neglect or omit to be registered, shall not be entitled to any of the rights and privileges conferred by registration, so long as such neglect or omission continues; and he shall be liable to all the penalties imposed by law against unqualified or unregistered practitioners.

§ 21. If the registrar make or cause to be made any willful falsification in any matter relating to the register, he shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and shall be disqualified from again holding that position.

§ 22. Every person registered, who may have obtained any higher degree, or any qualification other than the qualification in respect of which he may have been registered, shall be entitled to have such higher degree or additional qualification inserted in the register in substitution for, or in addition to, the qualification previously registered, on payment of such fee as the board may appoint.

§ 23. No qualification shall be entered on the register, either on the first registration or by way of addition to a registered name, unless the registrar be satisfied by proper evidence that the person claiming is entitled to it; and any appeal from the decision of the registrar may be decided by the medical board; and any entry which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the board to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made, may be erased from the register by an order in writing from the board; provided, always, that in the event of the registrar being dissatisfied with the evidence by the person claiming to be registered, he shall have the power, subject to an appeal to the board, of refusing the said registration, until the person claiming to be registered shall have furnished such evidence, duly attested by oath or affirmation, before any judge of the court of queen's bench.

§ 24. Every person who shall be duly registered shall be entitled, according to his qualification or qualifications, to practice medicine, surgery or midwifery, or any of them, as the case may be, in the Province of Manitoba, and to demand and recover in any court of law, with full costs of suit, "reasonable charges" for professional aid, advice and visits, and the costs of any medicine or other medical or surgical appliances rendered or supplied by him to his patients.

§ 25. The medical board shall have power and authority to appoint an examiner or examiners for the admission of all students to matriculation or preliminary examination, and to make by-laws and regulations, not contrary to this or any other act, for determining the admission enrollment of students; and it shall be lawful for the board, from time to time, as it may be deemed expedient, to enact by-laws as to the terms upon which it will receive the matriculation and other certificates of colleges and other institutions not in the Province of Manitoba; provided, however, that any graduate or any student having matriculated in any university in her majesty's dominions, shall not be required to pass the preliminary examination.

§ 26. The medical board shall have power and authority to fix and determine, from time to time, the curriculum of studies to be pursued by the students, and such curriculum of studies shall be observed and taught.

§ 27. No person shall be entitled to recover any charge in any court of law for any medical or surgical advice, or for attendance, or for the performance of any operation, or for any medicine which he shall have prescribed or supplied, unless he is registered in pursuance of the provisions hereof; nor can he receive any public appointment as physician and surgeon; provided, however, that this

section shall not extend to the sale of any drug or medicine by any duly licensed chemist or druggist.

§ 28. *a.* It shall not be lawful for any person not registered to practice physic, surgery, or midwifery in the Province of Manitoba, for hire, gain or hope of reward; and if any person not registered shall for hire, gain or hope of reward, practice or profess to practice physic, surgery or midwifery, or advertise to give advice in physic, surgery or midwifery in the Province of Manitoba, he shall, upon a summary conviction thereof, before any justice of the peace of the county wherein the offense is committed, for any and every such offense, pay a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty-five dollars.

b. Any person who shall willfully or falsely pretend to be a physician, doctor of medicine, surgeon or general practitioner, or shall assume a title, addition or description other than he actually possesses and is legally entitled to, shall be liable, on conviction thereof, before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction where the offence is committed, to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

c. Any person not registered who shall take or use any name, title, addition or description implying or calculated to lead people to infer that he is registered, or that he is recognized by law as a physician, surgeon, accoucheur, or a licentiate in medicine, surgery or midwifery, shall be liable, upon a summary conviction thereof before any such justice of the peace as aforesaid, to pay any penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty-five dollars.

d. In any such prosecution and trial, the burden and proof as to registration shall be upon the person charged.

e. All prosecutions under the provisions hereof may be brought and heard before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction where any such offence has been committed; and such justice of the peace shall have power to award payment of costs in addition to the penalty; and in case the penalty and costs awarded by him or them be not upon conviction forthwith paid, to commit the offender to the common gaol, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one month, unless the penalty and costs be sooner paid.

f. Any person convicted as aforesaid who shall give notice of appeal against the decision of the convicting justice shall be required, before being released from custody, to give to said justice satisfactory security for the amount of the penalty, costs of conviction and appeal.

§ 29. All penalties recoverable in manner aforesaid shall be paid to the convicting justice, and by him paid to the registrar of the college, and shall form part of the funds thereof; any person may be prosecutor or complainant, and the medical board may allot such portion of the penalties recovered as may be expedient towards the payment of such prosecution: *Provided, always*, that every such prosecution shall be commenced within one year from the date of the alleged offense; and it is hereby provided that it shall be lawful for the medical board, by an order signed by the president, having the seal of the college appended thereto, to stay proceedings in any such prosecution where it may be deemed expedient.

§ 30. In all cases where proof of registration aforesaid is required to be made, the production of a printed or other copy of the register, certified under the hand of the registrar of the medical board for the time being, shall be sufficient evidence of all persons who are registered practitioners, in lieu of the production of the original register; and any certificate, upon such printed or other copy of the register, purporting to be signed by any person in his capacity of registrar, shall be prima facie evidence that such registrar is such registrar, without any proof of his signature or of his being in fact such registrar.

§ 31. The words "legally qualified medical practitioners," or "duly qualified medical practitioners," or any other word importing legal recognition of any person as a medical practitioner or member of the medical profession, when used in reference to law, shall be deemed to apply, and shall be construed to mean, a person registered according to the laws of this Province.

§ 32. The section in division 6 of this chapter may be cited as "The Manitoba Medical Act."

Manitoba Medical College.

Winnipeg.

Organized in 1883.

New Brunswick, Province of.

Population, 321,129. (Census of 1881.) Number of physicians, 275. (Figures furnished by W. F. Coleman, M.D., of St. John, N. B.) Average number of inhabitants to each physician, 1,167.

An Act relating to the Registration and Qualification of Physicians and Surgeons; passed 25th March, 1881.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:

Section 1. This act may be cited as "The New Brunswick Medical Act, 1881."

§ 2. All persons who are qualified to register under section 38 of this act, and who do register after the passing of this act, shall constitute the New Brunswick Medical Society.

§ 3. There shall be a medical council, composed of nine legally qualified medical practitioners of not less than seven years' standing, four of whom shall be nominated and appointed by the governor in council, and five by the New Brunswick Medical Society; of which council any five shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

§ 4. Every vacancy in such council, whether caused by death, resignation, removal from office, or otherwise, shall be filled up by the body or authority who shall have nominated or appointed the person causing such vacancy, with as little delay as possible, so that as far as practicable the council shall always consist of nine members, four appointed by the governor in council and five by the New Brunswick Medical Society. In case of dissolution of such society, or their neglect or refusal to fill up a vacancy, which they are empowered and directed by this section to supply, within three months after such vacancy shall have been caused, the remaining members of the medical council shall nominate and appoint a properly qualified person to fill such vacancy, in the place and stead of the New Brunswick Medical Society. In case of a similar neglect or refusal on the part of the governor in council, the medical council shall exercise the like power: *Provided*, that no person shall be capable of being appointed to such council who shall not have the qualifications prescribed in the last preceding section for the first nine members of the council.

§ 5. The medical council shall be styled and named "The Council of Physicians and Surgeons of New Brunswick," in this act called "The Council."

§ 6. The council, or a majority of the members comprising the same, shall appoint, from time to time, a regular medical practitioner, duly qualified under this act, to act as secretary of the council, and keep a record of the proceedings of

the same in a book or books to be provided by him for that purpose, together with all such matters and things as to the council shall appertain.

§ 7. The secretary shall also be the registrar of the council, and shall be paid such salary, out of the moneys to be received as hereinafter provided, as the council shall determine.

§ 8. The registrar of the council shall, before the first day of May in every year, cause to be printed and published in the *Royal Gazette* of this Province, and in such other manner as the council shall appoint, a correct register of the names, in alphabetical order, according to the surnames, with the respective residences (in the form set forth in Schedule A to this act, or to the like effect), and medical titles, diplomas and qualifications conferred by any college or body, with the dates thereof, of all persons appearing on the register as existing on the first day of January in such year, and such register shall be called the "Medical Register;" and a copy of such register for the time being, purporting to be so printed and published as aforesaid, or a certificate signed by the president of the council, and attested by the registrar, with the corporate seal of the council attached, shall be *prima facie* evidence in all courts and before all justices of the peace and others, that the persons therein specified are registered and qualified according to the provisions of this act; and the absence of the name of any person from such copy, or the want of such certificate, shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person is not registered according to the provisions of this act: *Provided always*, that in the case of any person whose name does not appear in any such copy, a certified copy, under the hand of the registrar of the council, of the entry of the name of such person on the register, shall be evidence that such person is registered under the provisions of this act.

§ 9. Thereafter no person shall begin or enter upon the study of physic, surgery or midwifery, for the purpose of qualifying himself to practice the same in this Province, unless he shall have obtained from the Council of Physicians and Surgeons a certificate that he has satisfactorily passed a matriculation or preliminary examination in the subjects specified in Schedule B to this act (*vide infra*), or unless he has passed a matriculation examination for an undergraduate course in arts and science at some college in Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, or the continent of Europe.

§ 10. No candidate shall be admitted to such matriculation or preliminary examination unless he shall have, at least fourteen days previous to such examination, given notice to the registrar of the council of his intention to present himself for such examination, and transmitted to the registrar a certificate showing that he has completed his sixteenth year, and shall, before the examination, have paid a fee of five dollars to the registrar.

§ 11. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter made, no person shall practice physic, surgery or midwifery in New Brunswick unless his name shall be registered in the book of registry of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons, or unless he shall have received from such council a license to practice.

§ 12. No person shall be entitled to have his name entered on the register of the council, or to receive a license to practice from such council, unless he shall satisfy the council that he has passed the matriculation or preliminary examination; that, after passing such examination, he has followed his studies during a period of not less than four years (one of which may be under the direction of one or more general practitioners duly licensed); that during such four years he has attended, at some university, college or incorporated school of medicine in good standing, courses of lectures amounting together to not less than twelve months, on

general anatomy, on practical anatomy, on surgery, on materia medica and pharmacy, and on the institutes of medicine and on physiology, and one three months' course of medical jurisprudence; that he has attended the general practice of an hospital in which there are contained not less than fifty beds, under the charge of not less than two physicians or surgeons, for a period of not less than one year, or two periods of not less than six months each; that he has also attended two three months' courses or one six months' course of clinical medicine, and the same of clinical surgery; that he has, after examination in the subjects of the course, obtained a degree or diploma from such university, college or incorporated medical school, if such university, college or incorporated medical school requires a four years' course in order to the obtaining its diploma, or for the want of such degree or diploma that he has satisfactorily passed an examination in the various branches hereinbefore specified before examiners to be appointed by the council; that he is not less than twenty-one years of age; that he has paid to the registrar of the council a fee of ten dollars; provided that the council shall have power, subject to the approval of the governor in council, to make such alterations in the foregoing curriculum as may from time to time be required; provided also, that in the event of any person applying for registration as a practitioner of any system of medicine, the registered practitioners of that system shall have the right to appoint an examiner or examiners on the subjects peculiar to that system, viz: materia medica, pharmacy and therapeutics, and if they shall neglect so to do, the council shall have the power to appoint such examiner or examiners.

§ 13. The last preceding section shall not apply to any person in actual practice who shall be entitled to register under section 38, and to receive a license to practice, under this act, on payment of two dollars; and notwithstanding the provisions of such section, any person, upon producing to the council conclusive evidence that he has passed a matriculation, or preliminary examination, such as is required by this act for persons beginning the medical studies in New Brunswick, that he has, before graduating, or taking a diploma, studied for at least four years in the manner provided in section 12 of this act, or pursued what the council shall deem an equivalent course of study, and has passed a final examination in the subjects of such course; or, for want of such requisites, shall have fulfilled such conditions as the council may determine, and shall pay a fee of ten dollars, shall be entitled to be registered and to receive a license to practice.

§ 14. Any resident of this Province who began the study of medicine, in a *bona fide* manner, before the first of January, 1881, and who was at that time a resident of this Province, shall, for the purposes of registration, be required to produce credentials, such as are specified in section 38, and shall pay a fee of five dollars.

§ 15. The council shall have power and it shall be their duty—

(1.) To elect a president and such other officers, including the secretary and registrar hereinbefore provided for, as may be necessary to the working of this act;

(2.) To regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery, by making rules, not inconsistent with this act, with regard to the preliminary qualification, course of study to be followed, the final examination, and the nature of the evidence to be produced before the council upon these subjects;

(3.) To appoint fit and proper persons to conduct the preliminary, or matriculation examinations, to decide upon the times for holding such examinations, and to fix the remuneration (if any) to be paid such examiners;

(4.) To appoint a committee of one or more, who shall be members of such council, to be called a registration committee, whose duty shall be to examine all

degrees, diplomas, licenses, and other credentials presented or given in evidence under the said act, for the purpose of enabling the owner to practice in New Brunswick, and to oblige the owner of such credentials to attest on oath, or by affidavit, that he is the person whose name is mentioned therein, and that he became possessed thereof properly and honestly;

(5.) To cause every member of the profession practicing in New Brunswick to register his name, age, place of residence, place of nativity, the date of his license or diploma and the place where he obtained it, in the register of the council;

(6.) To make orders, regulations and by-laws for regulating the registers to be kept under this act;

(7.) To make all such rules, regulations and by-laws for carrying this act into effect, as to the council shall seem proper or necessary, which rules, regulations and by-laws shall not be inconsistent with this act, and may be disallowed by the governor in council;

(8.) To appoint as many medical examiners, to hold final examinations when necessary, as the council shall deem proper; to fix fees, not exceeding ten dollars; such examiners to be regularly-qualified practitioners of not less than five years professional standing and three years residence in this Province; members of the council may be appointed as such examiners.

§ 16. The rules and regulations, if any, as to the times and places of the meetings of the council, and the mode of summoning the same by the council, shall remain in force until altered at any subsequent meeting. In the absence of any rule or regulation as to the summoning of future meetings of the council, it shall be lawful for the president thereof to summon the same at such time and place as to him shall seem fit, by circular-letter mailed to each member; he shall in like manner summon a meeting of the council, upon the requisition of a majority of members thereof: *Provided, always*, that at least ten days' notice of such meeting shall be given. In the event of the absence of the president from any meeting, some other member, to be chosen from the members present, shall act as president. All acts of the council shall be decided by the majority of the members present, the whole number being not less than five. At all meetings the president shall have the privilege of voting.

§ 17. All moneys forming part of the funds of the council shall be paid to the treasurer, and shall be applied to carrying this act into execution.

§ 18. It shall be the duty of the registrar to keep his register correct, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the rules, orders and regulations of the council, and to erase the names of all registered persons who shall have died, left the Province without any intention of returning, or ceased to practice for a period of five years; and he shall from time to time make the necessary alterations in the addresses or qualifications of the persons registered under this act: *Provided, always*, that the name of any person erased from the register shall be restored by order of the council, upon sufficient cause duly shown to that effect.

§ 19. Any person entitled to be registered under this act, but who shall neglect or omit to be so registered, shall not be entitled to any of the rights or privileges conferred by the provisions of this act, so long as such neglect or omission shall continue.

§ 20. No person otherwise qualified under this act, shall be refused registration or a license to practice on account of his adopting or refusing to adopt the practice of any particular theory of medicine or surgery. In case of such refusal by the council, the party aggrieved shall have the right to appeal to the governor in council, who, upon due cause shown, shall issue an order to the council to

register the name of such person, and to grant him a license to practice, and that therefore the council shall forthwith register the name of such person, and grant him a license to practice.

§ 21. No qualification shall be entered upon the register, either upon the first registration or by way of any addition to a registered name, unless the registrar shall be satisfied by the proper evidence that the person claiming is entitled to it; and any appeal from the decision of the registrar may be decided by the council, and any entry which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the council, to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made, may be erased from the register, by order in writing of the council, and the name of such person fraudulently registering or attempting so to register, may, at the discretion of the council, be published in the next issue of the *Royal Gazette* thereafter.

§ 22. Any registered medical practitioner who shall have been convicted of any felony in any court, or shall, after due inquiry, be judged by the council to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect, shall thereby, subject to an appeal to the governor in council, forfeit his right to registration, and by the direction of the council his name shall be erased from the register.

§ 23. Every person registered under this act who may have obtained any higher degree or qualification, other than the qualification in respect of which he may have been registered, shall be entitled to have such higher degree or qualification inserted in the register in substitution for, or in addition to, the qualification previously registered, on the payment of such fee as the council may demand.

§ 24. Every person who shall be registered under the provisions of this act shall be entitled, according to his qualification or qualifications, to practice medicine, surgery, midwifery, or dentistry, or either or any of them, as the case may be, in New Brunswick, and to demand and recover in any court of law, reasonable and customary charges for professional aid, advice and visits, and the cost of any medicine or other medical or surgical appliances rendered or supplied by him to his patients.

§ 25. No person shall be entitled to recover any charge in any court of law for any medical or surgical advice, or for attendance, or for the performance of any operation, or for any medicine which he shall have both prescribed and supplied, unless he shall prove upon the trial that he is registered under this act.

§ 26. The words "legally qualified medical practitioner," or "duly qualified medical practitioner," or any other words importing a person recognized by law as a medical practitioner or member of the medical profession, when used in any act of the legislature or legal or public document, shall be construed to mean a person registered under this act.

§ 27. No person shall be appointed as medical officer, physician or surgeon in any branch of the public service, or in any hospital or other charitable institution, unless he be registered under the provisions of this act.

§ 28. No certificate required by any act now in force or that may hereafter be passed, from any physician or surgeon, or medical practitioner, shall be valid unless the person signing the same shall be registered under this act.

§ 29. If any person not registered or licensed under this act, or not being actually employed as a physician or surgeon in her majesty's naval or military service, practices physic, surgery, or midwifery for hire, gain, or hope of reward, he shall thereby forfeit a sum of twenty dollars for each day upon which he so practices.

§ 30. Any sum forfeited under the next preceding section shall be recoverable with costs, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner as a private

debt by the council or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the council or any member thereof, and being recovered shall belong to the council for the use thereof, under this act; providing that where the information leading to such recovery shall have been given by any person unconnected with the medical profession, such person shall be entitled to receive one-half of the sum so recovered. (No person adjudged to have forfeited any sum of money under sections 29 and 30 of the said act, or against whom any suit therefor shall have been brought, shall be entitled or subject to the provisions of any act or acts for the relief of debtors. Amendment passed April, 1882.)

§ 31. Upon the trial of such cause the burden of proof as to the license or right of the defendant to practice physic, surgery, or midwifery in New Brunswick, shall be upon the defendant.

§ 32. If the registrar make or cause to be made any willful falsification in any matters relating to the register, he shall forfeit a sum not less than one hundred dollars; to be recovered as hereinbefore provided as to persons practicing medicine, surgery or midwifery illegally.

§ 33. If any person shall willfully procure or attempt to procure himself to be registered under this act by making or producing, or causing to be made or produced, any false or fraudulent representation or declaration, either verbally or in writing, every such person so doing, and every person knowingly aiding and assisting him therein shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one hundred dollars, to be recovered as a private debt, as hereinbefore provided.

§ 34. Any person who shall willfully and falsely pretend to be, or take or use any name, title, addition, or description implying that he is registered under this act, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, to be sued for, recovered and appropriated as provided in section 30 of this act.

§ 35. No suit shall be commenced under this act after one year from the date of the offence or cause of action.

§ 36. Nothing in this act shall prevent any person from giving necessary medical or surgical aid or attendance to any one in urgent need of it, provided that such aid or attendance is not given for hire or gain, nor the giving of it made a business or way of gaining a livelihood by such person; and nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any woman from giving necessary aid in cases of confinement, as heretofore accustomed.

§ 37. The members of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of New Brunswick, appointed by or on behalf of the governor in council, shall hold office for a term of four years, or until voluntary resignation; and the members appointed by or on behalf of the New Brunswick Medical Society, for three years from the date of appointment, or until voluntary resignation; provided, that it shall be lawful for the governor in council at any time to remove any member of the council upon the written request of three-fourths of the remaining members (six or eight) of such council, and due cause shown.

§ 38. All persons practicing medicine, surgery or midwifery, or all of them, in the Province, at the time of passing of this act, and who shall have previously obtained a degree or diploma in medicine or surgery from any legally chartered medical college or university in any country where such is recognized; and all persons who shall, subsequently to the passing of this act, pass the examination prescribed by the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of this Province, or present approved credentials, certificates or diplomas equivalent to such examination; and all persons who shall have practiced medicine or surgery in the Province for a

period of twenty years previous to the passing of this act, and who shall prove the same, shall be entitled to register and receive a license to practice under this act; and all persons who, at the passing of this act, are entitled to and claiming to so register, shall file a memorandum of their names and place of residence and practice, with their post-office address, in the provincial secretary's office at Fredericton, within three months after the passing of this act.

§ 39. Any person, while employed in actual service in her majesty's naval or military service as physician or surgeon, may practice physic, surgery or midwifery in New Brunswick without registry or license.

§ 40. The Council of Physicians and Surgeons shall hold a meeting in the city of Fredericton every year, at which annual meeting they shall have power to appoint examiners, fix the times of examination and transact all business arising out of this act; and any such meeting may be continued, by adjournment from day to day, until the business before the council is finished, but no such meeting shall be so continued beyond the Saturday of the week in which such sitting commences. The council shall also have power, and it shall be their duty, to hold such other meetings as may be necessary, at which meetings they shall have the powers and duties herein conferred and imposed upon the council at the annual meetings.

§ 41. The books and accounts of the council shall at all times be open to the examination of such persons as the governor in council or the New Brunswick Medical Society shall appoint to inspect the same, and also of all members of the council, and the accounts shall be annually published or laid before the provincial secretary.

§ 42. The Council of Physicians and Surgeons shall, immediately upon the occurrence of a vacancy therein, communicate the fact to the governor in council or to the New Brunswick Medical Society, according as such vacancy shall be to be filled up by one or the other of those bodies, and shall also notify either of such bodies of any other business requiring the attention of the same under this act.

§ 43. After the expiration of three months from the passing of this act, the provincial secretary shall call a meeting of the New Brunswick Medical Society, by causing notice of the time and place of such meeting to be published in one Fredericton and two Saint John newspapers. Previous to such meeting, the governor in council shall, for the purpose of organization, appoint from the persons whose names are filed with the provincial secretary as hereinbefore provided, three scrutineers, who shall examine and determine the proofs and certificates of those claiming to be entitled to elect the council and organize the society under this act, whose determination shall be final in that respect; and upon the report of such scrutineers, the medical society shall convene as they are hereby directed and empowered by this section to do, and organize by electing a president and secretary from among their number; they shall have power, and it is hereby made their duty, to adopt their own by-laws, subject to the provisions of this act; they shall cause to be drawn up, and to adopt for the guidance of the members of the society, an approved code of medical ethics, and to transact such other business as to such societies shall appertain; they shall at their first meeting elect from among their number, by nomination and ballot, five persons regularly qualified under this act to be members of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of New Brunswick, and such five persons, together with four members appointed by the governor in council, shall meet as soon as practicable thereafter and organize for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

§ 44. Non-resident regular practitioners of medicine residing in the State of Maine, or in the Province of Quebec or Nova Scotia, near the boundary line of this

Province, whose regular practice extends into any town, parish or county in New Brunswick, may register under the provisions of this act.

§ 45. Chapter 93 of the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick, "Physicians and Surgeons," is hereby repealed: *Provided, nevertheless*, that this act shall not apply to or be construed to extend to clairvoyant physicians practicing at the present time in this Province, or to midwives.

[Schedule "A," referred to in section 8, above, relates to the form in which the Medical Register shall be printed, and which is almost an exact counterpart of the form adopted in 1877 for the Official Register of the Illinois State Board of Health.

[Schedule "B," referred to in section 9, above, provides a uniform standard of matriculation or preliminary examination, viz: Compulsory, English or French language, including grammar and composition, and writing and dictation; arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, and extraction of the square root; algebra, to the end of simple equations; geometry, first two books of Euclid; Latin, one book, translation and grammar. Optional, one of the following: History of England, with quotations in modern geography; French translation; German translation; one Greek book; natural philosophy, including elementary mechanics; hydrostatics and pneumatics; history of New Brunswick; history of the Dominion.]

In April, 1882, the following sections, together with four others incorporated above in the proper places, were adopted as amendments to the original act.

§ 5. Each registered medical practitioner shall, if required by the council, pay to the registrar, or any person deputed by the registrar to receive it, such annual fee as may be determined by by-law of the council, not less than one dollar nor more than two dollars, toward the general expenses of the council, which fee shall be paid on the first day of January in each year, and such fee shall be deemed to be a debt due by the registered medical practitioner, and recoverable, with costs of suit, in the name of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of New Brunswick, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

§ 6. Any oath or affidavit required to be taken under the said act, "The New Brunswick Medical Act, 1881," or under this act, shall and may be taken and had by and before any justice of the peace, as well as before any person by law authorized to take any oath or affidavit; and any affidavit heretofore made by any person under the provisions of the said act, before a justice of the peace, shall be deemed to have been duly and properly made and taken, and be as effectual as if the power to take such affidavit had been expressly given to a justice of the peace in and by the said act.

Dr. W. F. Coleman (M. R. C. S., Eng.) writes that "there are two hundred registered practitioners in New Brunswick, and probably fifty or seventy-five more qualified to register who have not done so.

"Unqualified persons continue to practice, and no action has yet been taken against them. By 'unqualified,' I mean those not qualified to register; but, in fact, all not registered are unqualified under the act."

Nova Scotia, Province of.

Population, 440,885. (Census of 1881.)

[An act regulating the practice of medicine and surgery exists in

the Province of Nova Scotia, but although repeated attempts were made to procure a copy, they were unsuccessful.]

HALIFAX MEDICAL COLLEGE (*University of Halifax Medical Department.*)

Halifax, N. S. (Pop. 36,107.)

Organized in 1867, as the Medical Department of Dalhousie College; attained its present relation in 1876. First class graduated in 1872. Classes graduated in each subsequent year excepting 1873.—Faculty embraces eight professors, one adjunct professor, seven lecturers and instructors, and two demonstrators of anatomy.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One annual graduating course of six months' duration. Three years' graded course required, four years' course recommended; daily examinations by the professors; a roll of students attending each class is called from time to time.—Lectures embrace principles and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, obstetrics, gynecology, principles and practice of surgery, clinical surgery, physiology, anatomy, medical jurisprudence, dermatology, botany, diseases of children, practical chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, microscopy, pharmacy.

REQUIREMENTS; For admission: (*a*) diploma of recognized university in arts: or, (*b*) matriculation examination on the following compulsory subjects:

English Language—including grammar, composition and writing from dictation. Arithmetic—including vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of the square root. Algebra—to the end of simple equations. Geometry—first three books of Euclid. Latin—one book, translation and grammar. Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids, and one of the following optional subjects, viz: History of England, with questions in modern geography. French translation. German translation. One Greek book. History of Nova Scotia. History of the Dominion of Canada.—For graduation: (1) four years' study; (2) three full courses of lectures; (3) one three months' course in practical pharmacy, chemistry, botany and medical jurisprudence; (4) two six months' courses in other branches; (5) twelve months' attendance at a hospital; (6) three months' practice in dispensing drugs; (7) at least six cases of accouchment; (8) a certificate from a registered medical practitioner, of "proficiency in the practice of vaccination;" (9) one course of practical anatomy; (10) thesis; (11) twenty-one years of age; (12) a general written and oral examination on all the branches of medical and surgical science; (13) a clinical examination in medicine and surgery conducted at the bedside, cases being submitted for diagnosis and treatment in the wards of the hospital. In estimating the standing of candidates and the number of marks to be awarded, professors shall take into account the regularity of their attendance, and the diligence and care they have evinced in reporting cases.

FEES: Lectures, about $60; practical anatomy, $8; graduation, $21.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentage of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	29	2	6—
1878–79	36	3	8+
1879–80	37	2	5.4
1880–81	35	2	5.7
1881–82	37	1	2.7
1882–83	41	3	7+

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *six*.

Remarks: Dr. J. F. Black, Registrar, writes: "Our severe examination probably accounts for the small proportion of matriculates who graduate with us. We pass no man who is not able to satisfy our examination."

Ontario, Province of.

Population 1,913,460 (census of 1881). Number of physicians, 1,700 (Ontario Medical Register, 1882). Number of inhabitants to each physician, 1,125.

The Ontario Medical Act.

Her Majesty, by and with the consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

§ I. This act may be cited as the "Ontario Medical Act."

§ II. The medical profession of Ontario heretofore incorporated under the name and style of "The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario," shall be deemed to be and to have been from the date of its first establishment a body corporate by the name aforesaid, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire, hold, and dispose of chattel property and real estate for the purposes of this act, and to sue and be sued in the manner usual with such corporations.

§ III. Every person registered according to the provisions of the act passed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of Her Majesty, and chaptered thirty-four, of the act passed in the thirty-second year [1869] of the reign of Her said Majesty, and chaptered forty-five, of the act passed in the thirty-seventh year [1874] of Her Majesty's reign, and chaptered thirty, and the acts amending the same, shall be a member of the said College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

§ IV. Every person hereafter registered under the provisions of this act shall also be a member of the said college.

§ V. There shall be a council of the said College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided for in this act, and referred to in this act as "The Council."

§ VI. The council shall be composed of the following persons:—

Firstly. One member to be chosen from each of the colleges and bodies hereinafter designated, to-wit: The University of Toronto; Queen's University and College of Kingston; University of Victoria College; University of Trinity College; Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston; Toronto School of Medicine; Trinity Medical School, and of every other college or body in the Province now by law authorized, or which may be hereafter authorized, to establish a medical faculty in connection therewith, and to grant degrees in medicine and surgery or other certificates of qualification to practice the same.

2. No teacher, professor or lecturer of any of the before-mentioned colleges or bodies shall hold a seat in the council, except as a representative of the college or body to which he belongs.

3. All members of the council, representing the colleges or bodies aforesaid, shall be practitioners duly registered under this act or the acts mentioned in section three of this act.

Secondly. Five members to be duly elected by the licensed practitioners in homœopathy who have been registered under this act, or under the provisions in

that behalf of any of the acts mentioned in section three of this act; and the five representatives of the eclectic system in the said council on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1874, shall be continued as such representatives for a period of five years from said date, when such representatives in the council shall cease and determine; and if any vacancy occurs during the said period, such vacancy may be filled as hereinafter mentioned.

Thirdly. Twelve members to be elected in the manner hereinafter provided from amongst and by the registered members of the profession other than those mentioned in the preceding sub-sections of this section.

2. The twelve members to be elected as aforesaid shall be residents of the several territorial divisions for which they are elected; and one member shall be so elected from each of the territorial divisions mentioned in Schedule A to this act annexed, by the registered practitioners of medicine resident in such division; and the manner of holding such election shall, with respect to the time thereof and the taking the votes therefor, be determined by a by-law to be passed by the council * * * or prescribed by the lieutenant-governor.

§ VII. The members of the council shall be elected or appointed, as the case may be, for a period of five years; but any member may resign his appointment at any time by letter addressed to the president or registrar of the council; it shall be the duty of the registrar forthwith to notify the college or body wherein that vacancy has occurred; and such college or body shall have the power to nominate another duly-qualified person to fill such vacancy; or if the vacancy be caused by the death of any member elected from a territorial division, the registrar shall forthwith cause a new election to be held in such territorial division in such manner as may be provided for by by-law of the council; and such election shall be conducted in accordance with the by-laws and regulations of the council, but it shall be lawful for the council, during such vacancy, to exercise the powers hereinafter mentioned.

2. In the event of the death or resignation of any member of the council representing the practitioners of the homœopathic or eclectic systems of medicine respectively, it shall be lawful for the remaining representatives of homœopathy or the eclectic system respectively, in the council, to fill such vacancy by selecting from amongst the duly-registered practitioners in homœopathy or the eclectic system respectively, a person to fill the said vacancy, caused either by death or resignation.

§ VIII. The persons entitled to vote under this act at any election shall be all duly registered practitioners.

§ IX. Any member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario may have his name transferred from one class of voters to another class, on his presenting to the registrar a certificate duly signed by such member or members of the board of examiners appointed by the council to examine candidates on the subjects specified in this act, as peculiar to each school of medicine, testifying that the member so applying to have his name so transferred has shown a sufficient knowledge of the system of medicine he desires to connect himself with to entitle him to be admitted to the class he desires, and being so admitted he shall be entitled to vote in that class only.

2. No member shall be entitled to return to the class from which he has been so transferred without the sanction of the council; but no member shall at any time be entitled to vote in more than one class of the voters who, in accordance with the provisions of this act, vote in the election of the members of the council;

and there shall be payable to the registrar for such transfer the same charge as is usual for the registration of an additional qualification, namely, two dollars.

§ X. In case of any doubt or dispute as to the legality of the election of any member of the council, it shall be lawful for the council to hold an inquiry and decide who is the legally elected member of the council; and the person whom they decide to have been elected shall be, and be deemed to be, the member legally elected; and if such election is found to have been illegal, the council shall have power to order a new election.

§ XI. The said elected members of the council shall, together with the members to be appointed by the several colleges and bodies as mentioned in section six of this act, hold their first meeting at such time and place as may be fixed by by-law of the council; and shall make such rules and regulations as to the times and places of subsequent meetings of the council, the mode of summoning the same, as to them seems expedient; which rules and regulations shall remain in force till altered at any subsequent meeting; and in the absence of any rules or regulations as to the summoning of future meetings of the council, it shall be lawful for the president thereof, or, in the event of his absence or death, for the registrar to summon the same at such time and place as to him seems fit, by circular letter, to be mailed to each member.

2. At least two weeks' notice of such meeting shall be given; and in the event of the absence of the president from any meeting, the vice-president, or, in his absence, some other member, to be chosen from among the members present, shall act as president.

3. All the acts of the council shall be decided by the majority of the members present, not being less than nine in number.

4. At all meetings, the president for the time being shall have a casting vote only.

§ XII. There shall be paid to the members of the council such fees for attendance, and such reasonable traveling expenses, as may from time to time be fixed by by-law passed by the said council.

§ XIII. The council shall annually appoint a president, vice-president, registrar, treasurer, and such other officers as may from time to time be necessary for the working of this act, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the council; and the said council shall have power to fix by by-law, or from time to time, the salaries or fees to be paid to such officers, and to the board of examiners hereinafter appointed.

§ XIV. The council shall appoint annually from among its members an "executive committee," to take cognizance of and action upon all such matters as may be delegated to it by the council, or such as may require immediate interference or attention between the adjournment of the council and its next meeting; and all such acts shall be valid only until the next ensuing meeting of the council; but such committee shall have no power to alter, repeal or suspend any by-law of the council.

Division Associations.

§ XV. In each of the territorial divisions described in Schedule A of this act, there may be established a "territorial division medical association," which may be called "The Division Association" of such division; every member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, resident within said territorial division, shall be a member, and the representative in the council shall be *ex-officio* chairman of such division association.

§ XVI. The said division association may, from time to time, submit to the

council a tariff, or tariffs, of professional fees, suitable to their division, or to separate portions of their division; and upon the said tariff or tariffs of fees receiving the approval of the council, signified by the seal of the college and by the signature of the president thereof being appended thereto, such tariff or tariffs shall be held to be a scale of reasonable charges within the meaning of section thirty-five of this act, for the division or section of a division where the member making the charge resides.

Medical Education.

§ XVII. The council shall have power and authority to appoint an examiner, or examiners, for the admission of all students to the matriculation or preliminary examination, and to make by-laws and regulations for determining the admission and enrollment of students; but any change in the curriculum of studies fixed by the council shall not come into effect until one year after such change is made.

2. Until a homœopathic medical college for teaching purposes is established in Ontario, candidates wishing to be registered as homœopathists shall pass the matriculation examination established by this act, as the preliminary examination for all students in medicine, and shall present evidence of having spent the full period of study required by the curriculum of the council, under the supervision of a duly registered homœopathic practitioner.

3. For a period of four years from the twenty-fourth day of March, 1874, such homœopathic students may pass their matriculation examination at any time prior to the passing of their professional examination.

4. Such candidates must also have complied with the full curriculum of studies prescribed from time to time by the council for medical students, but the full time of attendance upon lectures and hospitals required by the curriculum of the council may be spent in such homœopathic medical colleges in the United States or Europe as may be recognized by a majority of the homœopathic members of the council; but in all homœopathic colleges where the winter course of lectures is only of four months' duration, certified tickets of attendance on one such course shall be held to be equivalent to two-thirds of one six months' course, as required by the council; and when such teaching body has been established in Ontario, it shall be optional for such candidates to pursue in part or in full the required curriculum in Ontario.

§ XVIII. The council shall from time to time, as it may deem expedient, enact by-laws as to the terms upon which it will receive the matriculation and other certificates of colleges and other institutions not in the Province of Ontario.

§ XIX. Any graduate or any student having matriculated in arts in any university of her majesty's dominions, shall not be required to pass the preliminary examination.

§ XX. The council shall have power and authority to fix and determine, from time to time, a curriculum of studies to be pursued by the students, and such curriculum of studies shall be observed and taught by all colleges referred to in section six of this act.

Medical Registration.

§ XXI. The council shall cause to be kept by an officer appointed by them, and to be called the registrar, a book or register, in which shall be entered the name of every person registered according to the provisions of this act, or the acts mentioned in the third section of this act; and from time to time the names

of all persons who have complied with the enactments hereinafter contained, and with the rules and regulations made or to be made by the council respecting the qualifications to be required from practitioners of medicine, surgery and midwifery in this Province; and those persons only whose names are inscribed in the book or register above mentioned, shall be deemed to be qualified and licensed to practice medicine, surgery or midwifery in this Province, except as hereinafter provided; and such book or register shall at all times be open, and subject to inspection by any duly registered practitioner in Ontario, or by any other person.

§ XXII. It shall be the duty of the registrar to keep his register correct, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the rules, orders and regulations of the council, and he shall from time to time make the necessary alterations in the addresses or qualifications of the persons registered under this act; and the said registrar shall perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the council.

§ XXIII. It shall be optional for the council to admit to registration all such persons as are duly registered in the Medical Register of Great Britain, or are otherwise authorized to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, upon such terms as the council may deem expedient.

2. Any person who was actually practicing medicine, surgery or midwifery, or any of them, in Ontario, prior to the first of January, 1850, and who has attended one course of lectures at any recognized medical school, shall, upon such proof as the council may require, be entitled to registration under this act.

3. Any person who was actually practicing medicine, surgery or midwifery according to the principles of homœopathy or the eclectic system of medicine, before the first day of January, 1850, and for the six years preceding the twenty-fourth day of March, 1874, in Ontario, may, in the discretion of the representatives of the homœopathic or eclectic system of medicine, respectively, be admitted to registration under this act.

§ XXIV. Every person who possesses any one or more of the qualifications dated prior to the twenty-third day of July, 1870, shall, on payment of a fee to be fixed by by-law of the council, not exceeding ten dollars, be entitled to be registered, on producing to the registrar the document conferring or evidencing the qualification, or such of the qualifications, in respect whereof he seeks to be so registered, or upon transmitting by post to the registrar information of his name and address, and evidence of the qualification in respect whereof he seeks to be registered, and of the time or times at which the same was attained; but no one registered under the acts mentioned in the third section of this act shall be liable to pay any fee for being registered under this act.

§ XXV. Every person desirous of being registered under the provisions of this act, and who had not become possessed of any one of the qualifications before the twenty-third day of July, 1870, shall, before being entitled to registration, present himself for examination as to his knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of his profession, before the board of examiners in the twenty-eighth section mentioned; and upon passing the examination required, and proving to the satisfaction of the board of examiners that he has complied with the rules and regulations made by the council, and on the payment of such fees as the council may, by general by-law, establish, such person shall be entitled to be registered, and, in virtue of such registration, to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery in this Province.

§ XXVI. When and as soon as it appears that there has been established a "Central Examining Board," similar to that constituted by this act, or an institution duly recognized by the legislature of any of the provinces forming the Dominion of Canada, other than Ontario, as the sole examining body for the purpose of granting certificates of qualification, and wherein the curriculum is equal to that established in Ontario, the holder of any such certificate shall, upon due proof, be entitled to registration by the council of Ontario, if the same privilege is accorded by such examining board or institution to those holding certificates in Ontario.

§ XXVII. Each member of the college shall pay to the registrar, or any person deputed by the registrar to receive it, such annual fee as may be determined by by-law of the council, not less than one nor more than two dollars, towards the general expenses of the college, which last mentioned fee shall be payable on the first day of January, in the year in which the same is imposed; and such fee shall be deemed to be a debt due by the member to the college, and be recoverable with costs of suit in the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, in the division court where the member resides.

§ XXVIII. At the annual meeting of the council in each year, there shall be elected by the members of the said council a "Board of Examiners," whose duty it shall be at least once in each year to examine all candidates for registration in accordance with the by-laws, rules and regulations of the council; such examinations to be held at Toronto or Kingston at such time and in such manner as the council may by law direct.

§ XXIX. The board of examiners appointed under the previous section shall be composed as follows: One member from each of the teaching bodies now existing, referred to in the sixth section of this act, and one from every other school of medicine which may be hereafter organized in connection with any university or college which is empowered by law to grant medical or surgical diplomas; and a number, not exceeding five members, to be chosen from among those members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario who are unconnected with any of the above teaching bodies.

§ XXX. Any candidate who, at the time of his examination, signifies his wish to be registered as a homœopathic or eclectic practitioner, shall not be required to pass an examination in either materia medica, or therapeutics, or in the theory or practice of physic, or in surgery or midwifery, except the operative practical parts thereof, before any examiners other than those approved of by the representatives in the council of the body to which he signifies his wish to belong.

§ XXXI. The council shall from time to time, as occasion may require, make orders, regulations or by-laws for regulating the registers to be kept under this act, and the fees to be paid for registration, and shall from time to time make rules and regulations for the guidance of the board of examiners, and may prescribe the subjects and modes of the examinations, the time and place of holding the same, and generally may make all such rules and regulations in respect of such examinations not contrary to the provisions of this act, as they may deem expedient and necessary.

§ XXXII. Every person registered under this act who obtains any higher degree or qualification other than the qualification in respect of which he has been registered, shall be entitled to have such higher degree or additional qualification inserted in the register in substitution for, or in addition to, the qualification previously registered, on the payment of such fees as the council may appoint.

§ XXXIII. No qualification shall be entered on the register, either on the first registration or by way of addition to a registered name, unless the registrar is satisfied by proper evidence that the person claiming is entitled to it; and any appeal from the decision of the registrar may be decided by the council; and any entry proved to the satisfaction of the council to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made, may be erased from the register by an order in writing of the council.

2. In the event of the registrar being dissatisfied with the evidence adduced by the person claiming to be registered, he shall have the power, subject to an appeal to the council, of refusing the said registration until the person claiming to be registered has furnished such evidence, duly attested by oath or affirmation before the judge of the county court of any county.

§ XXXIV. Any registered medical practitioner who has been convicted of any felony in any court shall thereby forfeit his right to registration, and by direction of the council, his name shall be erased from the register; or in case a person known to have been convicted of felony presents himself for registration, the registrar shall have power to refuse such registration.

Rights of Registered Practitioners.

§ XXXV. Every person registered under the provisions of this act shall be entitled, according to his qualification or qualifications, to practice medicine, surgery, or midwifery, or any of them, as the case may be, in the Province of Ontario, and to demand and recover in any court of law, with full costs of suit, reasonable charges for professional aid, advice, and visits, and the cost of any medicine or other medical or surgical appliances rendered or supplied by him to his patients.

Publication of Register.

§ XXXVI. The registrar of the council shall from time to time under the direction of the council, cause to be printed and published a correct register of the names in alphabetical order according to the surnames, with the respective residences, together with the medical titles, diplomas and qualifications conferred by any college or body, with the dates thereof, of all persons appearing on the register as existing on the day of publication; and such register shall be called "The Ontario Medical Register;" and a copy of such register for the time being, purporting to be so printed and published as aforesaid, shall be *prima facie* evidence in all courts, and before all justices of the peace, and others, that the persons therein specified are registered according to the provisions of this act; and, subject to the provisions of sub-section two of this section, the absence of the name of any person from such copy shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person is not registered according to the provisions of this act.

2. In the case of any person whose name does not appear in such copy, a certified copy under the hand of the registrar of the council, of the entry of the name of such person on the register, shall be evidence that such person is registered under the provisions of this act.

Offenses and Penalties.

§ XXXVII. Any person entitled to be registered under this act, but who neglects or omits to be so registered, shall not be entitled to any of the rights or privileges conferred by registration under the provisions of this act, so long as such neglect or omission continues, and he shall be liable to all the penalties imposed by this act, or by any other act in force against unqualified or unregistered practitioners.

§ XXXVIII. If the registrar makes or causes to be made any willful falsification in any matter relating to the register, he shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and shall be disqualified from again holding that position.

§ XXXIX. If any person procures or causes to be procured his registration under this act, by means of any false or fraudulent representation or declaration, either verbally or in writing, it shall be lawful for the registrar, upon the receipt of sufficient evidence of the falsity or fraudulent character of such representation or declaration, to represent the matter to the council, and upon the written order of the president, attested by the seal of the college, to erase the names of such persons from the register, and to make known the fact and cause of such erasure by notice to be published in the *Ontario Gazette;* and after such notice has appeared the person whose name has been erased as aforesaid shall cease to be a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and shall cease to enjoy any of the privileges conferred by registration under this act at any future time, without the express sanction of the council.

§ 2. If any person willfully procures or attempts to procure himself to be registered under this act, by making any false or fraudulent representation or declaration, either verbally or in writing, he shall, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; and every person knowingly aiding and assisting him therein shall, on conviction thereof, incur a penalty of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for each such offense.

§ XL. It shall not be lawful for any persons not registered to practice medicine, surgery, or midwifery for hire, gain, or hope of reward; and if any person not registered pursuant to this act, for hire, gain or hope of reward practices or professes to practice medicine, surgery, or midwifery, or advertise to give advice in medicine, surgery or midwifery, he shall, upon a summary conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, for any and every such offense pay a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars.

§ XLI. Any person who willfully or falsely pretends to be a physician, doctor of medicine, surgeon or general practitioner, or assumes any title, addition, or description other than he actually possesses and is legally entitled to, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than ten dollars.

§ XLII. Any person not registered pursuant to this act, who takes or uses any name, title, addition or description implying or calculated to lead people to infer that he is registered under this act, or that he is recognized by law as a physician, surgeon, accoucher, or a licentiate in medicine, surgery or midwifery, shall be liable, upon a summary conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, to pay any penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty-five dollars.

§ XLIII. No person shall be entitled to recover any charge in any court of law for any medical or surgical advice, or for attendance, or for the performance of any operation, or for any medicine which he may have prescribed or supplied, unless he is registered under this act; but this section shall not extend to the sale of any drug or medicine by any duly licensed chemist or druggist.

XLIV. No person shall be appointed as medical officer, physician or surgeon, in any branch of the public service of this Province, or in any hospital or other charitable institution not supported wholly by voluntary contributions, unless he is registered under the provisions of this act.

§ XLV. No certificate required by any act now in force, or that may here-

after be passed, from any physician or surgeon or medical practitioner, shall be valid unless the person signing the same is registered under this act.

§ XLVI. Any prosecution under this act may be brought or heard before any one or more of her majesty's justices of the peace having jurisdiction where any such offense has been committed; and such justice or justices may award payment of costs in addition to the penalty; and in case the penalty or costs awarded by him or them are not, upon conviction, forthwith paid, may commit the offender to the common gaol, there to be imprisoned, for any term not exceeding one month, unless the penalty and costs are sooner paid.

§ XLVII. All prosecutions against any one acting in contravention of the provisions of this act, shall take place in accordance with *The Act respecting Summary Convictions before Justices of the Peace.*

§ XLVIII. Any person convicted under this act, who gives notice of appeal against the decision of the convicting justice, shall be required, before being released from custody, to give said justice satisfactory security for the amount of the penalty, costs of conviction and appeal.

§ XLIX. In any trial under this act the burden of proof as to the registration shall be upon the person charged.

§ L. In all cases where proof of registration under this act is required to be made, the production of a printed or other copy of the register, certified under the hand of the registrar of the council for the time being, shall be sufficient evidence of all persons who are registered practitioners, in lieu of the production of the original register; and any certificate upon such printed or other copy of the register, purporting to be signed by any person in his capacity of registrar of the council under this act, shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person is such registrar, without any proof of his signature or of his being in fact such registrar.

§ LI. Every prosecution under this act shall be commenced within one year from the date of the alleged offence.

§ LII. The council, by an order signed by the president, having the seal of the college appended thereto, may stay proceedings in any prosecution under this act where it is deemed expedient.

§ LIII. All penalties recoverable under this act shall be paid to the convicting justice, and by him be paid to the registrar of the college, and shall form part of the funds thereof. (2) Any person may be prosecutor or complainant under this act, and the council may allot such portion of the penalties recovered as may be expedient towards the payment of such prosecutor.

§ LIV. All moneys forming part of the council funds shall be paid to the treasurer, and may be applied to carry this act into execution.

§ LV. The words "legally qualified medical practitioner, "or "duly qualified medical practitioner," or any other words importing legal recognition of any person as a medical practitioner or member of the medical profession, when used in any act or law shall, in so far as such act or law applies to this Province, be construed to mean a person registered under this act.

Assented to March, 1878.

Dr. P. H. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, writes:

"Students who may have obtained degrees from any of the provincial schools or colleges, are required to pass the same uniform examination, held by the medical council, who have the power of granting

licenses to practice, of registration, and of prosecuting irregulars. They are incorporated, and receive their powers from an act of the legislature.

"There has been more or less disturbance regarding alleged arbitrary acts on the part of members of examining boards towards students, but this has largely passed away, while the benefits accruing from a high standard and uniformity in examinations are now recognized on all hands."

Neither this act nor the Quebec act specifically confers the power of revoking licenses for unprofessional or dishonorable conduct; but an equivalent power would seem to be implied in the authority given to the council to revise and correct the Official Register. See sections foregoing, entitled "Medical Registration," XXI, XXII, XXXI, XXXIV; "Publication of Register," and "Offenses and Penalties."

For the Guidance of Intending Students.

[The following are the Regulations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario—the incorporated organization charged with the administration of the Ontario Medical Act.]

SECTION I. MATRICULATION. 1. Every one desirous of being registered as a matriculated medical student in the register of this college, except as hereinafter provided, must present to the registrar the official certificate of having passed the high school intermediate examination, with Latin included, whereupon he shall be entitled to be so registered, upon the payment of twenty dollars, and giving proof of his identity.

2. Graduates in arts, or students having matriculated in arts in any university in her majesty's dominions, are not required to pass this examination, but may register their names with the registrar of the college, upon giving satisfactory evidence of their qualifications, and upon paying the fee of twenty dollars.

3. Every medical student after matriculating shall be registered in the manner prescribed by the council, and this will be held to be the preliminary to his medical studies, *which will only be considered to begin from the date of such registration.*

§ II. MEDICAL CURRICULUM. 1. Every student must spend a period of four years in actual professional studies, except as hereinafter provided; and the prescribed period of studies shall include four winter sessions of six months each, attended *after* being registered as a medical student in the register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

2. Graduates in arts of any college or university recognized by the council will only be required to pass three years after graduating in attendance upon medical lectures, before being admitted to their final examination. No tickets for lectures will henceforward be accepted by the council unless it is endorsed thereon that the pupil had attended said lectures regularly.

3. Applications for every professional examination must be made to the registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, by the last Tuesday in March before such examination, and no application will be received unless accompanied by the necessary tickets and certificates, and by the treasurer's receipt showing that the fees have been paid.

4. Every student commencing after June, 1880 (not a graduate in arts), shall attend medical lectures for at least four sessions of six months each.

5. Each "six-months' course" shall consist of not less than one hundred lectures.

6. Every student must attend the undermentioned courses of lectures in a university, college or school of medicine approved of by the council, viz.: Two courses of six-months each upon anatomy, practical anatomy, physiology (including histology), theoretical chemistry, materia medica and therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine, principles and practice of surgery, midwifery and diseases of women and children, clinical medicine, clinical surgery, in conformity with clause 5; two courses of three months each upon medical jurisprudence; one course of three months upon practical chemistry, including toxicology, botany; one course of not less than twenty-five demonstrations each, upon physiological and pathological histology; one course of twenty lectures on sanitary science.

7. Every candidate will be required to prove that he has carefully dissected the whole adult human body.

8. [Here follows a list of text-books recommended by the council.]

9. Graduates in arts who have attended one course of lectures on botany and practical chemistry, and two courses on theoretical chemistry, and who have already passed an examination on these subjects in any of the recognized colleges, will not be required to undergo a second examination on the same, provided they produce tickets for the course of lectures stated, and a certificate of having passed an examination on these subjects.

10. Every student, before being admitted to the final examination hereinafter mentioned, must have spent a period of six months in the office of a regularly-qualified medical practitioner,* in compounding medicines.

11. He must have attended the practice of a general hospital for twenty-four months.

12. He must have attended six cases of midwifery.

13. He must, before being registered as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, have passed all the examinations hereinafter prescribed; and he must have attained the full age of twenty-one years.

14 (*a*) All persons from recognized colleges outside the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, who desire to qualify themselves for registration in this college, must pass the matriculation examination recognized by the council, and attend thereafter one full "winter course" of lectures, during two winter sessions, in some one of the Ontario medical schools, and such other course or courses as may be necessary to complete the curriculum required by the council, and shall pass, before the board of examiners appointed by the council, all the examinations hereinafter prescribed. Graduates of such colleges as are above referred to, who present certificates of attendance upon THREE full winter courses of lectures, before graduating will be required to take one full course of lectures in one of the Ontario medical schools, which may, if desired, be attended during one winter session. This does not apply to Homœopathic students.†

(*b*) Nothing shall exempt residents of Ontario, who, after July, 1875, elect to

*The words "regularly qualified" are applicable only to practitioners registered according to law.

†See Med. Act, Sect. xvii., sub-secs. 2, 3, 4, which provides fully for Homœopathic candidates, that they shall matriculate, and also spend the full period of study required by the council, etc.

pursue their studies outside of the province of Ontario, from passing four years in the pursuit of their professional studies, such four years to include attendance upon four winter sessions of six months each, after passing the matriculation examination recognized by the council.

§ III. Examinations. 1. The professional examinations are divided into two parts, a "primary" and a "final."

2. The primary examination shall be undergone at the end of the second or third winter session, and the final after the fourth winter session.

3. The following branches shall be embraced in the primary examination:—*a.* descriptive anatomy; *b.* physiology and histology; *c.* chemistry, theoretical; *d.* chemistry (practical) and toxicology; *e.* materia medica and therapeutics and botany.

4. Each candidate for the primary examination will be required to present with his lecture tickets a certificate of having undergone an examination at the school he has attended at the close of his first winter session—on anatomy, physiology, chemistry and botany. Such examination shall not, however, in any way affect the primary examination of the council.

5. The following branches shall be embraced in the final examination: *a.* medical and surgical anatomy; *b.* theory and practice of medicine; *c.* general pathology; *d.* surgery, other than operative; *e.* surgery, operative; *f.* midwifery (other than operative), puerperal and infantile diseases; *g.* midwifery, operative; *h.* medical jurisprudence and sanitary science.

6. The primary examinations shall be entirely oral. The final examinations shall be written and oral.

7. Any candidate who passes creditably in three or more branches, but fails in the others, shall receive credit for the subjects so passed, and be compelled to pass in the other branches *only*, at a subsequent examination.

8. Candidates who intend to be examined by the homœopathic examiners in the special subjects, shall signify their intention to the registrar previous to the commencement of the examination, in order that he may provide means of preventing their identification by the other students, or by the examiners.

9. In the event of any candidate signifying his intention to the registrar to be examined and registered as a homœopathic practitioner, due notice of such must be submitted to the registrar, so that the examination may be conducted by the parties appointed for that purpose; but prior to the acceptance of such notice from the candidate, the usual fees must be paid. In the event of any candidates presenting themselves for such examinations, due notice must be given by the registrar to the special examiner.

§ IV. Fees. 1. The following scale of fees has been established by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario: *a.* registration of matriculation, $20.00; *b.* primary examination, $20.00; *c.* final examination, including registration, $30.00 (these fees are to be paid to the treasurer of the college before each examination); *d.* ordinary registration fee, $10.00; *e.* registration of additional degrees or titles, $2.00 (this fee is only payable when the additional titles are registered at different times, but any number of such titles as are allowed to be registered, may be put on record at the first registration, for the single fee of $10.00); *f.* diploma of membership of the college, $5.00 (this diploma is granted free of charge to all those members of the college who attain their membership by passing the examinations of the college. All other members may obtain it on application to the registrar, by paying the above-named fee of $5.00).

2. All fees must be paid in lawful money of Canada to the treasurer of the college.

3. No candidate will be admitted to any examination until the fee for such examination is paid in full.

4. Candidates who have failed in any professional examination shall be allowed one subsequent examination without further fee.

Rules for the Guidance of the Board of Examiners.

§ V. EXAMINATIONS. 1. No teacher in any school of medicine in Ontario can hold the position of examiner on the subjects upon which he lectures, or upon which he may have lectured, within one year prior to the date of the examinations.

2. Any examiner may be present at any of the examinations, and there must invariably be not less than two members of the board present at every examination.

3. At the end of each written examination upon any subject, the answers to the questions are to be handed to the registrar, who will open the envelopes, in which they are hereinafter directed to be enclosed, and to each set of papers affix a number by which the author will be known to the examiners during the examinations. The registrar will then deliver the papers to the member of the board of examiners appointed by the council to examine upon the subject.

4. The papers, when delivered to the member of the board of examiners appointed by the council to examine upon the subject, are to be by him examined, and the relative value of the answers marked by means of numbers, in a schedule which will be furnished to him by the registrar, ranging for the final subjects, as follows:—

Medical and Surgical Anatomy	0 to 60
Theory and Practice of Medicine	0 to 100
General Pathology	0 to 100
Surgery, other than Operative	0 to 100
" Operative	0 to 100
Midwifery, other than Operative, and Puerperal and Infantile Diseases	0 to 100
Midwifery, Operative	0 to 100
Medical Jurisprudence	0 to 50
Sanitary Science	0 to 30

Marks required for honors and pass:—

	Honors.	Pass.
Medical and Surgical Anatomy	40	20
Theory and Practice of Medicine	75	45
General Pathology	75	45
Surgery, other than Operative	75	45
" Operative	75	45
Midwifery, other than Operative, and Puerperal and Infantile Diseases	75	45
Midwifery, Operative	75	45
Medical Jurisprudence	35	20
Sanitary Science	20	10

That the percentage in the primary branches be as follows, ranging from 0 to 100 on all subjects, excepting botany, which ranges from 0 to 40. Primary subjects 0 to 100, excepting botany, 0 to 40.

	Honors.	Pass.
Descriptive Anatomy	75 per cent	45 per cent.
Physiology and Histology	75 "	45 "
Chemistry, Theoretical	50 "	30 "
" Practical	50 "	30 "
Toxicology	50 "	30 "
Materia Medica and Therapeutics	75 "	45 "
Botany	50 "	25 "

5. The values awarded by the individual examiners to the answers of candidates are not to be subject to revision, except by an appeal by the candidate to the council.

6. The examiners shall return the schedules to the registrar, with values inserted, at least three days before a final decision of the board. From these values a general schedule is to be made by the registrar, and no change of value can be made after such individual schedules have been returned to the registrar. The general schedule is to be examined as to its correctness by the whole board, and the results announced by the chairman of the board.

7. Papers upon the homœopathic subjects are to be finally submitted to the examiners approved of for that purpose by the representatives of that system in the council.

8. All oral examinations are henceforth to be as clinical, demonstrative and practical as possible.

9. That it be an instruction to the examiners in the questions in their respective subjects to confine themselves to the text-books in ordinary use, also that in referring to diseases or operations of any kind the names of such diseases or operations most commonly in use should be employed.

Rules for Candidates when in the Examination Hall.

10. Each candidate shall receive from the registrar a progamme containing a list of the subjects upon which the candidate is to be examined, and it will entitle him to be admitted to the examination hall during the progress of the examinations upon such subjects, but at no other time.

11. Candidates must write the answers to the questions given by the examiners, legibly and neatly upon one side only of whole sheets of paper, and the number given with each question is to be put at the head of the answer to it. The sheets are to be paged and fastened together in regular order at the upper left corner in such a manner as to have the first page facing outwards to the view; they are then to be folded neatly and enclosed in an envelope, on the outside of which each candidate is to write his name. The packet is then to be handed to the registrar, or to some one deputed by him. Neither signature, number, nor sign, by which the writer could be recognized by the examiner, is to be written or marked upon any of the sheets enclosed in the envelope.

12. The questions of the examiners in homœopathic subjects will be handed in writing, at the beginning of the general examination on the same subject, by the registrar, to such candidates as have given him notice in accordance with section III., sub-sections 8, 9. They shall write the answers to these questions in the same hall with the other candidates, and hand their papers, when finished, to the registrar in the same manner as provided for the other candidates, to be by him given for examination to the homœopathic member of the board of examiners appointed to examine on that subject.

13. If any abbreviations are used in answering the questions, candidates must be careful that they are such as are generally understood, or which cannot be mistaken.

14. No candidate will be allowed to leave the hall after the questions are given out, until his answers have been handed in.

15. No candidate will be allowed in the hall during the hours of examination except those who are actually undergoing examination.

16. Any candidate who may have brought any book or reference-paper to the hall, must deposit it with the examiner before the examination begins.

17. Candidates must not communicate with each other while the examinations are going on, either by writing, signs, words, or in any manner whatever.

18. Candidates must at all times bear themselves towards the examiners with the utmost deference and respect; and they will not be permitted in any manner to manifest approbation or disapprobation of any member of the board of examiners during the progress of the examination.

19. Candidates must not only conduct themselves with decorum while any examination is going on, but they will be held strictly responsible for any impropriety of conduct during the whole progress both of the written and of the oral examinations.

20. Any infraction of the above rules will lead to the exclusion of the candidate who is guilty of it from the remainder of the examinations; and he will not receive credit for any examination papers which he may have handed in to the registrar previous to his being detected in such misconduct.

Students attending Canadian colleges, are subject to the following rules:

1. In the case of disorderly conduct, any student may, at the discretion of the professor, be required to leave the class-room. Persistence in any offence against discipline, after admonition by the professor, shall be reported to the dean of the faculty. The dean may, at his discretion, reprimand the student, or refer the matter to the faculty at its next meeting, and may in the interval suspend from classes.

2. Absence from any number of lectures can only be excused by necessity or duty, of which proof must be given, when called for, to the faculty. The number of times of absence, from necessity or duty, that shall disqualify for the keeping of a session, shall in each case be determined by the faculty.

3. While in the college, students are expected to conduct themselves in the same orderly manner as in the class-rooms.

4. When students are brought before the faculty under the above rules, the faculty may reprimand, impose fines, disqualify from competing for prizes and honors, suspend from classes, or expel from the college.

Medical Faculty of Toronto University.

Toronto, Ont.

Organized in 1849. Extinct since 1852.

Toronto School of Medicine.—(*Affiliated with the University of Toronto and the University of Victoria College.*)

Toronto, Ont. (Pop. 86,415.)

Organized in 1843. Degrees were first conferred on its students, by affiliated universities, in 1845. Degrees have been so conferred

each subsequent year.—Faculty embraces ten professors (lecturers), five adjunct professors, and two demonstrators. One session of six months' duration annually.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: See "Regulations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario."

REQUIREMENTS: "The school does not exact any requirements as to matriculation, etc, but does not grant degrees. These matters it leaves altogether to the two universities with which it is affiliated, and to the medical council. Its functions are simply to impart knowledge—practical and theoretical."—[OLDRIGHT.

FEES: Registration, $5; lectures, $125; final examination, $30.

STUDENTS: Only the number of matriculates (33) for 1881–82, and of the matriculates (87) and the graduates (19) for 1882–83, have been received.

Percentage of graduates to matriculates, session of 1882–83, *twenty-two.*

Graduates of Toronto University in Illinois, 10; of Victoria University in Illinois, 14.

TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.—(*Affiliated with the University of Trinity College, the University of Toronto and the University of Manitoba.*)

Toronto, Ont.

Organized in 1850.—The faculty embraces ten professors, two demonstrators and a lecturer. "Under authority of the special act of the legislature, incorporating the school, diplomas will be awarded at the close of the final examination to students whose standing has been sufficiently high to merit them. These diplomas constitute students who obtain them, 'Fellows by Examination' of Trinity Medical School." This degree is, "in every respect, the equivalent of either M.B., M.D., or M.D., C.M., at Trinity College."—[GEIKIE.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: See "Regulations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario."

REQUIREMENTS: See "Regulations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario."

FEES: Lectures, $153; full fee, including examinations, for graduation, $24.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1878–79	137	35	25.5
1879–80	136	30	22+
1880–81	136	30	22+
1881–82	168	35	20.7
1882–83	205	38	18.5

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past five years, *twenty-one.*

Graduates in Illinois, 3.

REMARKS: The number of graduates given above includes, also, "men licensed by the council." Dr. W. B. Geikie, dean of the faculty,

writes: "We have (I) Degree holders; (II) Fellowship diploma holders; (III) Medical Licentiates from the Council—in our classes yearly, all of whom are well-educated medical men."

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—(*Medical Department of Queen's University.*)

Kingston, Ont. (Pop. 14,691.)

Organized in 1854. First class graduated in 1855. Classes graduated in each subsequent year.—Faculty embraces twelve professors and two demonstrators.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One term of lectures, annually, of six months' duration, the curriculum being substantially that prescribed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. The course is graded, and examinations are held at the end of the second, third and fourth sessions, respectively. "The final examination will not take place until the candidate has completed his fourth or last session."

REQUIREMENTS: "Every candidate [for graduation] must furnish the registrar of the college a declaration, under his own hand, that he is twenty-one years of age; a certificate of good moral character; a statement of his medical studies, with proper certificates thereto, [and including evidence of having passed a recognized matriculation examination]; and a thesis * * * composed by himself and in his own handwriting."

FEES: Lectures, $114; diplomas, $30; hospital, $4.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentage of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	48	10	20.8
1878–79	—	14	——
1879–80	—	12	——
1880–81	68	15	22+
1881–82	—	16	——
1882–83	48	11	23—

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the years 1877–78, 1880–81, 1882–83, *twenty-two.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 6.

REMARKS.—Being separately incorporated and possessing independent powers and privileges, the college "is competent to confer upon its own students and others the diplomas of Licentiate and Fellow." Its students obtain the degrees of M.D. and M.D., C.M., from Queen's University upon passing the requisite examination.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF VICTORIA COLLEGE—(*Also known as "Rolph's School"*).

Toronto, Ont.

Organized 18—. Extinct since 1872.

Medical Department of the Western University.

London, Ont. (Pop. 19,746.)

Organized in 1882. First class graduated in 1883. Faculty embraces fifteen professors and two demonstrators of anatomy.

Course of Instruction: One annual graduating session of six months' duration. The course is graded, extending over three sessions in different years.—Lectures embrace anatomy, physiology, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, chemistry, therapeutics, botany, nervous and mental diseases, principles and practice of medicine, surgery, histology, pathology, sanitary science, medical jurisprudence, toxicology.

Requirements: For admission, (*a*) certificate of graduation or matriculation in any recognized British university; or (*b*) certificate of having passed the provincial examination; or (*c*) matriculation examination on English language, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, Latin, writing and dictation. Correct spelling and legible writing are imperative. For graduation: (1) certificate of having passed a recognized matriculation examination; (2) four years' study; (3) three sessions of six months each upon anatomy, practical anatomy, practice of medicine, surgery, theoretical chemistry, midwifery, diseases of women and children, materia medica, therapeutics, physiology, clinical medicine, clinical surgery; (4) one six months' course on medical jurisprudence; one three months' course on botany; twenty-five lectures on chemistry and toxicology; twenty-five practical demonstrations on histology and pathology; twenty lectures on sanitary science; (5) attendance for at least eighteen months on the practice of some recognized hospital; (6) six months' attendance on the practice of a lying-in hospital, and charge of six cases of confinement; (7) compounded medicine for six months; (8) good moral character; (9) twenty-one years of age.

Fees: Matriculation, $5. Registration and lectures, $92. Graduation, $25.

Students: First session (1882–'83): matriculates, 15; graduates, 1; per cent. of graduates to matriculates, *seven.*

Woman's Medical College.

Toronto, Ont.

Organized in 1883.—Faculty embraces ten professors and a demonstrator.—It has for its object the education of ladies in the science and practice of medicine, so as to fit them to undergo the examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario which are required for the provincial license, and for the degrees in medicine in the several universities.

Course of Instruction: See "Regulations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario."

Requirements: See "Regulations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario."

Fees: For the course on—1, demonstrations, including material for dissection; 2, physiology; 3, chemistry; 4, materia medica and therapeutics; 5, medicine; 6, surgery; 7, midwifery and diseases of women and children; 8, anatomy, descriptive and surgical, $12.00 each. 1, normal histology; 2, pathological histology, $8 each.

1, medical jurisprudence, three months' course; 2, practical chemistry; 3, clinical medicine; 4, clinical surgery, $6 each. 1, sanitary scicene; 2, botany, $5 each. Registration, $5, payable only once. The third course on any branch free.

Women's Medical College.

Kingston, Ont.

Organized in 1883, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, having, at the close of the last session, announced that women students would no longer be received in its classes. — The faculty embraces seven professors, in addition to which two professors of Queen's College give instruction in chemistry and botany.

Course of Instruction: The course of lectures, which will continue for six months each session, "will be equivalent in all respects to the ordinary winter course delivered in other medical colleges, and as such will be accepted in proceeding to the degree of M.D. in Queen's University," with which the Women's Medical is affiliated.—Lectures embrace obstetrics and diseases of women and children; principles and practice of surgery; materia medica and therapeutics; medical jurisprudence and sanitary science; theory and practice of medicine; institutes of medicine and histology; anatomy, descriptive and surgical; chemistry; botany; practical anatomy; clinical surgery; clinical medicine.

Requirements: "The requisites for graduation will in no sense differ from what is required for the other sex, and the facilities for study will be also the same.

"By the regulations of the university, the matriculation examination of the college may be passed at any time before undergoing examination for the degree. The medical council matriculation, which is the intermediate examination of the high schools with Latin, will be accepted by the university."

Fees: Registration, $5; lectures, hospital, etc., $124; degree of M.D., $30.

Quebec, Province of.

Population 1,358,469 (census of 1881). Number of physicians, 1,051 (Quebec Medical Register). Number of inhabitants to each physician, 1,292.

An Act to further amend and consolidate the Act relating to the Profession of Medicine and Surgery in the Province of Quebec.

Whereas, It is necessary to further amend and consolidate the laws now in force in the Province of Quebec, for regulating the qualifications and examinations of candidates for the study of medicine, surgery and midwifery; for the regulation of medical practitioners, and for the infliction of penalties upon persons infringing the provisions of this act respecting the practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery; therefore, her majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

Section 1. From and after the passing of this act, the act or ordinance of the legislative council of the late Province of Quebec, passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his late majesty, King George the Third, and entitled An act or ordinance to prevent persons practicing physic and surgery within the Province of Quebec or midwifery within the towns of Quebec and Montreal, without license,

and all other acts or parts of acts in any manner relating to the practice of medicine, surgery or midwifery in the Province of Quebec, or in any manner relating to the mode of obtaining license to practice medicine, surgery or midwifery therein, as well as the act 40 Victoria, chapter 26, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts relating to the profession of medicine and surgery in the Province of Quebec," assented to on the 28th of December, 1876, shall be and are hereby repealed, except in so far as relates to any offense committed against the same or any of them, before the passing of this act, or any penalty or forfeiture incurred by reason of such offense.

§ 2. All persons resident in the Province of Quebec, authorized to practice medicine, surgery or midwifery therein, and who, at the time of the passing of the present act, shall have been registered under the act 40 Victoria, chapter 26, and all persons resident in the Province of Quebec, and licensed to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery therein, who, at the time of the passing of this act, shall not have been registered under 40 Victoria, chapter 26, but who shall hereafter become registered under the present act, and all persons who may hereafter obtain a license to practice medicine, surgery or midwifery, in this Province, and become registered under the present act, shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of The College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, and shall, by that name, have perpetual succession, and a common seal, with power to change, alter, break or make new the same; and they and their successors, by the name aforesaid, may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto in all courts and places whatsoever, and, by the name aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law to have, hold, receive, enjoy, possess and retain for the ends and purposes of this act, and for the benefit of the said college, all such sums of money as have been or shall at any time hereafter be paid, given or bequeathed to and for the use of the said college; and by the name aforesaid, shall and may, at any time hereafter, without any letters of mortmain, purchase, take, receive, have, hold, possess and enjoy any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any estate or interest derived or arising out of any lands, or tenements, or hereditaments, for the purposes of the said college, and for no other purposes whatever; and may sell, grant, lease, demise, alienate or dispose of the same, and do or execute all and singular the matters and things that to them shall or may appertain to do; provided, always, that the real estate so held by the said corporation, shall at no time exceed in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The said corporation shall have two places of business, one office in the city of Quebec and the other in the city of Montreal, which shall be in the offices of the secretaries of the college appointed in virtue of article 1, chapter 2, of its statutes, by-laws and regulations.

Service upon the said corporation shall be effected at either of such offices indifferently, by speaking to a person employed therein, and in all proceedings the domicile of the corporation shall be sufficiently designated by the following words: "having a place of business in each of the cities of Quebec and Montreal."

§ 3. From and after the passing of this act, the persons who compose the College of Physicians and Surgeons, shall be called, "Members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec."

§ 4. The affairs of the said college shall be conducted by a board of governors, forty in number, and chosen, as hereinafter set forth, for three years, viz: fifteen shall be chosen from amongst the members resident in the district of Montreal, three from amongst the members resident in the district of Three

Rivers, and three from amongst the members resident in the district of St. Francis; and of the members of the said board of governors, not less nor more than eight shall reside in the city of Quebec, and not less nor more than ten shall reside in the city of Montreal; provided, always, that the University of Laval, at Quebec, shall name two, and the same shall be chosen from amongst the members of the college, residing in the city of Quebec; the University of Laval, at Montreal, shall name two; the University of McGill, two; the University of Bishop's College, two; and the incorporated School of Medicine and Surgery, of Montreal, affiliated with the University of Victoria College, or with any other British university, two; which said nominated governors shall be chosen from amongst the members of the said College of Physicians and Surgeons residing in the city of Montreal; provided that, at any time, the city of Montreal shall not have more than ten governors, and the city of Quebec eight.

The governors to be appointed by the institutions mentioned in this section shall not require to have their appointment confirmed or approved by the said college, but on presenting their certificates of nomination, shall have the right to take their seats and enter upon their functions. In case any of the universities, colleges or incorporated medical schools now existing in the Province of Quebec, should cease to have its students taught the science of medicine, the power of appointing delegates as hereinbefore provided shall cease *ipso facto*, and can only be revived when such institutions or any of them shall *bona fide* resume their teaching.

At each election of the board of governors, every member of the said corporation shall have the right of voting by proxy.

(2.) Of the aforesaid districts, the district of Quebec shall comprise the present judicial districts of Quebec, Gaspe, Saguenay, Chicoutimi, Rimouski, Montmagny, Beauce and Kamouraska; the district of Montreal shall comprise the present judicial districts of Montreal, Terrebonne, Joliette, Richelieu, Bedford, St. Hyacinthe, Iberville, Beauharnois, and Ottawa; the district of Three Rivers shall comprise the present judicial districts of Three Rivers and Athabaska; and the district of St. Francis shall consist of the present judicial district of St. Francis.

(3.) The members of the board of governors shall be elected for a period of three years, but any member may resign his appointment at any time, by letter addressed to the secretary of the said board; and upon the death or resignation of any member of the said board, it shall be the duty of the secretary forthwith to notify the university or body wherein such vacancy may occur, of such death, resignation or removal, and such university or body shall have the power to nominate another duly qualified person to fill such vacancy; or, if the vacancy be caused by the death, resignation or removal from the electoral city or district of any member elected from the electoral cities or districts, the board of governors shall fill up such vacancy from amongst the eligible members of the college in the city or district where such vacancy shall have occurred, by an election by ballot, at the next ensuing meeting subsequent to the occurrence of such vacancy; and in the event of any vacancy occurring in the said board of governors in consequence of any of the said institutions ceasing to teach, the place of said governor shall be filled in the same manner, from amongst the members of the said college residing in the city wherein such institution was located, during the suspension of such institution to teach, as hereinbefore set forth; and it shall be lawful for the board of governors to exercise, during any such vacancy, the powers of the board hereinafter mentioned.

§ 5. The said board of governors shall be, and are hereby constituted, "The Provincial Medical Board," and in such capacity they shall meet to perform the several duties devolving upon them under this act, as the board of governors of the college, not less than twice in each year, at such time and place as by them shall be deemed most fit, and on which occasions seven shall be a quorum, for the transaction of business.

§ 6. From and after the passing of this act, no person shall practice medicine, surgery or midwifery, in the Province of Quebec, unless he shall have obtained a license from the Provincial Medical Board, which is hereby authorized to issue such license; and unless it be enregistered in accordance with the provisions of this act.

§ 7. Every person who has obtained or may hereafter obtain, a medical degree or diploma in any university or college, mentioned in section four of this act, shall be entitled to such license, without examination as to his medical knowledge and skill; provided that such diploma shall have only been given after four years of study of the medical profession, from the date of his admission to study, and according to the requirements of the existing law; provided, also, that the Provincial Medical Board shall have the power to grant the same privilege to holders of degrees or diplomas of medicine and surgery from other British, Colonial or French universities or colleges.

§ 8. From and after the passing of this act, no person shall be admitted as a student of medicine, surgery or midwifery, unless he shall have obtained a certificate of qualification from the said Provincial Medical Board. And no one shall be entitled to the license of the college, on presentation of a diploma, unless he shall have been previously admitted to the study of medicine in accordance with the provisions of this act, or unless he shall have passed an equivalent preliminary examination before a college, school or board, authorized by law to require and cause such preliminary examinations to be passed in her Britannic majesty's possessions, elsewhere than in the Province of Quebec, and acceptable to the board created by this act.

§ 9. At the first regular meeting of said board, after the passing of this act, there shall be appointed by the Provincial Medical Board, for three years, (subject always to the approval of the board), four persons actually engaged in the work of general education in the Province of Quebec, to examine all persons about to begin the study of medicine, surgery or midwifery, on the subjects of general education hereinafter mentioned, as belonging to the preliminary qualifications of medical students, viz: one examiner of French and one of English nationality for the city of Montreal, and one of French and one of English nationality for the city of Quebec. The subjects of the preliminary qualifications to be English and French, Latin, geography, history, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, belles-lettres, and any one of the following subjects: Greek, natural or moral philosophy; and the candidates to present a certificate of good moral character; provided, that all medical students who, before the passing of this act, shall have passed their preliminary examination, before the examiner or examiners of any university, incorporated school of medicine or Provincial Medical Board, shall not be required to pass before the examiners mentioned in this section.

§ 10. Every person wishing to obtain a license to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery in this Province, and to be registered under this act, and who shall not have obtained a degree or diploma in medicine, surgery and midwifery, from any of the institutions mentioned in section four of this act, shall, before being

entitled to such license, and to registration in this Province, pass an examination as to his knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery before this board; and, upon passing the examination required, and proving to the satisfaction of the examiners that he has complied, in an institution for the teaching of medicine, in her majesty's dominions, with the rules and regulations made by the provincial board, and on payment of such fees as the board may, by general by-law, establish, such person shall be entitled to a license to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery in the Province of Quebec.

§ 11. All persons coming from any recognized college outside of her majesty's possessions, and who are desirous of obtaining a license from the college, must previously pass the preliminary examination, before the examiners appointed by the Provincial Medical Board, or establish, to the satisfaction of the board, that they have already passed an equivalent examination; they must, moreover, follow, in one of the schools of medicine in this Province, a complete course (for six months) of lectures, and such other course or courses as shall be necessary to complete the curriculum required by the board; they shall also pass a professional examination before the Provincial Medical Board. Such persons may pass their professional examination immediately after their preliminary examination.

§ 12. The said Board of Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons shall have power—

(1). To regulate the study of medicine, surgery and midwifery, by making rules with regard to the preliminary qualifications, duration of study, curriculum to be followed, and the age of the candidate applying for a license to practice; provided, always, that such rules shall not be contrary to the provisions of this act.

(2). To examine all credentials, all certificates of admission to study or of attendance at lectures, and all other documents purporting to entitle the bearer to a license to practice, and all diplomas, degrees or other qualifications sought to be registered in this Province, and to oblige the bearer thereof to attest on oath (to be administered by the chairman for the time being), that he is the person whose name is mentioned therein, and that he became possessed thereof legally.

(3). To cause every member of the profession now practicing, or who may hereafter practice in the Province of Quebec, to enregister his name, age, place of residence and nativity, the date of his license and the place where he obtained it, in the books of the college.

(4). To fix the period of probation which persons must undergo before eligible for election as governors of the college, which period shall not be less than four years; and to make all such rules and regulations for the government and proper working of the said corporation, and the election of a president and officers thereof, as to the board of governors may seem meet and expedient, which said rules and regulations shall, before they shall come into effect, be sanctioned by the lieutenant-governor of this Province, after the same shall have been submitted to him for approval, and by him allowed.

§ 13. The Provincial Medical Board shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, make rules and regulations:

(1). For the guidance of the examiners, and to prescribe the subject and mode of the examinations, the time and place of holding the same, and generally shall make all such rules and regulations in respect of such examinations, not contrary to the provisions of this act, as they may deem expedient and necessary.

(2). To regulate the study of medicine, surgery and midwifery, with regard to the preliminary qualifications, duration of study and curriculum of studies to be

followed by the students; provided, always, that such rules shall not be contrary to the provisions of this act, and that any change in the curriculum of studies fixed by the board, shall not come into effect until one year after such change is made.

(3.) To appoint assessors, either of its own body, or from among the registered members of the college, to visit and attend the medical examinations of the various universities, colleges and incorporated schools of the Province, and to report to the provincial board, upon the character of such examinations; but such assessors shall not be chosen out of any of the teachers in any one of the said universities or incorporated schools, and should such report be, at any time, unfavorable to any university, college or incorporated school, the provincial board shall, in such cases, and under such circumstances, have the power to refuse the license and the registration of the degrees or diplomas of the institutions so reported upon, until such examinations shall have been amended. For such purposes the provincial board shall appoint or elect assessors, two or more of whom shall attend the examinations at each university, college or incorporated medical school, in accordance with the by-law to be hereafter passed by the board. It shall be the duty of the above institutions to notify the provincial board of the time or times at which their examinations shall be held, at least one month previous to such examinations.

(4.) To make tariffs of rates to be charged in towns and country for medical, obstetrical or surgical advice, or for attendance, or for the performance of any operation, or for any medicines which shall have been prescribed or supplied.

(5.) Such a tariff, to be valid, must be approved by the lieutenant-governor of the Province of Quebec, in council, and can only come into force six months after the publication of such tariff, as well as of the order in council approving the same, at least once in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Such tariff shall not, in case of suit, obviate the necessity of proof of the giving of advice, care, prescriptions, medicines and other things therein mentioned, according to the laws then in force.

§ 14. The Provincial Medical Board shall have the power to fix by by-law, the salary or fees to be paid to the officers, to the examiners and the assessors appointed by the said board; as well, also, the fees to be paid by all candidates entering on the study of medicine, as also by all candidates for license to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery, as well as the fees to be paid for registration; and the said board may dispose of all fees received in whatever manner they may think most conducive to the interests of the college.

§ 15. The qualifications to be required from a candidate for obtaining a license, authorizing him to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery, shall consist in his holding a certificate of study from a licensed physician, for the period intervening between the course of lectures which he has followed; that he is not less than twenty-one years of age; that he has followed his studies during a period of not less than four years, commencing from the date of his admission to the study of medicine by this board, and that, during the said four years, he shall have attended, at some university, college or incorporated school of medicine, within her majesty's dominions, not less than two six-months' courses of general or descriptive anatomy, of practical anatomy, of surgery, of practice of medicine, of midwifery, of chemistry, of materia medica and general therapeutics, of the institutes of medicine, of physiology and general pathology; of clinical medicine and of clinical surgery, one six-months' course or two three-months' courses; of medical jurisprudence and of hygiene, one three-months' course; of botany, one three-months' course, and a course of not less than twenty-five demonstrations upon

microscopic anatomy, physiology and pathology; also, that he shall have attended the general practice of a hospital in which are contained not less than fifty beds, under the charge of not less than two physicians or surgeons, for a period of not less than one year and a half, or three periods of not less than six months each; and that he shall also have attended six cases of labor, and compounded medicines for six months. And to remove all doubts with regard to the number of lectures which the incorporated schools of medicine of the Province of Quebec are bound to give, it is enacted and declared, that each six months' course shall consist of one hundred and twenty lectures, except in the case of clinical medicine, clinical surgery and medical jurisprudence. Of the four years' study required by this act, three six months' sessions at least shall be passed in attendance upon lectures at a university, college or incorporated school of medicine recognized by this board, the first whereof shall be so passed the session immediately succeeding the preliminary examination, and the last during the fourth year of study, and the candidate shall undergo an examination on the final subjects of the curriculum, at the end of the session in his fourth year of study.

§ 16. All persons obtaining the license to practice from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, shall be styled members of the said college, but shall not be eligible as governors within a period of four years from the date of their admission as members; and the said election of governors shall be made under such rules and regulations therefor and in such manner as the board of governors shall ordain. The members of the college shall pay the sum of two dollars a year for the use of the college.

§ 17. The Provincial Medical Board shall have the power to make rules and regulations respecting the admission of females to the study and practice of midwifery in the Province, and shall determine the degree, the nature and extent of the knowledge and qualifications required from women who wish to practice midwifery: *Provided always*, that all females who, at the time of the passing of this act, shall have been legally qualified to practice as midwives in this Province, shall retain that right, but shall be required to conform to such rules and regulations as may hereafter be made by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec respecting them. Nothing in this section or in the by-laws which may be made shall prevent, as it occurs often, women in the country from practicing midwifery or assisting midwifery without being admitted to the study or the practice of midwifery; but they must obtain a certificate from a duly licensed physician after ascertaining that they have the necessary knowledge.

§ 18. The Provincial Medical Board shall cause to be kept by the registrar a book to be called Register, in which shall be entered, from time to time, the names of all persons who have been duly licensed and registered under the act 40 Vict., chap. 26, or under this act, and who shall have complied with the enactments hereinafter contained, and with the rules or regulations made or to be made by the Provincial Medical Board respecting the qualifications to be required from practitioners of medicine, surgery or midwifery in the Province of Quebec; and those persons only whose names have been, or shall hereafter be, inscribed in the register above mentioned, shall be deemed to be qualified and licensed to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery in the Province of Quebec. And such register shall at all times be open and subject to inspection by any duly registered practitioner of the Province, or by any other person.

§ 19. It shall be the duty of the registrar to keep the register correctly, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the orders and regulations of the

Provincial Medical Board; and he shall, from time to time, make the necessary alterations in the addresses or qualifications of the persons registered under this act; and the said registrar shall perform such other duties as shall be imposed upon him by the Provincial Medical Board.

§ 20. The registrar of the college, under the direction of the board of governors, shall cause to be printed and published, and distributed to the members of the college, from time to time, a copy of the register of said names, which he shall place in alphabetical order, inserting the names and surnames, respective residences, medical titles, diplomas and qualifications conferred by the college or other medical body, with the dates of the same, of the persons appearing on the then existing register at the date of such publication, and such register shall be called the "Quebec Medical Register;" and a printed copy of such register, certified under the hand of such registrars as such, shall be *prima facie* evidence before all courts, and all justices of the peace and others, that the persons therein named and entered have been registered in accordance with the provisions of said act; and the absence of the name of any person from such copy shall be *prima facie* proof that such person has not been registered in accordance with the requirements of the said act: *Provided always*, that in such case, where a person's name does not appear on such printed copy, a copy or an extract from the register, certified by the registrar of the college, of the entry of such person's name on the register, shall be proof that such person is registered in accordance with the provisions of the present act. And a certificate, under the hand of the registrar, that any member whose name appears on the register has paid his annual contributions to the college, shall be received in all courts of justice as *prima facie* evidence that such payments have been made.

§ 21. If the registrar be convicted of a felony, he shall be disqualified from again holding any office in the college.

§ 22. Every member of the medical profession who, at the time of the passing of this act, may be possessed of a license from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery in the Province of Quebec, and who shall not have been registered under the act 40 Vict., chap. 26, shall, on the payment to the registrar of the fee of one dollar, and of all annual dues and contributions by him due and payable to the heretofore College of Physicians and Surgeons of this Province, enacted under the act 40 Vict., chap. 26, be entitled to be registered, and is obliged to cause himself to be so registered, on producing to the registrar the documents conferring or evidencing the qualification, or each of the qualifications, in respect whereof he seeks to be so registered, or upon transmitting, by post, to such registrar, information of his name and address, and evidence of the qualifications in respect whereof he seeks to be registered, and of the time or times at which the same was or were respectively obtained.

§ 23. Any person required or entitled to be registered under this act, and who shall neglect or omit to be so registered, shall not be entitled to practice medicine, surgery, or midwifery, or to claim any of the rights and privileges conferred by this act, and shall be liable to all the penalties imposed by this act, or by any other act, upon any person practicing medicine, surgery or midwifery, without being registered as required by the said act.

§ 24. Any person who has attended medical lectures, during three sessions of any medical school in the British dominions, and who has been actually engaged in the practice of the profession of medicine for a period of over thirty years in

this Province, may, on proof of these facts to the satisfaction of the Provincial Medical Board, and who produces, moreover, a certificate, signed by two resident medical practitioners in the neighborhood where he has practiced, that he has succeeded in his profession, and is entitled to the consideration of the board, be entitled to a license to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery in this Province, and to registration without examination.

§ 25. No person, unless otherwise duly authorized, shall be entitled to recover any charge, in any court of law, for any medical or surgical advice, or for attendance, or for the performance of any operation, or for any medicine which he shall have prescribed or supplied, nor be entitled to any of the rights or privileges conferred by this act, unless he shall prove that he is registered under this act, and has paid his annual contribution to the college.

§ 26. No certificate required by this or any other act now in force, from any physician, surgeon or medical practitioner, shall be valid, unless the person signing the same be registered under this act.

§ 27. Any registered member of the medical profession, who shall have been convicted of any felony in any court of law, shall thereby forfeit his right to registration, and, by the direction of the Provincial Medical Board, his name shall be erased from the register; or, in case a person known to have been convicted of felony shall present himself for registration, the registrar shall refuse such registration.

§ 28. Any person not entitled to be registered in this Province, who shall be convicted, upon the oath of one or more witnesses, of having practiced medicine, surgery or midwifery in the Province of Quebec in contravention of the provisions of this act, after the passing of this act, for hire, for money, goods or effects generally, whatsoever, or in the hope of receiving any money, goods or effects, in the hope of reward (or who shall receive any reward whatsoever), shall, for practicing medicine, surgery or midwifery, incur a penalty of fifty dollars.

(2.) A like penalty of fifty dollars shall be incurred by any person assuming, after the passing of this act, the title of doctor, physician or surgeon, or any other name implying that he or she is legally authorized to practice medicine, surgery or midwifery in this Province, if unable to establish the fact by legal proof, as required by the present act and the laws of the country.

(3.) Any person who, after the passing of this act, in an advertisement published in a newspaper, or in written or printed circulars, or on business cards, or on signs, assumes a title, name or designation of such a nature as to lead the public to suppose or believe that he or she is duly registered or qualified as a practitioner of medicine, surgery or midwifery, or any of such branches of the medical profession, or any person who offers or gives his or her services as physician, surgeon or accoucheur, for hire, gain, or hope of reward, if he or she be not duly authorized or registered in this Province, shall, in each such case, incur a like penalty of fifty dollars.

(4.) In every prosecution under this act, the proof of registration shall be incumbent upon the party prosecuted.

(5.) The penalties imposed by this act shall be recovered by an ordinary civil suit, in the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, before any circuit court of the county or of the district in which the defendant is domiciled, or in which the offense is committed; and the court, if the proof is sufficient, may condemn the defendant to pay a penalty of fifty dollars, in addition to the costs, within a delay which it shall determine, and to an imprison-

ment of sixty days in the common gaol of the district, in default of his paying the amount of the judgment within such delay. The warrant of such imprisonment, in such cases, shall issue under the hand of the clerk of the said court, on a written application of the attorney *ad litem* of the prosecutor, and may, *mutatis mutandis*, be according to form (O 1), in the schedule to the Federal act, 32–33 Victoria, chapter 31, and shall be executed in the usual way: *Provided, always*, that he may, at any time, claim his discharge before the expiration of the said sixty days, on paying the penalty and costs to which he shall have been condemned.

(6.) The penalties imposed by this act shall be recoverable with costs, and he same may be sued for and recovered by the said College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, by its corporate name; and, being recovered, shall belong to the said corporation for the use thereof. And neither in any such suit, nor in any other civil action to or in which the said corporation may be a party or interested, shall any member of the corporation be deemed incompetent as a witness by reason of his being such member.

§ 29. In all cases where proof of registration under this act is required, the production of a printed or other copy or extract from the register, certified under the hand of the registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, for the time being, shall be sufficient evidence that all persons therein named are registered practitioners, in lieu of the production of the original register; and any certificate upon such printed or other copy of the register, or extract from such register, purporting to be signed by any person, in his capacity of registrar of the college, under this act, shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person is such registrar, without any proof of his signature, or of his being in fact such registrar.

§ 30. The present board of governors, elected under the provisions of the acts hereinbefore repealed, shall be continued, and shall act until after the next triennial election, but subject in all other respects to the provisions of this act; and all by-laws, rules and regulations heretofore made by the said College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, shall remain in force until repealed or modified under the provisions of this act.

§ 31. The officers appointed under the provisions of the acts repealed shall retain their respective offices, and perform their respective duties under the provisions of this act; and all books and registers heretofore kept by them in conformity with the acts hereby repealed, shall be continued in use for their respective purposes under this act.

§ 32. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec is hereby vested with all the rights, powers, privileges, property and assets heretofore belonging to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons erected under the act 40 Vict., chap. 26.

§ 33. No person licensed to practice as aforesaid, and enregistered under the said act 40 Vict., chap. 26, shall, by reason of anything contained in this act, be relieved or discharged from the fulfillment of all and every his requirements and obligations, fees, dues, fines and penalties, due and incurred under the said act, to and in favor of the heretofore college under the said late act, and specially in and by the 15th, 20th and 21st sections of the said act, all which shall be recoverable and enforceable against delinquents therefor, by the said college established by this act; and until the same shall have been complied with and settled with the said present college, such delinquents shall not be entitled to any of the rights and privileges conferred upon registered licentiates under this act.

§ 34. It shall be lawful for the president of the college, if he shall deem it expe-

dient so to do, at any time, by an authority under his hand and seal, to authorize, name, constitute and appoint any person other than any of the officers of the said college, whoever he may select, to institute any proceedings against any person whom he may suppose to have infringed any of the provisons of this act, and to collect any and all sums of money payable to the said college by any person under this act.

§ 35. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect the rights of any persons under the provisions of the act 28 Vict., chap. 59, and amended thereto, 29 Vict., chap. 95.

§ 36. This act will come into force on the day of the sanction thereof.

Assented to October 31, 1879; May 27, 1882.

Medical Faculty of M'Gill University.

Montreal, Que. (Pop. 140,747.)

Organized in 1824 as the Montréal Medical Institution; became the medical department of McGill University in 1829. No class graduated during the Canadian Rebellion, 1837–'40.—Faculty embraces thirteen professors, four demonstrators and two instructors.

Course of Instruction: One annual session of six months' duration, compulsory, and one summer course, optional, annually. — The complete course of study extends over four sessions of graded instruction with weekly quizzes.—At the end of the first year sessional examinations must be passed on anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, botany, practical anatomy.—At the end of the second year pass examinations on anatomy, practical anatomy, physiology, chemistry, practical chemistry, materia medica.—Third year, sessional examinations on medical jurisprudence with toxicology, hygiene, medicine, surgery, midwifery.—Fourth year, final pass examinations on medicine, surgery, midwifery, clinical surgery, medical anatomy, surgical anatomy.

Requirements: For admission, see section eight, Quebec Medical Act. For graduation, see section fifteen, Quebec Medical Act.

Fees: For first year, $79; second, $92; third, $75; fourth, $65; hospital, $28; matriculation, $5; graduation, $30.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	161	27	16+
1878–79	166	37	22+
1879–80	166	30	18+
1880–81	168	38	22.7
1881–82	154	27	17.5
1882–83	184	30	16—

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *eighteen.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 20.

Remarks: The emphasis of italics is given to the following passage, under the caption, "Matriculation":—

"It is very important that intending students should bear in mind

the following: That if natives of Ontario * * wish to obtain the license of the Medical Board of that Province, they must pass the preliminary examination prescribed by that board. The attention of Ontario students is particularly directed to the fact that the new medical bill before the Imperial Parliament will allow the various colonies to make what regulations they please regarding registration. When the bill becomes law Ontario students can no longer evade the enactments of the council, if they wish to practice in that Province."

ECOLE DE MEDICINE ET DE CHIRURGIE DE MONTREAL.—(*Affiliated with the University of Victoria College, Cobourg.*)

Montreal, Que.

Organized in 1843. Degrees were first conferred on its students in 1845. Degrees have been conferred each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces twelve professors, one lecturer and two demonstrators.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One annual session of six months' duration; attendance upon which is compulsory. Students are not received after the first month. The complete course extends over three years of graded instruction with weekly quizzes. Lectures embrace chemistry, pharmacy, toxicology, materia medica, therapeutics, diseases of women and children, physiology, pathology, principles and practice of medicine and surgery, medical jurisprudence, botany, hygiene, histology and ophthalmology.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, see section eight of the Quebec Medical Act. For graduation, see section fifteen of the Quebec Medical Act.

FEES: Matriculation, $2; lectures, $120; dissection, $6; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1881–82	111	6	5.3
1882–83	125	33	26.4

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past two years, *sixteen and one-half.*

Number of graduates (degrees from the University of Victoria College) in Illinois, 3.

ST. LAWRENCE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Quebec, Que.

Organized in 1851. Extinct 1852.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS OF LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

Montreal and Quebec. (Pop. Quebec, 62,446.)

Organized in 1852. (The department in Quebec is the successor of the Quebec School of Medicine which was organized in 1848 and existed four years. The branch in Montreal was organized in 1878.)

The first class graduated in 1855 and a class has graduated each year since.—The faculty embraces twenty-six chairs, thirteen in each school.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One annual session of about thirty-five weeks' duration; attendance is compulsory; the course is graded and extends over four years.—Lectures are divided into two sections, primary and final. Primary—descriptive anatomy 250 lectures, practical anatomy 180 lectures, of two hours each, microscopical anatomy and histology 120 lectures, physiology 150 lectures, general pathology 80 lectures, hygiene 60 lectures, chemistry 240 lectures, botany 60 lectures; examinations at the end of this course. Final section includes materia medica and general therapeutics 240 lectures, surgical pathology and theoretical surgery 240 lectures, medical pathology and special therapeutics 240 lectures, toxicology 240 lectures, medical jurisprudence 60 lectures, toxicology 60 lectures, diseases of the eye and ear 60 lectures, practical operative surgery 40 lectures, clinical surgery 180 lectures, clinical medicine 180 lectures, clinical studies of the diseases of the eye and ear 60 lectures, clinical midwifery not less than six cases, clinical study of diseases of women and children; examinations at the end of this course.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, see section eight of the Quebec Medical Act. For graduation, see section fifteen of the Quebec Medical Act.

FEES: Annual fee, $54; diploma, $20.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	70	15	21.4
1878–79	65	9	13.8
1879–80	56	16	28.5
1880–81	97	13	13.5
1881–82	104	12	11.5
1882–83	117	26	22+

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *eighteen.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 3.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

Montreal, Que.

Organized in 1871. The first class was graduated in 1872, and a class has been graduated each year since. Faculty embraces thirteen professors, two lecturers, one demonstrator and one curator.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One regular course of six months' duration annually, and a preliminary course of four weeks' duration. Course graded and extending over three and four years; longer course recommended but not required. Daily examinations and calling of the roll.—Lectures embrace, first session, botany, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, medicine, gynecology, ophthalmology, otology, hygiene, practical chemistry, practical histology, dissections, hospital practice, clinical lectures. Third session, medicine, surgery, pathology, obstetrics, medical jurisprudence, hospital practice and clinical lectures.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, see section eight, Quebec Medical Act. For graduation, see section fifteen, Quebec Medical Act.

FEES: Matriculation, $2; lectures, including clinical lectures, $136; chemistry, $12; anatomy, $6; histology, $16; hospital, $12; graduation and registration, $21.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	43	10	23+
1878–79	30	9	30
1879–80	28	6	21.4
1880–81	31	5	16+
1881–82	55	6	10.9
1882–83	34	3	8.8

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *eighteen.*

REMARKS: R. A. KENNEDY, M.D., registrar, writes: "During the past year, only fifty per cent. of our candidates [for admission] were successful at examination. It has been our aim to adopt the most modern views in imparting instruction."

COLORADO.

Population, 194,327. Number of physicians, 570. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 341.

AN ACT to protect the Public Health and Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Colorado.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. That a board is hereby established which shall be known under the name and style of the State Board of Medical Examiners, to be composed of nine practicing physicians of known ability and integrity, who are graduates of medical schools of undoubted respectability, giving each of the three schools of medicine (known as the regular, homœopathic and eclectic schools) a representation as follows, to wit: six physicians of the regular, two of the homœopathic, and one of the eclectic school or system of medicine.

§ 2. The governor of this State shall, as soon as practicable after this act shall have become a law, appoint a State Board of Medical Examiners, as provided in section one of this act, and the members first appointed shall be so designated by the governor that the term of office of three shall expire in two years from the date of appointment, the term of office of three shall expire in four years from the date of appointment, and the term of three shall expire in six years from the date of appointment; thereafter, the governor shall biennially appoint three members, possessing qualifications as specified in section one, to serve for the term of six years, and he shall also fill all vacancies that may occur, as soon as practicable: *Provided*, that in making biennial appointments or filling vacancies, the representation of the medical schools in the board shall not be changed from the original basis, as in section one of this act.

§ 3. The board of medical examiners shall, as soon after their appointment as practicable, organize by the election of one of their members as president, one as secretary and one as treasurer, and adopt such rules as are necessary for their guidance in the performance of the duties assigned them, and also adopt a seal, which shall be affixed to all certificates issued by them to practitioners of medicine.

§ 4. That every person practicing medicine in any of its departments, shall possess the qualifications required by this act. If a graduate in medicine, he shall present his diploma to the State Board of Medical Examiners for verification, or furnish other evidence conclusive of his being a graduate of a legally chartered medical school in good standing; the State Board of Medical Examiners shall issue its certificate to that effect, signed by a majority of the members thereof, and such diploma or evidence shall be conclusive as to the right of the lawful holder of the same to practice medicine in this State. If not a graduate of a legally chartered medical institution in good standing, the person practicing, or wishing to practice medicine in this State, shall present himself before said board of medical examiners and submit himself to such examination as defined in section seven of this act, and if the examination be satisfactory to the examiners, the said board of medical examiners shall issue its certificate in accordance with the facts, and the lawful holder of such certificate shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges herein mentioned. All persons who have made the practice of medicine and surgery their profession or business continuously, for a period of ten (10) years, within this State, and can furnish satisfactory evidence thereof to the State Board of Medical Examiners, shall receive from said board a license to continue practice in the State of Colorado.

§ 5. The State Board of Medical Examiners, within ninety (90)days after the passage of this act, shall receive, through its president, applications for certificates and examinations. The president of said board of medical examiners shall have the authority to administer oaths, and the said board of medical examiners to take testimony in all matters relating to its duties. It shall issue certificates to all who furnish satisfactory proofs of having received diplomas from some legally chartered medical institution in good standing. It shall prepare two (2) forms of certificates, one for persons in possession of diplomas, the other for candidates examined by its members. It shall furnish to the county clerks of the several counties a list of all persons receiving certificates. Certificates shall be signed by a majority of the members of the board of medical examiners granting them.

§ 6. There shall be paid to the treasurer of the State Board of Medical Examiners a fee of five dollars ($5) for each certificate issued to graduates or practitioners of ten (10) years' standing, and no further charges shall be made to the applicant; candidates for examination shall pay a fee of ten dollars ($10) in advance.

§ 7. All examinations of persons, not graduates, shall be made directly by the State Board of Medical Examiners. Examinations may be in whole, or part, in writing, and the subjects of examination shall be as follows: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, surgery, obstetrics and practice of medicine (exclusive of materia medica and therapeutics).

§ 8. Every person holding a certificate from the State Board of Medical Examiners shall have it recorded in the office of the clerk of the county in which he resides, and the record shall be endorsed thereon. Any person removing to another county to practice shall procure an endorsement to that effect on the certificate from the county clerk, and shall record the certificate in like manner in the county to which he removes, and the holder of the certificate shall pay to the county clerk a fee of one dollar ($1) for making the record.

§ 9. The county clerk shall keep, in a book provided for the purpose, a complete list of the certificates recorded by him. If the certificate be based on a diploma, he shall record the name of the medical institution conferring it and the

date when conferred. The register shall be open to public inspection in business hours.

§ 10. The State Board of Medical Examiners may refuse certificates to individuals who have been convicted of conduct of a criminal nature, and they may revoke certificates for like causes.

§ 11. Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act who shall profess publicly to be a physician and prescriber for the sick, or shall attach to his name the title "M.D.," or "Surgeon," or "Doctor," in a medical sense. But nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit gratuitous services in cases of emergency.

§ 12. Any person practicing medicine or surgery in any of their departments, in this State, without complying with the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50), nor more than three hundred dollars ($300), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten (10) nor more than thirty (30) days, or by fine and imprisonment, for each and every offense; and any person filing, or attempting to file, as his own, the diploma or certificate of another, or who shall give false or forged evidence of any kind, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be subject to such fine and imprisonment as are made and provided by the statutes of this State for the crime of forgery.

§ 13. All fees received by the treasurer of said board of examiners, and all fines collected by any officer of the law, under this act, shall be paid into the State treasury; and all necessary expenses of the board shall be paid for out of the funds of the State treasury not otherwise appropriated; but no fee shall be required or accepted by any member of the board for services.

§ 14. The State Board of Medical Examiners shall meet as a board of medical examiners in the city of Denver, on the first Tuesday of January, July and October of each year, and at such other times and places as may be found necessary for the performance of their duties.

§ 15. Justices of the peace and all courts of record in the State of Colorado shall have full jurisdiction over and power to enforce the provisions of this act.

Approved March 14, 1881.

Medical Department of the University of Denver.

Denver, Col. (Pop. 1883,—60,000.)

Organized in 1881. The first class graduated in 1882.—The faculty embraces thirteen professors, three lecturers and one demonstrator.

Course of Instruction: Extends over two courses of twenty-four weeks each; graded course recommended, but not required.—Lectures embrace principles and practice of surgery, clinical surgery, surgical pathology, principles and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, diseases of women, obstetrics, diseases of chest, and climatology, physiology, anatomy, materia medica, therapeutics, chemistry, diseases of the mind and nervous system, medical jurisprudence, ophthalmology, practical chemistry, microscopy, pathological anatomy, laryngology and rhinoscopy.

Requirements: For admission, (*a*) high school or college diploma, or (*b*) certificate of proficiency from a reputable teacher, or (*c*) matriculation examination in English composition, writing, grammar, arithmetic, natural philosophy, rudiments of Latin.—For graduation, (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures; (5) practical

anatomy and chemistry for two sessions; (6) thesis; (7) satisfactory examination on seven different branches.

FEES: Annual, $85; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduation.	Per cent.
1881-82	15	5	33+
1882-83	21	5	23.8

Average percent. of graduates to matriculates, during the past two years, *twenty-eight.*

REMARKS: Course tickets are now endorsed on the back, certifying that the lectures of the professors signing have been actually attended.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

Boulder, Col. (Pop. 3,069.)

Organized in 1883. — The faculty embraces two professors, an instructor and a demonstrator.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: A four years' graded course, embracing nine months of lectures in each year, "with a compulsory preliminary education and examination before matriculating."— During the session of 1883-84 only the studies of the first year's course will be taught, viz: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry and botany,

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, (1) diploma from recognized college, high school or scientific school, or (2) satisfactory written examination in English, Latin and physics, and either German, French, algebra, geometry or botany.

FEES: Matriculation, $5 for residents; $10 for non-residents.

CONNECTICUT.

Population, 537,454. Number of physicians, 952. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 575.

AN ACT to Prevent Irregular Medical Practice.

SECTION 1. Any itinerant person, not an inhabitant of this State, who shall, by circular, handbill or any other mode of advertisement, profess to treat, and shall, in any town in this State, treat disease or injury by any drug, nostrum, manipulation or other expedient, shall be fined twenty-five dollars for each day that he shall exercise his profession without procuring a license therefor.

§ 2. Selectmen in towns and the chief officer of police in cities, may issue such licenses upon payment to the town or city treasurer by such itinerant person of the sum of twenty dollars for each day for which his license may be granted. The license shall distinctly state the number of days for which it shall be in force, and may be renewed at its expiration for any further time, upon the same terms. Such selectmen and chief officer of police shall record such licenses in books kept by them for that purpose, which shall be open to public inspection.

§ 3. This act shall not apply to commissioned surgeons in the army or navy of the United States, to any person rendering gratuitous services in cases of emergency, nor to any physician or surgeon coming into this State from another State to consult in any particular case.

§ 4. Prosecutions for violations of this act may be heard and determined by police courts, where established, and by justices of the peace in towns in which such courts have no criminal jurisdiction.

Approved April 12, 1881.

Medical Department of Yale College

New Haven, Conn. (Pop. 50,840.)

Organized in 1810, as the Medical Institution of Yale College. In 1879 a new charter changed the title to the present reading.—The faculty embraces eight professors and eight lecturers.

The system of instruction is arranged in a graded course extending over three years, thirty-four weeks in each year.—Lectures embraced in the first course: general and medical chemistry, qualitative analysis and toxicology, anatomy, dissections, normal histology, physiology. Second year: Anatomy, dissection, physiology, pathology, materia medica and therapeutics, theory and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, obstetrics, surgery, clinical surgery. Third year: Pathology, theory and practice of medicine, physical diagnosis, clinical medicine, surgery, clinical surgery, obstetrics, diseases of children, diseases of women, ophthalmology, medical jurisprudence, insanity, diseases of the throat and ear, nervous diseases, venereal diseases, diseases of the skin. Students who have studied elsewhere, either in any recognized medical school or under private preceptor of good standing, may enter an advanced class, upon passing the examinations required of equal grade.

Requirements: For admission, (*a*) a degree in letters or science, or (*b*) passage of examination for admission to some college; or (*c*) examination in mathematics, including algebra, geometry, the metric system of weights and measures, and elementary physics. Students not fully prepared will be admitted on condition that the deficiency be made up within a reasonable time.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) one continuous year spent at this school, and pass the required examinations in all the studies of the three years' course satisfactorily to the board of examiners.

Fees: Matriculation (paid once only), $5; tuition, annual, $125; for the third year, to those who have attended and paid for two full years, $60; graduation, $30.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	58	10	17.+
1878–79	60	16	26.6
1879–80	32	12	37.5
1880–81	26	10	42.+
1881–82	21	2	9.5
1882–83	32	7	21.9

Average percent. of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *twenty-five.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 6.

Prof. C. A. Lindsley, M.D., dean, writes: "The falling off of matriculates during the last three years is due to the fact that an examination for admission was required which excluded a large propor-

tion of such as used to be admitted. The term of study was also increased, and this made the expenses somewhat greater. Ten students applied for the degree at the last graduation examination, and three of the number were rejected."

The board of examiners consists of the faculty and an equal number of the members of the Connecticut State Medical Society.

DAKOTA.

Population, 135,177. Number of physicians, 212. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 642.

A law designed to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery passed the territorial legislature at the session of 1882, but was vetoed by the governor. A similar law was introduced at the last (1883) session, and was referred to a committee, the chairman of which was a member of the medical profession, but who refused to bring the measure before the legislative body.

DELAWARE.

Population, 146,608. Number of physicians, 217. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 675.

AN ACT to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Delaware.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met:

SECTION 1. That it shall not be lawful for any person to practice medicine or surgery in this State who has not graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine and received a diploma from some medical college authorized to grant diplomas: *Provided*, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to persons who have been eight years in continuous practice in this State, or who are now, or may hereafter be authorized by the board of medical examiners of this State, as prescribed in chapter 37, section 3 of the revised code of the State of Delaware. [The medical board of examiners shall be composed of as many fellows as the society shall deem proper. The said society shall appoint its own president and secretary and shall have power to grant licenses under their signatures for the practice of medicine and surgery in this State, and they are hereby required to grant such licenses to any person applying therefor who shall produce a diploma from a respectable medical college, or shall upon full and impartial examination be found qualified for such practice.]

§ 2. That any person who shall practice or attempt to practice medicine or surgery, or shall prescribe for any sick person or persons, or perform any surgical operation, for fee or reward, in violation of section one of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every offense, at the discretion of the court, one half of said fine to be for the use of the informer, and the other half for the use of the State Board of Health.

§ 3. Any person who shall attempt to practice medicine or surgery by opening a transient office within this State, or who shall by handbills or other form of written or printed matter or advertisement assign such transient office or place to meet persons seeking medical or surgical advice or prescription, shall, before being allowed to practice as aforesaid, appear before the clerk of the peace of any of the counties of this State and furnish to him satisfactory evidence that the provisions of section one of this act have been complied with; the said clerk of the peace shall thereupon issue to the person so applying a license to practice medicine and surgery in any of the counties of this State; provided, that the person so applying shall pay or cause to be paid to the said clerk of the peace as a license fee the sum of two hundred dollars per annum for said privilege.

§ 4. The provisions of this act shall not apply to physicians who are regular practitioners of any other State, coming into this State, in consultation.

§ 5. That within ninety days after the passage of this act every physician engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery in this State, shall register with the clerk of the peace of the county in which he resides, his name, date of graduation, and the college from which he was graduated; and make oath or affirmation that the diploma or certificate of his qualification to practice, which he is hereby required to exhibit to the clerk of the peace, is a *bona-fide* diploma or certificate, and conferred upon him by the institution named therein; or that he has been a practitioner of medicine and surgery for eight years or more. Any person hereafter engaging in the practice of medicine or surgery in this State shall be required to register as above. Any one failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, to be collected by the clerk of the peace before any justice of the county, in the name of the State of Delaware, and all sums collected shall be appropriated as follows: One-half to the clerk of the peace, and one-half to be paid by him to the county treasurer for county purposes.

§ 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Passed April 19, 1883.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Population, 177,624. Number of physicians, 423. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 419.

AN ACT to Revise, with Amendments, an Act to Incorporate the Medical Society of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That Frederick May, M.D., Alexander McWilliams, M.D., and twenty others, and such other persons as they may from time to time elect, and their successors, are hereby declared to be a community, corporation and body politic, forever, or until Congress shall by law direct this charter to cease and determine, by and under the name and title of the Medical Society of the District of Columba; and by and under the same name and title they shall be able and capable in law to purchase, take, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or for lease, estate or estates, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, chattels, bank stock, registered debts, or other public securities within the District, by the gift, bargain, sale, or demise, of any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable to make the same, and the same, at their pleasure, to alien, sell, transfer, or lease, and apply

to such purposes as they may adjudge most conducive to the promoting and disseminating medical and surgical knowledge, and for no other purpose whatever: *Provided, nevertheless*, that the said society or body politic shall not, at any one time, hold or possess property, real, personal or mixed, exceeding in total value the sum of six thousand dollars per annum.

§ 2. That the members of the said society above designated, shall hold, in the city of Washington, two stated meetings in every year, viz: on the first Mondays in January and July; the officers of the society to consist of a president, two vice-presidents, one corresponding secretary, one recording secretary, one treasurer, and one librarian, who shall be appointed on the first Monday in July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and on the annual meeting in January forever thereafter, and who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are chosen in their stead (not less than seven members being present at such meeting); and the society may make a common seal, and may elect into their body such medical and chirurgical practitioners, within the District of Columbia, as they may deem qualified to become members of the society, it being understood that the officers of the society now elected are to remain in office until the next election after the passage of this act.

§ 3. That it shall and may be lawful for the said medical society, or any members of them attending (not less than seven), to elect by ballot five persons, residents of the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to grant licenses to such medical and chirurgical gentlemen as they may, upon a full examination, judge qualified to practice the medical and chirurgical arts, or as may produce a diploma from some respectable medical college or society, each person so obtaining a certificate to pay a sum, not exceeding ten dollars, to be fixed on or ascertained by the society.

§ 4. That any three of the examiners shall constitute a board for examining such candidates as may apply, and shall subscribe their names to each certificate by them granted, which certificate shall also be countersigned by the president of the society, and have the seal of the society affixed thereto by the secretary, upon paying into the hands of the treasurer the sum of money to be ascertained as above by the society; and any one of the said examiners may grant a license to practice until a board in conformity to this act can be held: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall authorize the said corporation in anywise to regulate the practice of medical or chirurgical attendance on such persons as may need those services, nor to establish or fix a tariff of charges or fees for medical attendance or advice.

§ 5. That after the appointment of the aforesaid medical board, no person not heretofore a practitioner of medicine or surgery within the District of Columbia, shall be allowed to practice within the said District, in either of said branches, without first having obtained a license, testified as by this law directed, or the production of a diploma from a respectable medical college or board of examiners established by law: *Provided*, that the professors in such college, or the examiners in such board, be men regularly instructed in medicine and surgery, and the collateral branches of medical education, anatomy, chemistry, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, to be recovered in the county court, where he may reside, by bill of presentment and indictment, one-half for the use of the society, and the other for that of the informer.

§ 6. That every person who, upon application, shall be elected a member of the medical society, shall pay a sum, not exceeding ten dollars, to be ascertained by the society.

§ 7. That the medical society be, and they are hereby, empowered from time to time to make such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may find requisite, which by-laws, rules and regulations shall, in their application and operation, be exclusively confined to said society, as a society or body corporate, and not to its members individually, when not acting in a corporate character; to break or alter their common seal; to fix the times and places for the meetings of the boards of examiners; filling up vacancies in the medical board; and to do and perform such other things as may be requisite for carrying this act into execution, and which may not be repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States: *Provided, always*, that it shall and may be lawful for any person, resident as aforesaid, and not prohibited as aforesaid, when specially sent for, to come into any part of this District, and administer or prescribe medicine, or perform any operation for the relief of such to whose assistance he may be sent for : *And provided, also*, that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent any person, living within or without said District, from administering medicine or performing any surgical operation, with the consent of the person or the attendants of the person to whom such medicine is to be administered, or upon whom such surgical operation is performed, without fee or reward; nor to prevent the giving advice or assistance in any way to the sick or afflicted, upon charity and kindness; nor to prevent the receipt of reward for the same, if voluntarily tendered or made; nor to extend to midwifery by females; and any person so administering medicine or performing any surgical operation, not authorized to practice physic and surgery according to the provisions of this act, shall be prohibited from collecting any fee or reward for the same by any process at law: And be it further provided, That no person shall be admitted to an examination until he shall produce satisfactory evidence that he has studied physic and surgery three years, including one full course of medical lectures, as usually taught at medical schools, or four years without such a course of lectures.

§ 8. That Congress may at any time alter, amend or annul this act of incorporation of said society at pleasure.

Approved July 7, 1838.

Dr. John S. Billings, Surgeon, U. S. A., writes: "There are a certain number of quacks, abortionists, etc., in the District, but as their prosecution would be troublesome, and it appears to be nobody's business in particular to initiate proceedings, nothing is done."

Dr. G. L. Magruder, treasurer of the society, writes: "The only law that exists in this District in regard to the practice of medicine and surgery, is contained in the act incorporating the medical society. It seems to have been inefficient, from the fact that no one has been especially designated to enforce it. I can not learn of any trial ever having taken place.

"About three years since, an unsuccessful attempt was made to get a bill passed by Congress to regulate the practice of medicine, and there has been no renewal of the effort. About two hundred of the four hundred and nineteen physicians in the District are members of the medical association."

Many of the students in attendance at the medical schools in the District, being regularly employed in the various departments and public offices, lectures are begun at 5:30 P.M. To the same cause is also largely due the relatively low percentage of graduates to matriculates; in some instances students continue to attend after three or more courses before graduating, or, after such attendance, go elsewhere to graduate.

National Medical College.—(*Medical Department Columbian University.*)

Washington, D. C. (Pop. 147,293.)

Organized in 1821, as the Medical Department of Columbian College. It was also authorized to use the title of National Medical College. In 1873 Columbian College became Columbian University. The first class was graduated in 1822. Operations were suspended from 1834 to 1838, and from 1861 to 1863. With these exceptions, classes have been graduated each year since its founding.—The faculty embraces seven professors and four demonstrators.

Course of Instruction: One graduating course of five months' duration, and one spring course of eight half weeks' duration annually.—Lectures embrace anatomy, physiology, histology, pathology, materia medica, therapeutics, chemistry, surgery, obstetrics, and theory and practice of medicine, with ample opportunity for bedside instruction.

Requirements: For admission, none. For graduation: (1) "candidates must have attended three courses of lectures" and have passed examinations at the end of the second and third years; (2) three years' study; (3) good moral character; (4) twenty-one years of age; (5) dissected at least two sessions; (6) have attended two courses of clinical instruction. Examinations are both oral and written.

Fees: Matriculation (paid once only), $5; lectures, $100; demonstrator, $10. Graduation, $30; *i. e.*, examinations, primary, $20, final, $10.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentage of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877-78	53	6	11.3
1878-79	55	11	20.
1879-80	56	8	14.3
1880-81	44	5	11.3
1881-82	52	8	15.4
1882-83	79	10	12.5

Average percent. of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *fourteen.*

Number of Illinois students during the past year, 6.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 8.

Remarks: Dr. A. F. A. King, dean, writes: "The faculty have recently adopted a resolution requiring a preliminary examination

before matriculation, but the details could not be arranged to go into operation soon enough for our annual announcement."

Medical Department of the University of Georgetown.

Washington, D. C.

Organized in 1850. The first class was graduated in 1851. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year since.—The faculty embraces seven professors, four clinical professors and two lecturers.

Course of Instruction: One annual lecture term of thirty-four weeks' duration; graded course extending over three years.—Lectures embrace, first year, anatomy, physiology, materia medica and chemistry; second year, anatomy, physiology, materia medica, chemistry, pathology and diagnosis—medical, surgical and obstetrical—ophthalmology, laryngology, otology, diseases of children, hygiene and medical jurisprudence; third year, same as second. Examination at the close of each year. Daily quizzes by the faculty. Hospital and dispensary clinics.

Requirements: For admission, none. For graduation: (1) good moral character; (2) twenty-one years of age; (3) not less than three years' study; (4) three full courses of instruction; (5) two courses of practical anatomy; (6) two courses of clinical instruction; (7) pass all examinations with required (65) percentage.

Fees: Matriculation (paid but once), $5; full course of lectures, $100; demonstrator, $10; graduation fee, $30—remitted to those who have paid for three full courses in this college.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877-78	40	4	10.
1878-79	38	6	16—
1879-80	54	13	24+
1880-81	43	5	11.6
1881-82	30	7	23.3
1882-83	27	4	15—

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *seventeen.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 15.

Remarks: Attendance on recitations is obligatory; a record is kept and each student credited at the end of each course. Examinations at the close of each session, for each class, are written, and three hours are allowed to each branch.

Medical Department of Howard University.

Washington, D. C.

Organized in 1867. The first class graduated in 1871, and classes have graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces nine professors and two demonstrators.

Course of Instruction: One annual lecture term of five months' duration,

and a summer session of eight weeks.—The course is graded, extending over three sessions in different years.—Lectures embrace anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, obstetrics, hygiene, practice of medicine, surgery, diseases of women and children, and medical jurisprudence. The instruction comprises lectures, recitations, clinics and practical exercises.

REQUIREMENTS: For matriculation, (*a*) good moral character; (*b*) sufficient knowledge of Latin language to read and write prescriptions and understand medical terms; (*c*) pass an examination in ordinary English branches.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) three years' study, including three courses of lectures; (3) attended clinical lectures and dissections; (4) written and oral examination on required branches; (5) thesis on original observation.

FEES: Matriculation, $10; demonstrator, $5; incidental expenses, $15; graduating, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877-78	26	9	34+
1878-79	30	10	33+
1879-80	31	13	42−
1880-81	81	13	16+
1881-82	91	16	17+
1882-83	87	31	35+

Average percent. of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *twenty-seven.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 1.

REMARKS: "This college is free to all, without regard to sex or race, who are desirous of pursuing the study of medicine and are qualified therefor by good moral character, proper age and suitable education."

FLORIDA.

Population, 269,493, Number of physicians, 374. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 720.

AN ACT to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Florida.

The People of the State of Florida, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be appointed by the governor of this State six boards of medical examiners, consisting of not less than three nor more than five practitioners of medicine of acknowledged skill and experience, and of five years' practice in this State, said boards to be located respectively at Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Key West, Ocala and Tampa, whose duty it shall be to carefully examine any and all persons not graduates of medicine, who have not heretofore practiced medicine in this State, who may hereafter propose to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics in this State, and, if found competent to practice the same, said boards shall issue a certificate to that purport to such person, which certificate shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of each county where the person receiving it may practice.

§ 2. The examination by the boards thus appointed shall include the branches

of anatomy, operative and minor surgery, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, and the general laws of health.

§ 3. The said boards of medical examiners shall be allowed to charge and receive the sum of five dollars for each person so examined, to be paid upon receipt of certificate of competency by the party examined.

§ 4. That from and after the passage and approval of this act, any person who shall commence the practice of medicine, surgery or obstetrics in this State without having first obtained such certificate and recorded the same, as provided for in section one of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not be construed as applying to physicians or surgeons temporarily in the State when sent for to perform surgical operations or for consultation, or to women commonly known and designated as "midwives;" provided further, that this act shall not apply to physicians now in this State.

§ 5. Said board may adopt such rules and regulations as to examinations and certificates as they may deem proper, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the State.

§ 6. All laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 7, 1881.

The 4th sub-section of section 11, general revenue laws, provides that lawyers, doctors, dentists, druggists and photographers shall pay for license tax, ten dollars ($10) annually.

Medical Department of Florida University (*Tallahassee College of Medicine and Surgery*).

Tallahassee, Fla. (Pop. 2,494.)

Organized in 1883. The faculty embraces six professors.

Course of Instruction: One term of sixteen weeks' duration annually. Lectures embrace anatomy, surgery, institutes and theory and practice of medicine, orthopedic surgery and medical jurisprudence. The college possesses a "human skeleton and dissected preparations, such as will make the labors of the dissecting-room less disagreeable."

Requirements: For admission, none.—For graduation, "Any suitable person of any school of medicine that can stand a thorough examination by the faculty, and who receives the vote of the regents of the university, will receive a diploma."

Fees: "Price of the tickets for all the chairs," $60; "Examination for graduation and degrees," $25. "Diploma, no charge."

Remarks: The "dean" of this institution is the "Rev. —— ——, A.M., M.D., LL.D.," of ———, ———, and ———, ———,—of whom it is remarked in the official announcement of the college, that "The members [of the faculty] all defer complacently to the views and expositions of their dean, who is an elderly and experienced physician

and author in medicine, of extensive works on various branches, whose primary medical education was allopathic, but who has, for years, been entirely devoted to a reform in the healing art, and a reconstruction of the theories of the science of medicine."

(*Extracts from the Circular of the Tallahassee College.*)

"The requirements for graduation are the equivalent of those of the highest order of medical colleges in our country. But, as is known to every one of good judgment and experience, no time rule or routine order can be a proper basis for graduation." * * *

"Intellectual power and good sense are prime factors of professional competency—these, with proper instruction, without reference to time or form, can alone suffice."

"Candidates for graduation or degrees must also be responsible for themselves."

"Persons graduating from this college will be competent to practice medicine on any of the popular systems."

GEORGIA.

Population, 1,542,180. Number of physicians, 1,995. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 770.

AN ACT to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Georgia.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of Georgia do enact, That no person shall practice medicine within this State unless he has been legally authorized so to do, or shall hereafter be authorized so to do, by a diploma from an incorporated medical college, medical school or university, and by compliance with subsequent sections of this act.

§ 2. Be it further enacted, That, for the purposes of this act, the words "practice medicine" shall mean to suggest, recommend, prescribe or direct, for the use of any person, any drug, medicine, appliance, apparatus or other agency, whether material or not material for the cure, relief or palliation of any ailment or disease of the mind or body, or for the cure or relief of any wound, fracture or bodily injury or other deformity, after having received or with the intent of receiving therefor, either directly or indirectly, any bonus, gift or compensation.

§ 3. * * * * That every person now lawfully engaged in the practice of medicine within this State, shall, on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and every person hereafter duly qualified to practice medicine, shall, before commencing to practice, register in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of the county wherein he resides and is practicing, or intends to commence the practice of medicine, in a book to be kept for the purpose by said clerk, his name, residence, and place of birth, together with his authority for practicing medicine, as prescribed in this act. The person so registering shall subscribe or verify, by oath or affirmation, before a person duly qualified to administer oaths under the laws of this State, an affidavit containing such facts, and whether such authority is by diploma or license, and the date of the same, and by whom granted, which shall be exhibited to the county clerk before the applicant

shall be allowed to register, and which, if willfully false, shall subject the affiant to conviction and punishment for false swearing. The county clerk to receive a fee of fifty cents for each registration, to be paid by the person so registering.

§ 4. * * * * That any registered physician in this State, who may change his residence from one county into another county in this State, shall register within the clerk's office of the county to which he removes, and wherein he intends to reside and to practice medicine, as provided in section three of this act.

§ 5. * * * * That any person who violates either of the four preceding sections of this act, or who shall practice or offer to practice medicine without lawful authority, or under cover of a diploma or license illegally obtained, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or both. The fine, when collected, shall be paid the one-half to the person, persons or corporation making the complaint, the other half into the county treasury.

§ 6. * * * * That nothing in this act shall apply to commissioned medical officers of the United States army or navy, or to the United States marine-hospital service, or to legally qualified dentists in the practice of their profession, or to any woman practicing only midwifery.

§ 7. * * * * That all provisions of laws providing for the organization, qualification and duties of any and all boards of physicians, of any school whatever, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and there shall henceforth exist in this State no board of physicians, but the only requisite qualifications of practitioners of medicine shall be those hereinbefore set forth.

§ 8. * * * * That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved September 28, 1881.

An Act to Regulate the Granting of Medical Diplomas.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for the faculty or officers of any medical college in the State of Georgia to grant or issue a diploma to any student of medicine, or other person, unless said student or other person shall have attended two or more full courses of study in some regularly chartered medical college in good standing, and shall have submitted to and passed a creditable examination by the faculty or professors of said college upon all the branches usually taught in medical colleges.

§ 2. * * * * That if the faculty or officers of any medical college in this State shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding section of this act, he or they shall be subject to a fine of five thousand dollars, said fine to be collected out of the property of any or all of said faculty or officers of said college. The fine, when collected, shall be paid the one-half to the person, persons or corporation giving the information, the other half into the county treasury, to be used for educational purposes only.

§ 3. * * * * That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved September 27, 1881.

Medical College of Georgia (*Medical Department of the University of Georgia.*)

Augusta. (Pop., 1883—30,000.)

Organized in 1829, as a medical academy, and has been in constant

operation ever since, except during the period of the war. In 1873 it became the medical department of the State University.—The faculty embraces two emeritus professors, six professors, six lecturers, a demonstrator and prosector, an assistant demonstrator, and eight dispensary and clinical assistants.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One annual graduating course, beginning November 1 and ending March 1—seventeen weeks. Graded course of three terms recommended, but not required.—Lectures embrace obstetrics and diseases of women and children; medical chemistry and pharmacy; surgery and gynecology; anatomy and operative surgery; physiology and pathology; materia medica, therapeutics, and medical jurisprudence; practice and institutes of medicine; skin and venereal diseases; diseases of the eye; throat and ear diseases; physical diagnosis.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none. For graduation: "A candidate for the degree of doctor of medicine must have attended two full courses in this, or one in this and one in some other college in good standing. No student of immoral character will be admitted for examination."

FEES: Matriculation (once), $5; tickets of full course, $75; practical anatomy (once), $10; diploma, $30.—Where the graded course of three terms is followed, the usual fees are charged for the first and second terms, but the third is offered gratuitously. Two students from each congressional district of the State are admitted gratuitously, and a limited number of beneficiaries are received from South Carolina.

STUDENTS: No lists of matriculates and graduates have been received. At the commencement in 1883, a class of 23 was graduated.

SOUTHERN BOTANICO-MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Forsyth and Macon, Ga.

Organized in 1839, at Forsyth. Removed to Macon in 1846. Name changed to the Reform Medical College of Georgia, in 1854. The first class was graduated in 1841, and classes were graduated every year until 1861. There was no graduating class from 1861 to 1867, inclusive. A class was graduated in 1868, and in each subsequent year until 1874, when the name was again changed to the College of American Medicine and Surgery, and the school was removed to Atlanta, where it now exists—*vide infra.*

THOMPSONIAN COLLEGE.

Barbourville, Ga.

Organized about 1850. Extinct.

SAVANNAH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Savannah, Ga.

Organized 1853.—Closed during the war, 1861–66. Suspended since 1880.

Atlanta Medical College.

Atlanta, Ga. (Pop. 37,409.)

Organized in 1854.—Closed during the war, 1861–65. Reorganized in 1865. Classes were graduated from 1855 to 1861, inclusive, and each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces eight professors, one assistant, two lecturers and one demonstrator.

Course of Instruction: The current lecture term began October 11, 1883, and will close March 1, 1884. "Owing to the lengthening of the course of lectures, the preliminary course has been dispensed with." Lectures embrace anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, practice, general pathology, obstetrics and diseases of women and children, diseases of the eye and ear, and surgery. Instruction is also given on venereal diseases, diseases of the throat and minor surgery. Medical clinics are held, and "quizzes are given from time to time by the professors to those who desire to enter their names on the lists."

Requirements: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures; (5) thesis, or a report of any of the clinics; (6) satisfactory examination on subjects mentioned above.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $10; full course, $75; graduation, $30. In compliance with a law making a donation to the building and apparatus of the college, tickets for the full course are given gratis to one student from each congressional district in the State.

Students: Number of matriculates and graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	88	23	26+
1878–79	125	34	27+
1879–80	101	43	42+
1880–81	93	31	33+
1881–82	135	56	41+
1882–83	126	39	31−

Average percent. of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *thirty-four.*

Oglethorpe Medical College.

Savannah, Ga,

Organized in 1855, and continued its sessions until the commencement of the war, 1861. Extinct.

Reform Medical College.

Macon, Ga.

Organized in 1854. See remarks under Southern Botanico-Medical College, above. Name changed in 1874 to the College of American Medicine and Surgery—*vide infra.*

College of American Medicine and Surgery—(*Eclectic*).

Atlanta, Ga.

Organized in 1874 as the successor of the Reform Medical College

at Macon. Removed to Atlanta in 1881—*vide supra.* The first class under this name was graduated in 1874. There was no graduating class in 1877, '78, '79, '80 or '81.—The faculty embraces six professors and an assistant demonstrator.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: Two courses of lectures of sixteen weeks' duration annually. Lectures embrace the principles and practice of medicine and surgery, anatomy, physiology, histology, microscopy, materia medica, therapeutics, pathology, chemistry, toxicology, pharmacy, obstetrics and diseases of women and children.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, (*a*) seventeen years of age; (*b*) good common school education; (*c*) good moral character. "No intemperate student will be admitted on any terms." For graduation: (1) three years' study; (2) two courses of lectures; (3) thesis or clinical report; (4) "must have attended clinics and dissected."

FEES: Matriculation, $5; full course, $50; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $25. "This college will educate one student from each congressional district in Georgia free of charge."

STUDENTS: Session of 1882–83—Matriculates, 24; graduates, 14. Percentage of graduates to matriculates, *fifty-eight.*

REMARKS: S. F. SALTER, M.D., dean of the faculty, writes that he "cannot vouch for any of the graduates previous to 1882–83, the earlier records having been destroyed by fire, and the late records stolen."

The *Eclectic Star*, the organ of this institution, makes the following announcement: "The janitor will meet all the day trains from the first of October, and will have a badge on his hat. He will bring you direct to the college and attend to your baggage; will furnish free ride to those who matriculate at this college. Do not be misled. Come, and do not listen to a single drummer until you visit us."

GEORGIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Atlanta, Ga.

Organized in 1877. The first class graduated in 1877 and classes have graduated each subsequent year. The faculty embraces eight professors and one demonstrator.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One course of lectures of five months' duration annually. Lectures embrace physiology, anatomy, chemistry, toxicology, surgery, materia medica, theory and practice of medicine, pathology, medical jurisprudence, nervous and venereal diseases, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, dental practice and surgery. Daily quizzes are held by the faculty. Each member of the graduating class is required to present, once a week, a thesis on some subject already covered by the lectures, and defend the same.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) two full courses of lectures; (4) thesis; (5) must have dissected the best part of the term; (6) "must have been diligent in attending the lectures and clinics;" (7) "thorough examination on the respective branches taught in the college."

FEES: Lectures, $60; demonstrator, $5; graduation, $25. "The faculty have always admitted several beneficiaries."

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1881–82	81	24	29.6
1882–83	67	18	27—

Average percent. of graduates to matriculates during the past two years, *twenty-eight.*

REMARKS: The "dean" of the Medical Department of the Florida University at Tallahassee (which see *ante*, page 73), is also announced as the incumbent of the chairs of general and special pathology and of medical jurisprudence in the last annual announcement of this college.

SOUTHERN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Atlanta, Ga.

Organized 1879. Faculty embraces nine professors and two lecturers.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: The regular annual session begins the first week in October and ends the first week in March.—Lectures embrace principles and practice of medicine, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, physiology, hygiene, surgery, anatomy, materia medica, therapeutics, toxicology, diseases of the eye, ear and throat, chemistry, venereal diseases, dermatology, and dental surgery. Hospital and dispensary clinics are given, and quizzes by the professors to such students as desire them. A graded course of three years recommended, but not required.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) two full courses of lectures; (4) "must have attended the dissections;" (5) "must undergo a personal and satisfactory examination before the faculty—examination must occur at close of session, except in cases of pressing necessity, and then only by unanimous consent of the faculty;" (6) thesis, or report of clinic.

FEES: Matriculation (paid once), $5; tickets, full course, $75; demonstrator, $10; diploma, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1879–80	64	8	12+
1880–81	105	38	36+
1881–82	126	37	29+
1882–83	104	37	35+

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates, during the past four years, *thirty.*

IDAHO.

Population, 32,610. Number of physicians, 51. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 640.

DR. JESSE K. DUBOIS, of Boise City, writes: "There are no laws

governing the practice of physic, in this territory. Our legislature meets biennially, and last winter we attempted to have a bill passed regulating the practice, but without avail. The profession is represented by some good men and honest men. There are others not so good or honest. But the members of the legislature do not seem inclined to protect the profession from the invasion of adventurers and charlatans from the Eastern States and California, and we have no means of relief. It would be desirable to have some regulations, but there are no chances for that for two years at least."

ILLINOIS.

Population, 3,331,644 (based on school census, June, 1882). Number of physicians, 5,716.* Number of inhabitants to each physician, 582.

While still a territory and sparsely settled along the river fronts and water courses of Southern Illinois only, efforts were already being made by the pioneer practitioners to regulate the practice of medicine and to foster and encourage the cause of medical education. In 1817 an act of the territorial legislature—with a preamble reciting that "well regulated medical societies have been found to contribute to the diffusion of true science and particularly to the knowledge of the healing art"—divided the territory into two medical districts; all that portion of the territory lying east of the meridian line "running due north from the mouth of the Ohio," formed the Eastern Medical district, and that west of said line formed the Western Medical District. In the former, Drs. I. D. Wolverton, James E. Throgmorton, Thomas Shannon, Henry Oldham, James Wilson, John Reid, Amos Chipp, Samuel R. Campbell and Hardin M. Wetherford were authorized to meet at Carmi (White county); and in the latter, Drs. Joseph Bowers, "Todd of Edwardsville," "Hancock and Heath of St. Clair," Caldwell Carnes, George Fisher, W. L. Reynolds, George Cadwell and "Penn of Kaskaskia," were empowered to meet at Kaskaskia (Randolph county), "on the first Monday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighteen," and there proceed to the choice of officers for the respective societies so constituted.

Section 2 directed that these societies should hold annual meetings and endowed them with the usual powers, duties and responsibilities of

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*This includes all physicians engaged in practice—as well those exempt from the Medical Practice Act by reason of length of practice in the State before the passage of the act, as those holding certificates or licenses from the State Board of Health. There are, in addition, about 535 graduates and licentiates not engaged in practice, including dentists, druggists, and others engaged in commercial or other pursuits, and also those who have retired—making the total, 6,251.

corporate bodies. Section 3 empowered them to examine students and grant diplomas, charging a fee of ten dollars for each diploma. Section 4 provided for the appointment of censors, authorized to examine students; those passing such examination receiving a license from the president of the society which entitled them "to practice physic or surgery, or both, until the next annual meeting," at which it is inferred they were then provided with the diploma. Section 5 made it unlawful for any person, after the organization of the said societies, to commence practice without passing the examination and obtaining the diploma; the penalty for so doing being disqualification "forever thereafter," for the collection of any debts incurred by such unauthorized practice. Section 6 empowered the societies to acquire and hold property, real and personal, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars each. Section 7 concerned the right of the societies to make by-laws, rules and regulations. Sections 8 and 9 related to the fiscal affairs of the societies, the duties of the treasurer and president in relation thereto, and to the duties of the secretary. Section 10 provided for the assessment of members, not exceeding ten dollars annually, "for the purpose of procuring a medical library and apparatus, and for the encouragement of useful discoveries in chemistry, botany, and such other improvements as the majority of the society shall think proper." Section 11 recognized the right of any one to come into the territory to practice who was duly authorized to practice in the State, territory or country from which he came, and "having a diploma from any such medical society." Sections 12 and 13 provided for alteration, modification or repeal of the act, and declared it in force from and after its passage, December 31, 1817.

Within a year after the passage of this act the State was admitted into the Union, December 3, 1818, and there is no record that any action was taken to carry out its provisions. During the session of the first general assembly the following act was passed:

AN ACT for the Establishment of Medical Societies. Approved March 24th, 1819.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That the State shall be divided into four medical districts, in each of which there shall be held a board of physicians. The counties of Bond, Madison, Washington, St. Clair and Monroe shall form the first district; it shall be the duty of each and every practicing physician to meet at the town of Belleville, on the second Monday in May next. The counties of Franklin, Johnson, Alexander, Union, Jackson and Randolph shall form the second district, and hold their meeting in Brownsville, on the same day. The counties of Pope, Gallatin, White and Jefferson shall form the third district, and meet on the same day at Shawneetown. The counties of Edwards, Crawford, Wayne and Clark shall form the fourth district, and meet at the town of Palmyra, on the day before mentioned. And

being so convened as aforesaid, or any of them, being not less than five in number, shall proceed to the choice of president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year and until others are chosen in their places.

§ 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever said societies shall be organized as aforesaid, they are hereby declared bodies corporate and politic in fact and in name, by the name of the medical society of the district where such societies shall be respectively formed, and by that name shall in law be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended, in all matters and causes whatsoever, and shall and may have a common seal, and may alter and renew the same at pleasure. And the said medical societies shall and may agree upon the times and places of their next meeting.

§ 3. And be it further enacted, That said societies established as aforesaid, shall have power to examine all students who may make application for that purpose, and grant diplomas under the hand and seal of the president, before whom such student may be examined: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person coming from any other place from practicing in this State, such person producing to either of said societies a diploma from any respectable university of the United States, or any other country. And the person receiving such diploma shall, upon the receipt of the same, pay to the treasurer of said society the sum of ten dollars for the use of said society.

§ 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the organization of the said medical societies, no person not having a diploma, or previously practicing in the State, shall commence the practice of physic and surgery, in either of the aforesaid districts, until he shall have passed an examination as hereinafter directed; and if any person shall so practice previous to having obtained a diploma, he shall thereafter be disqualified from collecting any debt or debts incurred by such practice, in any court or before any magistrate in this State.

§ 5. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid medical societies shall, at such annual meetings, appoint a committee of five of their members, whose duty it shall be, or any two of them, at all times to examine such student as may make application for that purpose; and shall grant to such student a certificate, if qualified, which shall be sufficient to empower him to practice until the next meeting of such society, whereupon, by producing said certificate, the president shall grant a diploma agreeably to the rules and regulations of said society.

§ 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the medical societies established by this act, to purchase and hold any estate, real and personal, for the use of the societies respectively.

§ 7. And be it further enacted, That the societies established by this act shall be empowered to make such by-laws, rules and regulations, relative to the affairs and property of said societies, as they or a majority of their members shall deem most proper and correct: *Provided*, that the by-laws, rules and regulations be not contrary to, nor inconsistent with, the constitution of the United States or of this State.

§ 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every physician, residing within the bounds of either of the aforesaid districts, to keep a true and accurate record of all the births, deaths and diseases which may take place within the vicinity of his practice, which record, or a copy of the same, he shall transmit to the president of the society, and which list or record shall be by the president published in one or more newspapers of this State; and any physician refusing or

failing to make out the aforesaid list or record, and transmitting the same as aforesaid, shall pay to such society as he may belong, the sum of ten dollars for the use of said society.

§ 9. And be it further enacted, That if any physician residing in this State at the passage of this act, shall refuse to attend on the second Monday in May next, or any other of the stated meetings of said societies, [he] shall pay to the treasurer of the society of which he is a member, the sum of five dollars, unless a good and sufficient excuse shall be given at the next meeting of said society.

§ 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each society to deputize one of its members as a member of a general or State society, which shall be holden each year at the seat of government, and organized in the same manner as the district societies first before mentioned.

§ 11. And be it further enacted, That the board of physicians may examine medical bills, which may be by the patient considered exorbitant, and make such deductions as may to them seem reasonable; and when such deduction is made, it shall be obligatory on the physician making the same, to return such part or surplus as may be unreasonably made, which may be recovered before any justice of the peace or court of law, with costs.

Two years later, January 3, 1821, the foregoing act was repealed, and the Fourth General Assembly then enacted the following:

An Act Prescribing the Mode of Licensing Physicians. Approved January 15, 1825.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 1. That for the purpose of forming a board of censors, to grant license to practicing physicians in this State, there shall be five districts formed: the first district to be composed of the counties of Pike, Fulton, Greene, Morgan, Sangamon, Montgomery and Fayette; the second district, of the counties of Jackson, Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Madison and Bond; the third district, of the counties of Alexander, Pope, Gallatin, Johnson, Franklin and Union; the fourth district, of the counties of White, Edwards, Wabash, Lawrence, Edgar, Clark and Crawford; the fifth district of the counties of Washington, Clinton, Wayne, Clay, Marion, Jefferson and Hamilton; and the practicing physicians residing in the several districts, shall meet at Carrollton, for the first district; at Belleville, for the second district; at Golconda, for the third district; at Albion, for the fourth district; at Mt. Vernon, for the fifth district, on the first Monday in June, and hold an election among themselves, under such regulations as they, or a majority of them, may adopt, for one censor in each district; and the five censors, so elected, shall meet at the seat of government, on the first Monday of November next, and they, or a majority of them, shall form a board, for the purpose of examining and ascertaining the qualifications of those who wish to practice physic in this State, and grant a license to such as they may find properly qualified. It shall not, however, be necessary for any one to make personal application who may heretofore have obtained the diploma of any respectable medical college, or the license of any respectable medical society; and upon sending such diploma or certificate to the said board of censors, they shall, upon being satisfied of the authenticity thereof, issue their license to such person to practice in this State.

§ 2. Be it further enacted, That after the meeting of the board of censors, the resident physicians of each district having obtained the certificate of said

board, shall meet at such time and place, within their respective districts, as the censor thereof may appoint; notice of which shall be given by said censors, by advertising the same not less than three times in some public newspaper printed in this State; at which meeting they, or a majority of them, may authorize one or more of their body to examine physicians emigrating to this State or those wishing to commence the practice of physic, and grant them a license, if they may deem them qualified.

§ 3. Be it further enacted, That if any person should practice physic without obtaining a license as aforesaid, he shall be deemed an illegal practitioner, and shall be debarred from recovering any debt or debts which may accrue from such practice; and if he charges for such practice, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace, in the county where such offence may be committed, by any person who may prosecute for the same; and the justice before whom such conviction may be had, shall pay the amount thereof to the overseers of the poor of said county for the use of the poor therein; and it shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor to prosecute for the same whenever it shall come to their knowledge that an illegal practitioner is practicing and receiving pay therefor: *Provided, always*, that students practicing under the direction of legal practicing physicians, shall not be subject to such penalty.

§ 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all justices of the peace, as well as of the circuit court, to inspect and allow all physicians' bills, whenever the same shall come before them, when suit shall be brought on the same, and shall instruct the jury, both in relation to the proof necessary to establish the same; and it shall be in the power of the jury to reduce the charge to a reasonable amount, if the same shall be overcharged: *Provided*, that the justice of the peace shall select a jury of not less than six householders, residents in the county, which judgments shall be subject to appeals as in all other cases.

§ 5. Be it further enacted, That the board of censors are hereby required to lay before the next general assembly, a plan for their consideration, by which a permanent system may be adopted for better regulating the practice of medicine.

This act had even a shorter life than its predecessors, for one of the first measures of the next General Assembly was its repeal, January 25, 1826. A perusal of the provisions of these various efforts readily indicates the causes of their miscarriage. The country was too new; the population sparse and widely scattered; the number of physicians few; facilities for travel and intercourse were wanting; mails were infrequent—and, withal, there were other questions, doubtless considered of more vital importance than the statutory regulation of the practice of medicine.

At least five other unsuccessful attempts were subsequently made before the passage of the acts now in force. In 1868 a bill for "An Act for the Better Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of Illinois," was drafted by Drs. David S. Booth and H. R. Guthrie, of Sparta, Randolph county, and was entrusted to the Hon. John M. McCutcheon, member of the Twenty-Sixth General Assembly. Nothing, however, was done with this bill at that session, and it was

finally presented to the Southern Illinois Medical Association, at its second meeting, in June, 1875. At a subsequent meeting the association appointed Dr. Booth and Dr. S. H. Bundy (then of Marion, Williamson county, subsequently of Metropolis, Massac county), a committee to urge the legislature to action on the subject.

During the Thirtieth General Assembly Senator Rainey, of St. Clair county, introduced a bill which, after many modifications and amendments in committee, was passed by the senate, April 26, 1877, by a vote of 26 to 15, and was subsequently taken up by the house and passed, May 22, 1877, by a vote of 104 to 19—the house, during the session, having disposed of three other attempts at legislation on this subject.

The Medical Practice Act, now in the seventh year of successful operation, differs materially from any of the bills as originally drafted, and even the most sanguine were more or less disappointed with the form it finally assumed. Little, if any, practical improvement in the status of the profession was at first anticipated from its enactment, owing to the modifications and amendments above alluded to, while many prophesied the speedy repeal of both this act and of its complement, the State Board of Health Act.

The full text of the Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine, and those sections of the State Board of Health Act which relate to it, are here given:

An Act to Create and Establish a State Board of Health in the State of Illinois. Approved May 26, 1877; in force July 1, 1877. [Only those sections are here given which have a bearing upon the Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine.]

Appointment of Members; term of office; vacancies: Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint seven persons, who shall constitute the Board of Health. The persons so appointed shall hold their offices for seven years: Provided, that the terms of office of the seven first appointed shall be so arranged that the term of one shall expire on the thirtieth day of December of each year, and the vacancies so created, as well as all vacancies occurring otherwise, shall be filled by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate: And provided, also, that the appointments made when the senate is not in session may be confirmed at its next ensuing session.

Meetings of the Board: § 10. The first meeting of the Board shall be within fifteen days after their appointment, and thereafter in January and June of each year, and at such other times as the Board shall deem expedient. The meetings in January of each year shall be in Springfield. A majority shall constitute a quorum. They shall choose one of their number to be president, and they may adopt rules and by-laws for their government, subject to the provisions of this act.

An Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Illinois. Approved May 29, 1877; in force July 1, 1877.

Admissions to practice medicine: Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of

the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That every person practicing medicine, in any of its departments, shall possess the qualifications required by this act. If a graduate in medicine, he shall present his diploma to the STATE BOARD OF HEALTH * * * for verification as to its genuineness. If the diploma is found genuine, and if the person named therein be the person claiming and presenting the same, the STATE BOARD OF HEALTH * * shall issue its certificate to that effect, signed by all of the members thereof, and such diploma and certificate shall be conclusive as to the right of the lawful holder of the same to practice medicine in this State. If not a graduate, the person practicing medicine in this State shall present himself before said BOARD, and submit himself to such examination as the said BOARD shall require; and, if the examination be satisfactory to the examiners, the said BOARD shall issue its certificate in accordance with the facts, and the lawful holder of such certificate shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges herein mentioned.

§ 2. [This section is omitted as void, by reason of the passage, at the same session, of the act establishing a STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. The section refers to the mode of providing boards of examiners in the absence of such STATE BOARD. The omissions indicated by asterisks in section one, and in the remaining sections, also have reference to this provision for other boards.]

ORGANIZATION, DUTIES AND POWER OF STATE BOARD: § 3. The STATE BOARD OF HEALTH * * * shall organize within three months after the passage of this act; they shall procure a seal, and shall receive, through their secretary, applications for certificates and examinations; the president * * * shall have authority to administer oaths, and the BOARD to take testimony in all matters relating to their duties; they shall issue certificates to all who furnish satisfactory proof of having received diplomas or licenses from legally chartered medical institutions in good standing; they shall prepare two forms of certificates, one for persons in possession of diplomas or licenses, the other for candidates examined by the BOARD; they shall furnish to the county clerks of the several counties a list of all persons receiving certificates. In selecting places to hold their meetings, they shall, as far as reasonable, accommodate applicants residing in different sections of the State, and due notice shall be published of all their meetings. Certificates shall be signed by all the members of the BOARD granting them. * *

VERIFICATION OF DIPLOMAS: FEE AND PENALTY: § 4. Said STATE BOARD OF HEALTH * * * shall examine diplomas as to their genuineness, and if the diploma shall be found genuine as represented, the secretary of the STATE BOARD OF HEALTH * * * shall receive a fee of one dollar from such graduate or licentiate, and no other charge shall be made to the applicants; but if it be found to be fraudulent, or not lawfully owned by the possessor, the BOARD shall be entitled to charge and collect twenty dollars of the applicant presenting such diploma. The verification of the diploma shall consist in the affidavit of the holder and applicant that he is the lawful possessor of the same, and that he is the person therein named. Such affidavit may be taken before any person authorized to administer oaths, and the same shall be attested under the hand and official seal of such officer, if he have a seal. Graduates may present their diplomas and affidavit as provided in this act, by letter or by proxy, and the STATE BOARD OF HEALTH * * * shall issue its certificate the same as though the owner of the diploma was present.

EXAMINATION OF NON-GRADUATES: § 5. All examinations of persons not graduates or licentiates shall be made directly by the BOARD, and the certificate given

by the BOARD shall authorize the possessor to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Illinois.

CERTIFICATES MUST BE RECORDED. § 6. Every person holding a certificate from the STATE BOARD OF HEALTH * * * shall have it recorded in the office of the clerk of the county in which he resides, and the record shall be endorsed thereon. Any person removing to another county to practice shall procure an endorsement to that effect on the certificate from the county clerk, and shall record the certificate, in like manner, in the county to which he removes, and the holder of the certificate shall pay to the county clerk the usual fee for making the record.

RECORD BOOKS TO BE KEPT BY COUNTY CLERK: § 7. The county clerk shall keep, in a book provided for that purpose, a complete list of the certificates recorded by him, with the date of the issue. * * * If the certificate be based on a diploma or license, he shall record the name of the medical institution conferring it, and the date when conferred. The register of the county clerk shall be open to public inspection during business hours.

FEE FOR EXAMINING NON-GRADUATES: § 8. Candidates for examination shall pay a fee of five dollars, in advance, which shall be returned to them if a candidate be refused. The fees received by the BOARD shall be paid into the treasury. * * *

CHARACTER OF EXAMINATION: § 9. Examinations may be in whole or in part in writing, and shall be of an elementary and practical character, but sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the candidate as a practitioner.

CERTIFICATES MAY BE REFUSED OR REVOKED: § 10. The STATE BOARD OF HEALTH * * * may refuse certificates to individuals guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct; and they may revoke certificates for like causes. In all cases of refusal or revocation, the applicant may appeal to the body appointing the BOARD.

DEFINITION OF "PRACTICING MEDICINE": § 11. Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act, who shall profess publicly to be a physician, and to prescribe for the sick, or who shall append to his name the letters "M.D." But nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit students from prescribing under the supervision of preceptors, or to prohibit gratuitous services in cases of emergency. And this act shall not apply to commissioned surgeons in the United States army and navy.

LICENSE TO ITINERANT VENDERS: § 12. Any itinerant vender of any drug, nostrum, ointment or appliance of any kind, intended for the treatment of disease, or injury, or who shall, by writing or printing, or any other method, publicly profess to cure or treat disease, injury or deformity by any drug, nostrum, manip ulation or other expedient, shall pay a license of one hundred dollars a month, to be collected in the usual way.

PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THIS ACT: § 13. Any person practicing medicine or surgery in this State without complying with the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than three hundred and sixty-five days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for each and every offense; and any person filing, or attempting to file, as his own, the diploma or certificate of another, or a forged affidavit of identification, shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be subject to such fine and imprisonment as are made and provided by the statutes of

this State for the crime of forgery, but the penalties shall not be enforced till on and after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven: *Provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to those that have been practicing medicine ten years within this State.

Illinois State Board of Health.

Organized July, 1877.—First examination was held November 1, 1877. Examinations are now held in Chicago or Springfield once annually.

This Board, in accordance with the Medical Practice Act of Illinois, grants licenses to practice medicine and surgery within the State.

The following are extracts from the act conferring this power—see full text above:

The State Board of Health * * * shall receive through its secretary applications for certificates and examinations. * * * If not a graduate, the person practicing medicine in this State shall present himself before said Board, and submit himself to such examination as the said Board shall require; and if the examination be satisfactory to the examiners, the said Board shall issue its certificate in accordance with the facts, and the lawful holder of such certificate shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges herein mentioned.

It shall prepare two forms of certificates, one for persons in possession of diplomas or licenses, the other for candidates examined by the Board; and shall furnish to the county clerks of the several counties a list of all persons receiving certificates.

The State Board of Health may refuse certificates to individuals guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, and may revoke certificates for like causes. In all cases of refusal or revocation the applicant may appeal to the body appointing the Board.

§ 8. Candidates for examination shall pay a fee of five dollars, in advance, which shall be returned to them if a certificate be refused.

§ 9. Examinations may be made wholly or in part in writing, and shall be of an elementary and practical character, but sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the candidate as a practitioner.

All examinations of persons not graduates or licentiates shall be made directly by the Board, and the certificates given by the Board shall authorize the possessor to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Illinois.

Where the candidates have any special views of theory and practice of medicine or of therapeutics, respect is paid to such views, and they are allowed, upon request, to appear before individual members of the Board for special examination in such branches. Examinations are conducted in the English language. If made in another language, interpreters must be furnished at the expense of the applicant.

All candidates must pass a preliminary examination, such as is indicated in the "minimum requirements," and must fill out the following:

Application for Examination before the Illinois State Board of Health, under the Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Illinois.

1. Name in full.....
2. Nativity and age—(must be at least twenty-one years of age).....

3. Residence and postoffice.....
4. Time spent in professional studies—(must be at least three years).....
5. Physician or preceptor under whom the studies were pursued, with post-office address—(must be a licentiate of the BOARD or reputable practitioner).....
6. Courses of medical lectures attended.....
7. Name of medical school attended—(time spent at schools not recognized by the BOARD, will not be counted).....
8. Time spent in hospital, if any.....
9. Time of practice, if any.....
10. School of practice chosen.....
11. References as to character—(must present certificate of good character from two licentiates of the BOARD or reputable practitioners).....

Approved.....188....

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President of the BOARD.

Subjects of Examination.

1, anatomy; 2, materia medica; 3, theory and practice; 4, gynecology; 5, physiology; 6, pathology; 7, obstetrics; 8, chemistry; 9, surgery; 10, hygiene; 11, medical jurisprudence.

Eighty per cent. of correct answers required.

We have examined this applicant and find him to stand as above.

Signed by the members of the BOARD.

NUMBER of candidates examined, 678. Number of candidates licensed, 210. Average percentage of licentiates to those examined, *thirty*. Number of licentiates now practicing in the State, 80—the discrepancy being accounted for by removals or by the subsequent graduation of the licentiates.

During the past year eighteen candidates applied for examination; thirteen of these were examined, but failed to come up to the required standard. The remaining five made no attempt to pass on any of the branches.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Chicago, Ill. (Pop. 560,693, school census, June, 1882.)

Organized in 1842. The first class graduated in 1843. Classes have graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces fourteen professors, two adjunct professors, twelve lecturers and assistants and seven demonstrators.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: "Instruction is given in this institution by lectures, clinics, practical work in the dissecting room and laboratories, and by repeated oral examinations." One regular course of twenty-one weeks, one spring or reading course of sixteen weeks, and one practitioners' course of four weeks, are held annually. Graded course of three years recommended but not required.—Lectures embrace the principles and practice of medicine, obstetrics and diseases of children, surgery, diseases of the chest, eye and ear, gynecology, physiology, diseases of the nervous system, materia medica, therapeutics, medical jurisprudence, anatomy,

chemistry, pharmacy, toxicology, dermatology, venereal diseases, hygiene, dental surgery and pathology, dental anatomy and physiology, diseases of children, physical diagnosis, microscopy, histology, pathology and laryngology.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, a matriculation examination which will include the writing of a brief paper on a subject to be given; and an examination in the elementary principles of physics and mathematics as taught in the public schools of the country will be required. The written paper will be a sufficient indication of the student's knowledge of orthography, as well as the subject given. Graduates of a literary or scientific college, academy or high school, or who have passed the entrance examination to a literary college in good standing; or persons having a State or county teacher's certificate; or graduates in medicine; or previous matriculates of this college; or students who desire to pursue a special course of study—other than for the purpose of securing the degree—will be exempt from examination. Students who have completed a full course of study equivalent to that required for admission to this college, may, by special arrangement, be admitted on the certificates of their instructors.—For graduation: (1) age, twenty-one years; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures; (5) clinical instruction for two terms; (6) dissection of each region of the body; (7) one course in practical chemistry; (8) "full and satisfactory written or oral examination on each branch taught in the college."

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $75; demonstrator, $5; chemistry, $5; final examination, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	379	128	33.8
1878–79	364	122	33.5
1879–80	481	147	30.5
1880–81	559	172	30.7
1881–82	583	185	31.7
1882–83	549	183	33.3

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *thirty-two.*

Number of Illinois students during the past year, 246.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 909.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE.

Jacksonville, Ill.

Organized in 1843.—Suspended lectures in 1848. Graduates in Illinois, 10.

REMARKS: The faculty, as given in the catalogues and announcements still extant, embraced six professors, three of whom resided at Jacksonville, one at Springfield, one at Alton, and one at Geneva, Kane county; and who lectured on chemistry, physical etiology, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, surgical and pathological anatomy, surgery, principles and practice of medicine, materia medica, therapeutics, anatomy and physiology. The course of lectures was of sixteen

weeks' duration. The fees were: lectures, $60; dissection, $5; matriculation, $3; graduation, $20. The requirements for graduation were, (1) thorough course of study with some practitioner, (this course, according to the last catalogue, must extend over three years); (2) two full courses of lectures; provided, however, that several years of reputable experience in the practice of medicine may be accepted in the place of one course of lectures; (3) full and satisfactory examination in all the branches of medical study; (4) thesis. Students applying for graduation were expected to possess a competent English and classical education. Dissection was optional. During its existence instruction was given to about seventy-five students, and thirty-seven were graduated.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ST. CHARLES.

St. Charles, Ill.

Organized in 1847.—Annual courses of lectures were delivered until 1848, when the institution was transferred to Rock Island, and subsequently, in 1850, to Keokuk, Iowa, when it became the medical department of the University of Iowa, now the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons.

ROCK ISLAND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Rock Island, Ill.

Organized in 1849. Lectures were delivered during the years 1849–50. College extinct. Graduates in Illinois, one.

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE.—(*Medical Department Northwestern University.*)

Chicago, Ill.

Organized in 1859 as the Medical Department of Lind University. It continued under that name and connection until 1864, when it became independent under the name of the Chicago Medical College and remained independent of all connections until 1869, when it assumed its present name and relation.—The faculty embraces eighteen professors, one lecturer and two demonstrators.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: Graded, comprising three annual consecutive terms of twenty-six weeks each. Accredited certificates of one year's study entitle holders to enter as second-course students after satisfactory examination in studies of first-year course. Certificates of two years' study and of attendance on one full course of lectures entitle to entry as third-course students after examination in studies of first and second years. Studies: First-year course—Descriptive anatomy, physiology, histology, practical microscopy, general chemistry. Second-year course—Surgical anatomy, operations in surgery, general pathology, pathological anatomy, general therapeutics, state medicine, public hygiene, nervous and

mental diseases, medical chemistry, medical jurisprudence, dermatology, hospital and dispensary clinics. Third-year course—Theory and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, principles and practice of surgery, clinical surgery, gynecology, obstetrics, diseases of children, ophthalmology, otology, hospital and dispensary clinics. Daily examinations or quizzes, by each professor.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, a certificate of graduation from a literary college, academy or scientific school; or satisfactory evidence, through matriculation examination, of a good English education.—For graduation: Evidence of (1) good moral character; (2) three years' study; (3) required age, twenty-one years; (4) attendance upon three courses, or two courses of lectures and sustaining satisfactory examination in studies embraced in first-year course of lectures; (5) dissection of three parts of the human body; (6) one year of hospital attendance; (7) passing all examinations; (8) satisfactory thesis.

FEES: For the college year, $75; final examination, $30; matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $5; laboratory, $5; hospital, $6; or for first-year course, $90; second-year course, $91; graduation course, $111.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	153	50	32.6
1878–79	152	37	24.4
1879–80	148	38	25.6
1880–81	152	45	29.6
1881–82	155	39	25+
1882–83	137	42	30.6

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *twenty-seven.*

The total number of matriculates in the twenty-four years of the existence of this college has been 2,654, and the total number of graduates 832. Average per cent. of matriculates to graduates (24 years) 31.

Number of Illinois students during the past year, 79.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 356.

REMARKS: The establishment of this school was the first attempt in this country to place medical college education upon a full graded and systematic plan, in accordance with the same principles that govern in all other branches of education. It also made actual attendance upon hospital clinical instruction during at least one college term, one of the regular requirements for graduation. The plan thus adopted in the beginning has been continued to the present time, making such changes only as would render the system more complete in its practical working.—[*Contributions to the History of Medical Education and Medical Instruction in the United States*, 1776–1876. By N. S. DAVIS, A.M., M.D., p. 40.]

During the last thirteen years between eighty and ninety per cent. of the graduates of this college have passed through the regular three courses of instruction.

Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital.

Chicago, Ill.

Organized in 1859. The first class graduated in 1860. Classes have graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces twelve professors, one assistant and one demonstrator.

Course of Instruction: One regular course of twenty weeks, and one practitioners' course of six weeks' duration annually. The instruction given is largely clinical and practical. — Lectures embrace principles and practice of medicine, obstetrics, medical and surgical diseases of women, principles and practice of surgery, materia medica, therapeutics, ophthalmology, otology, chemistry, toxicology, descriptive and practical anatomy, physiology, histology, minor surgery, medical jurisprudence and hygiene.

Requirements: For admission — "Upon application for admission, each student must possess a good moral character, and must present to the registrar satisfactory evidence of a good English education. Such as are graduates of a literary or scientific college, academy or high school, or who have passed the entrance examination to a literary college in good standing; who have a county or state teacher's certificate; graduates in medicine; previous matriculates of this college; and students who desire to pursue a special course of study—other than for the purpose of securing the degree—will be exempt from this requirement, providing they furnish this documentary evidence to the registrar. Students who have completed a full course of study equivalent to that required for admission to this college, may, by special arrangement, be admitted on the certificates of their instructors. It is not intended to make this a critical examination; but what is required and insisted upon is, that every student shall possess a fair English education."—For graduation: (1) good moral character; (2) twenty-one years of age; (3) two full courses of lectures; (4) satisfactory examination in (*a*) obstetrics and diseases of women, (*b*) surgery, (*c*) principles and practice of medicine, (*d*) materia medica and therapeutics, (*e*) physiology, (*f*) chemistry, (*g*) anatomy, (*h*) diseases of the eye and ear.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $50; graduation, $25; hospital free to matriculates; demonstrator, $5.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	165	94	50.7
1878–79	197	67	34+
1879–80	205	87	42.4
1880–81	195	100	51+
1881–82	264	108	40.9
1882–83	297	134	45+

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *forty-four.*

The total number of matriculates in twenty-three years (spring-course students counted for seven years), 2,894; graduates, 1,014. Average percent. of graduates to matriculates, 35.

Number of Illinois students during the past year, 86.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 302.

Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery.
Chicago, Ill.

Organized in 1868. The first class graduated in 1869. Classes have graduated each subsequent year. — Faculty embraces fourteen professors and two demonstrators.

Course of Instruction: One course of lectures of six months' duration, annually, and a spring (reading) course of eight weeks' duration. "Tuition at this college is by didactic lectures, with demonstrations, clinical teaching, laboratory instructions with experiments, recitations and personal teaching in cases demanding physical manipulation."—Lectures embrace principles and practice of surgery, clinical surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, materia medica, therapeutics, clinical medicine, surgical anatomy, orthopedy, chemistry, pharmacy, toxicology, principles and practice of medicine, physiology, diseases of children, general and descriptive anatomy, ophthalmology, otology, diseases of the respiratory and circulatory organs and of the nervous system, electro-therapeutics, dermatology, venereal diseases, medical jurisprudence, hygiene, and dental pathology.

Requirements: For admission, a good elementary English education, including mathematics, English composition and elementary physics, as attested by the presentation of a diploma of graduation from some literary and scientific college or high school, or by a creditable examination upon those branches by a committee appointed for that purpose—For graduation: (1) the candidate must possess satisfactory references as to good moral character and have attained the age of twenty-one years; (2) three years' study; (3) must have attended two courses of lectures, with dissections, the last of which must be in this college—documentary evidence of these facts must be presented to the dean with the application; (4) must have completed the prescribed course of analytical chemistry; (5) sustain a satisfactory and honorable examination in every department.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $50; demonstrator (including material), $10; analytical chemistry (including material), $10; examination, $25; perpetual scholarship, $100. Lectures are free to graduates of this or other colleges in good standing

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	139	65	46
1878–79	106	29	27
1879–80	123	37	30
1880–81	127	51	40
1881–82	113	38	33
1882–83	147	52	35

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates, during the past six years, *thirty-six.*

Number of Illinois students during the last session, 49.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 205.

Edinburgh University of Chicago.
Chicago, Ill.

Incorporated under the general incorporation act, September 23, 1870. A fraudulent institution, exposed by the Illinois State Board of Health, and since defunct.

Woman's Medical College of Chicago.

Chicago, Ill.

Organized in 1870. The first class graduated in 1871. No class graduated in 1872. Classes have graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces fourteen professors and one associate professor, two lecturers, four assistants, and two demonstrators.

Course of Instruction: One annual graduating course of thirty-one weeks' duration. Instruction is given by didactic lectures and recitations, clinical lectures and practical work, and attendance on hospitals. Graded course of three years recommended but not required.

Lectures embrace gynecology, theory and practice of medicine, diseases of children, pathology, renal diseases, surgery, medical jurisprudence, diseases of the nervous system, obstetrics, anatomy, chemistry, toxicology, dermatology, ophthalmology, otology, diseases of chest and throat, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics, hygiene, histology.

Requirements: For admission, (*a*) certificate of graduation from high school, or like institution, or teacher's certificate from county superintendent of schools, or matriculation examination sufficient to prove a good English education; (*b*) good moral character. For graduation: (1) three full years' study; (2) two full courses of lectures; (3) two full courses of dissection; (4) one course in practical chemistry; (5) twenty-one years of age; (6) satisfactory oral and written examination; (7) one course in hospital instruction.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $50; laboratory, $5; demonstrator, $5; graduation, $30.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	32	7	22—
1878–79	39	5	13—
1879–80	76	10	13+
1880–81	77	17	22
1881–82	83	23	27
1882–83	79	18	22

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *twenty*.

Number of Illinois students during the past year, 31.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 44.

Remarks: The spring term has been abandoned, and the college year lengthened to seven, instead of five months.

Chicago Homœopathic Medical College.

Chicago, Ill.

Organized in 1876. The first class graduated in 1877. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces fifteen professors, two lecturers and three demonstrators.

Course of Instruction: A regular session of twenty-three weeks' duration,

and a spring session of six weeks' duration, annually. Three years' graded course recommended but not required. A junior and a senior course (two separate and distinct courses) are delivered during each college term. Clinics, hospital and dispensary.—Lectures embrace: Junior year, anatomy, physiology, histology, microscopy, materia medica, chemistry, toxicology, pharmacology, minor surgery, odontology, sanitary science and clinics. Senior year, institutes and practice of medicine and surgery, gynecology, pedology, materia medica, obstetrics, ophthalmology and otology, mental and nervous diseases, medical jurisprudence and clinics.

Requirements: For admission: "This college requires that all applicants for admission must possess good moral character, and present to the secretary satisfactory evidence of a good English education, such as is required of all matriculates by the State Board of Health of Illinois. It is not intended to make this examination technical or rigid, but every student must possess a fair English education. Previous medical matriculates, graduates of colleges and high schools will be exempt from this examination."

For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) three years' study; (3) two full courses; (4) practical anatomy to the extent of having dissected every region of the body; (5) pass all the regular examinations.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; full lecture course, $50; perpetual ticket, $90; final examination, $25. To students who have attended two full courses in other colleges, including matriculation, the full lecture course is $30; to graduates of other medical colleges, $25. For partial course, each chair $10; county hospital, lying-in hospital, and demonstrator's ticket, $5 each.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	107	25	23.3
1878–79	110	31	28+
1879–80	86	20	23.2
1880–81	87	25	28.7
1881–82	128	38	29.6
1882–83	125	40	32

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *twenty-seven.*

Number of Illinois students during the past year, 64.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 81.

Remarks: The course has been lengthened one week since the last announcement. Female students are no longer admitted. They are excluded, not from any hostility, but because of the peculiar conditions by which they are surrounded.

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago.

Chicago, Ill.

Organized in 1882. First class graduated in 1883.—Faculty embraces twenty-one professors, seven lecturers, and two demonstrators.

Course of Instruction: One regular course of twenty-four weeks' duration,

a spring or reading course, and a practitioners' course of four weeks' duration Graded course of three years recommended, but not required. "Instruction will be given by didactic and clinical lectures, practical work in the dissecting room, clinical and physiological laboratories and by oral and written examinations."—Lectures embrace descriptive and practical anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, laryngology, state medicine, public hygiene, medical jurisprudence, principles and practice of medicine and surgery, operative surgery, surgical pathology, surgical anatomy, obstetrics, ophthalmology, demonstrations of surgery, otology, diseases of children, gynecology, dermatology, orthopedic surgery, medical chemistry, diseases of the genito-urinary organs, dental surgery, mental and nervous diseases.

Requirements: For admission:—"No previous reading or study of medicine is required before entering college;" (*a*) eighteen years of age; (*b*) good moral character; (*c*) if not a graduate of a good literary and scientific college or high school, "he must undergo a satisfactory examination in the branches of a good English education, before a committee of the faculty."—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) three full years' study; (3) attendance on two courses of lectures; (4) a complete dissection; (5) attendance during two courses in hospital; (6) satisfactory examination in all branches taught in the college.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $50; demonstrator, $10; examination, $30; hospital, $5.

Students: Session of 1882–83—matriculates, 152; graduates, 52. Percentage of graduates to matriculates, *thirty-four*.

Number of Illinois students during the past year, 65.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 9.

Quincy College of Medicine.—(*Medical Department Chaddock College.*)

Quincy, Ill. (Pop. 28,268.)

Organized in 1882.—The faculty embraces eleven professors and one demonstrator.

Course of Instruction: One regular course beginning on the second Monday in October and continuing until the last Wednesday in the following March, with a holiday vacation of ten days. Three years' graded course recommended, but not required. Lectures embrace the principles and practice of medicine and surgery, obstetrics, diseases of women, clinical surgery, chemistry, toxicology, anatomy, ophthalmology, otology, physiology, hygiene, clinical medicine, diseases of the mind and nervous system, and pharmacy. (The chair of materia medica and therapeutics was not filled at the time the announcement was issued.) Examinations, quizzes and reviews are given frequently.

Requirements: For admission—"All applicants who can present evidence of a good English education sufficient to enable them to understand medical literature and to readily and thoroughly comprehend the necessary technicalities of our profession, are eligible to our class. This may be made apparent by diplomas, evidence or certificates from proper authorities, or, in their absence, by oral or written examinations."—For graduation—(1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) two courses of lectures; (4) two courses of instruction in anatomy, including dissections and demonstrations; (5) three years' study; (6) "pass a creditable examination in all the branches taught in the institution."

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $40; demonstrator, $10; examination, $25.

STUDENTS: Session of 1882–83—matriculates, 6; graduates, 0. Number of Illinois students during the past year, 2.

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF MIDWIFERY AND LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Chicago, Ill.

Organized in 1880. The first course was given in 1880–81.—The faculty embraces three professors.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One course of lectures, of twenty-eight weeks' duration, is given annually. Lectures are delivered in English, German and Scandinavian. "Instruction at this institution is by didactic lectures, demonstrated by the bony pelvis, fœtal skull, manikin, specimens, charts, and attendance upon cases of labor, either in the hospital or among outside patients. Every student must attend at least two obstetrical cases, under the supervision of the instructor, before graduating."

REQUIREMENTS: For admission—Students must pass a preliminary examination and furnish references as to moral character. For graduation—The candidate must be twenty-one years of age, and must have regularly attended one whole term. She must pass a rigid written examination, and have the required practical instruction. Eighty per cent. of the prescribed questions must be correctly answered.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $50; graduation, $5.

STUDENTS: Twelve candidates graduated at the close of the session of 1880–81, and eighteen at the close of the session of 1881–82.

REMARKS: Graduates of this school are required to pass examinations, conducted by the ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, before certificates entitling them to practice midwifery in Illinois are granted them.

INDIANA.

Population, 1,978,301. Number of physicians, 4,993. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 396.

There is no law regulating the practice of medicine in this State. By section 4995 of the Revised Statutes, "every physician in each town, city and county shall be required to report to the secretary of the board of health of such town, city or county such facts and statistics as may be required of him, under the direction of the county board, or of the State board of health, through such county board."

Section 4995 provides that: "It shall be the duty of all physicians and accoucheurs in this State to register their names and postoffice address with the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which they reside; and all such physicians and accoucheurs shall report to the secretary of the board of health of the town, city or county in which they occur, and within fifteen days thereafter, all births and deaths which may occur under their supervision, with a certificate of the cause of death, and such co-relative facts as may be required in the blank

forms furnished, as provided in this act. Any physician, accoucheur or householder willfully or purposely (after notice by the secretary of the local board under whose jurisdiction such householder may live) failing or refusing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars."

Section 4996 requires the clerk of the circuit court of each county to keep a book especially prepared and set apart for the registration of names and postoffice addresses of physicians and accoucheurs of such county. * * * "Provided, that the clerk shall be entitled to charge each physician and accoucheur so registered a fee of ten cents, and no more."

Section 1921 provides that, "Whoever, in a state of intoxication, prescribes or administers any poison, drug or medicine to another, which endangers the life of such other person, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not more than three months nor less than ten days." By section 1922 a similar penalty is ordained for any person who prescribes any secret medicine.

University of Indiana.

New Albany, Ind.

Organized in 1833. The following interesting history of this, the first fraudulent medical school in the West, is taken from the minutes of the New York County Medical Society of the date December 16, 1833.

It appears that John Cook Bennett, M.D., LL.D., chancellor, secretary, etc., of this institution, journeyed to New York City in the summer of 1833, and, having appointed two members of the county medical society as assistants, proceeded "to examine candidates and dispense diplomas," the persons usually paying therefor the sum of twenty-five dollars. This proceeding becoming known to the society, a committee was appointed "to investigate and report on the subject of diplomas purporting to be issued by the University of Indiana." The committee reported—

(1.) That such an institution was in existence, having been incorporated by an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Christian College, in New Albany, in Floyd county, Indiana."

(2.) That said college was organized by a meeting of eight persons, at the house of Bennett, in New Albany.

(3). That the said college, under its charter, claims, and probably exercises the right, to confer eight different kinds of degrees on males, and seven on females.

(4.) That this university embraces seven departments, including a department of medicine.

(5.) That John Cook Bennett was bishop and secretary of the general university, and president, chancellor, and professor of midwifery in the medical department.

(6.) By a by-law, the bishop was authorized to send out commissioners to confer degrees, etc.

(7.) That at the time of issuing the diplomas, this university did not possess buildings, apparatus or facilities of any kind to teach physic and surgery; had not given any full course of instruction, nor had any lectures on medical science been delivered.

And, finally, that the charges against the members of the society were true; whereupon the society publicly reprimanded the offenders.

Indiana Medical College.
La Porte, Ind.

Organized in 1844.—Lectures were continued at this college until 1848, when the institution was removed to St. Charles, Ill., from thence to Rock Island, Ill., 1849, and finally to Keokuk, Iowa, where it remains as the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 6.

Medical College of Evansville.
Evansville, Ind. (Pop. 29,280.)

Organized in 1849.—Classes were graduated during the years '50, '51, '52, '53 and '54, numbering 44 alumni. Lectures were suspended from '54 to '71; reorganized 1871. Classes have been graduated since 1873.—Faculty embraces ten professors, one lecturer, two assistants, and one demonstrator.

Course of Instruction: One twenty-one weeks' course annually. "Examinations will be held at each lecture on the instructions of the previous day, and the standing and improvement of each student carefully noted." Dispensary and hospital clinics are afforded.—Lectures on principles and practice of medicine and surgery, obstetrics, chemistry, toxicology, anatomy, diseases of nervous system, gynecology, ophthalmology, materia medica, therapeutics, venereal diseases, clinical surgery, physiology, diseases of children, minor surgery, practical anatomy, practical chemistry, histology, pathology, and dermatology.

Requirements: For admission:—"Each student shall furnish evidence that he possesses a good moral character, a good English education, or pass an examination on mathematics, English grammar and composition and natural philosophy."—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) unexceptionable moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures; (5) practical anatomy during two courses; (6) practical chemistry during one course of lectures; (7) satisfactory examination on the various branches taught; (8) thesis.

Fees: Matriculates, $5; lectures, $40; demonstrator, $5; graduation, $25.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	37	21	56+
1878–79	36	14	38+
1879–80	25	5	20
1880–81	24	6	25
1881–82	17	11	64+
1882–83	16	7	43+

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *forty-one.*

Number of Illinois students during the past year, 3.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 28.

PHYSIO-MEDICAL COLLEGE OF INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Ind. (Pop. 75,046.)

Organized in 1873. The first class was graduated in 1874. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces nine professors and three lecturers.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One course of twenty-four weeks annually.—Lectures embrace principles and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, principles and practice of surgery, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, botany, materia medica, therapeutics, histology, general, descriptive and surgical anatomy, microscopy, pathological histology, chemistry, toxicology, medical jurisprudence, sanitary science and diseases of the rectum. Clinics at the city hospital twice a week.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission under the head of requirements for graduation the following statement is found: "applicants *for graduation* must give satisfactory evidence of having a good English education, the fact to be established by presentation of a diploma from a reputable literary college, or pass an examination by a board of censors.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) three years' study; (3) attendance at hospital clinics; (4) two courses of dissection; (5) good English education (see above); (6) "a competent knowledge of all the branches taught in this college; qualifications sufficient to rightly apply the principles inculcated in every-day practice, is the only basis upon which degrees are conferred."

FEES: Matriculation (paid but once), $5; hospital, $3; lectures, $75; demonstrator, $5; graduation, $25.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	19	8	42+
1878–79	15	7	46
1879–80	15	8	53
1880–81	20	10	50
1881–82	24	10	40
1882–83	26	11	40

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *forty-five.*

Number of Illinois students during the past year, 1.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 4.

Medical College of Fort Wayne.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Organized in 1876. Classes were graduated in each year from 1877 to 1883, inclusive.

During the summer of 1883, the effects of the college were sold under execution, and the organization became extinct. (For what is stated to have been "all the furniture and all the illustrations of the entire establishment," a little over fifty dollars was received.)

Number of graduates in Illinois, 2.

Medical College of Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Organized in 1878, when the Indiana Medical College (organized 1868) and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana (organized 1873) were united to form this college. This college, formerly the medical department of Butler University, severed its connection with that institution in 1883.—The faculty embraces ten professors, four assistants, two demonstrators, a curator, and prosector.

Course of Instruction: One regular term of twenty-two weeks' duration annually. The course of instruction covers two years; daily quizzes, clinics and practical instruction are given.—Lectures embrace principles and practice of surgery, clinical surgery, theory and practice of medicine, gynecology, mental and nervous diseases, physiology, obstetrics, diseases of children, anatomy, materia medica, therapeutics, ophthalmology, otology, chemistry, toxicology.

Requirements: For admission: (1) credible certificate of good moral standing; (2) diplomas of graduation from a good literary and scientific college, or high school; or, lacking this, (3) a thorough examination in the branches of a good English education, including mathematics, English composition, and elementary physics or natural philosophy.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses; (5) "examination by the faculty on all the branches of medicine."

Fees: Matriculation, $5; laboratory, $5; lectures, $40; demonstrator, $10; hospital, $6; graduation, $25.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1878–79	143	66	46+
1879–80	182	60	33—
1880–81	200	83	41.5
1881–82	164	58	35+
1882–83	131	53	40.4

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past four years, *thirty-nine.*

Number of Illinois students during the past year, 13.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 37.

Central College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Organized in 1879. The first class was graduated in 1880. The faculty embraces eleven professors, three lecturers, three demonstrators and one prosector.

Course of Instruction: One preliminary course of one week's, and one regular winter course of twenty-one weeks' duration annually; three years' graded course recommended, but not required; clinical teaching is given at hospitals, city and college dispensary.—Lectures embrace anatomy, physiology, microscopy, histology, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, obstetrics, medical and surgical diseases of women, surgery, surgical pathology, ophthalmology, otology, laryngoscopy, principles and practice of medicine, mental and nervous diseases, sanitary science and medical jurisprudence.

Requirements: For admission, "satisfactory evidence of a good English education." Certificates of graduation from a high school or like institution, or a teacher's certificate from a county superintendent of schools, will be accepted as sufficient evidence of such education. Students who have attended one course of lectures, and practitioners in good standing, are exempt from this requirement.—For graduation: (1) good moral character; (2) twenty-one years of age; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures; (5) must pass satisfactory examination in anatomy, including dissections, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, obstetrics, surgery, principles and practice of medicine, clinical medicine.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $40; laboratory, $5; demonstrator, $5; hospital, $6; graduation, $25.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1879–80	42	12	28.5
1880–81	62	17	27.4
1881–82	43	10	23+
1882–83	44	24	54.5

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past four years, *thirty-three.*

Number of Illinois students during the past year, 1.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 4.

Remarks: Dr. Eastman, secretary, writes: "The candidate for graduation who makes 66⅔ per cent. in all departments is passed. Failing in one important chair, and making a very high average in other important chairs, he may be balloted for; but if he falls below in three chairs, he can, under no circumstances, have a ballot for graduation. Our school was organized to change the mode of graduation in Indiana, and we will stand up in line. The following is an extract from the fifth annual announcement: "The time is close at hand when no medical school can afford to confer the degree of doctor of medicine upon any one not known to be qualified for the responsible duties of the profession."

Fort Wayne College of Medicine.

Fort Wayne, Ind. (Pop. 26,880).

Organized in 1879. The first class graduated in 1880.—The faculty embraces thirteen professors, two assistants and three lecturers.

Course of Instruction: Graded course of three years recommended but not required; one course of twenty-four weeks' duration annually; clinical instruction given at hospital and dispensary.—Lectures embrace anatomy, physiology, chemistry, toxicology, materia medica, therapeutics, nervous and mental diseases, orthopedic surgery, hygiene and medical jurisprudence.

Requirements: For admission: "Believing that the time has come when the public demands men of at least a fair degree of culture in the medical profession, we will require satisfactory evidence that the student has at least a fair proficiency in the fundamental branches of an English education. Evidence of graduation in a high school, academy or college, or a license to teach in the public schools, will be accepted."—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures, not within the same twelvemonth; (5) dissection for one session; (6) instruction in chemistry during one session; (7) must have followed the practice of a hospital; (8) must pass monthly and terminal examinations; premature examination will be granted if good and sufficient reasons are given for requesting it.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $40; demonstrator, $5; laboratory, $5; hospital, $5; graduation, $25.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1881-82	27	16	59+
1882-83	25	12	48

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past two years, *fifty-three.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 2.

Indiana Eclectic Medical College.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Organized in 1880.—The faculty embraces thirteen professors and two demonstrators.

Course of Instruction: One course of lectures of twenty weeks' duration annually. Will embrace, in addition to didactic lectures, as far as practicable, clinical instruction.—Lectures embrace physiology, anatomy, otology, ophthalmology, chemistry, toxicology, medical jurisprudence, hygiene, surgery, surgical pathology, principles and practice of medicine, obstetrics, materia medica, therapeutics, gynecology, dermatology, diseases of children.

Requirements: For admission: "Every student must posssess a good English education, including mathematics, English composition and elementary physics. A diploma from a high school or college is preferred."—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) three years' study; (3) two full courses of lectures; (4) must produce evidence of attendance on lectures on practical anatomy; (5) thesis or clinical report; (6) examination on the regular and essential branches of medicine; (7) good moral character.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $5; lectures, $40; graduation, $25; laboratory, $5.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1880-81	27	12	44.4
1881-82	19	11	58+
1882-83	24	7	29+

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past three years, *forty-three.*

Number of Illinois students during the past year, 3.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 3.

REMARKS: At the April, 1883, meeting of the ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, charges against this college being under consideration, it was resolved that its diplomas would be recognized in the future by said BOARD, *whenever, and so long as, it shall appear that its methods and practices entitle it to such recognition.*

HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE OF EVANSVILLE.

Evansville, Ind.

Organized in 1882. First class graduated in the spring of 1883.—Faculty consists of nine professors and three lecturers.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION embraces a preliminary course of four weeks during September, free to matriculates of the college; and a regular winter course, beginning about the first of October and continuing five months.—Lectures are given on surgery, obstetrics, chemistry, anatomy, therapeutics, physiology, practical medicine, medical jurisprudence, ophthalmology and otology; together with daily clinics in medicine, surgery and obstetrics "as the material will justify."

REQUIREMENTS: There are no requirements announced for admission to the lecture courses, but for graduation they are stated to be "three full years of study with a regular physician; two full courses of lectures, the last being at this college; the candidate must have reached his majority, and possess a good moral character; he must have dissected three parts of the human body and pass a satisfactory examination in each of the seven branches taught in this college."

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $40; practical anatomy, $5; graduation, $25.

STUDENTS: Session of 1882-83, matriculates, 11; graduates, 5. The secretary of the college writes: "One of the graduates had already graduated in another college. Our percentage [of graduates to matriculates], therefore, is *forty.*

One graduate in Illinois.

BEACH MEDICAL COLLEGE—(*Eclectic*).

Indianapolis, Ind.

Organized in 1883. The faculty embraces eight professors.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One preliminary course of twelve days' duration; one regular course of five months' duration, and one practitioner's course of eight weeks' duration will be given annually.—Lectures embrace anatomy, surgery,

theory and practice of medicine, obstetrics, materia medica, therapeutics, physiology, histology, gynecology, diseases of children, electro-therapeutics, chemistry, toxicology, botany, and medical jurisprudence (taught by the different chairs).

REQUIREMENTS: For admission and graduation: Twenty-one years of age, testimonials of good moral character, and good English education, including mathematics, English composition, and elementary physics, or natural philosophy. Such proof to consist of a diploma of graduation from some literary and scientific college or high school; or be furnished by an examination, by a committee appointed for that purpose. The ninth "article of incorporation," printed in the announcement, provides that "no student shall be admitted to the graduating class, without furnishing to the faculty satisfactory evidence of good character, of being twenty-one years of age, of having read medicine with one or more reputable practitioners for three years, and of attendance on two courses of medical lectures in a legal medical college, the last of which shall have been in this college."

FEES: Matriculation, $5; laboratory, $5; demonstrator, $5; lectures, $45; graduation, $25.

IOWA.

Population, 1,624,615. Number of physicians, 3,035. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 535.

An act, passed in 1882, granting additional powers to cities, provides that cities organized under the general incorporation laws of the State, in addition to the powers already granted them, shall have power: To regulate, license, and tax itinerant doctors, physicians and surgeons.

Section 3,643 of the General Statutes probibits a doctor from giving, in his testimony before a court, any confidential communication properly entrusted to him in his professional capacity, and necessary and proper to enable him to discharge the functions of his office according to the usual course of practice.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (*Formerly Medical Department University of Iowa*).

Keokuk, Iowa. (Pop., 12,117.)

Organized in 1850. The first class was graduated in 1851. Classes were graduated each subsequent year. — Faculty embraces six professors, two lecturers, and one "taxidermist and curator of museum."

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One course of lectures of twenty weeks' duration, annually; three years' graded course recommended, but not required. Clinics given at the college infirmary; practical anatomy and practical chemistry.—Lectures embrace institutes and practice of surgery, chemistry, toxicology, materia medica, institutes and practice of medicine, obstetrics, diseases of women, anatomy, pathology, physiology, therapeutics, ophthalmology, otology, medical jurisprudence, metric system.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission: "A certificate of graduation from a literary college, academy, high school, or first-class teacher's certificate, or a matriculation examination in the branches of a good English education."—For graduation: (1)

twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) two full courses of lectures; (4) three years' study; (5) no thesis required; (6) satisfactory examination, either oral or written, at the discretion of the faculty, in anatomy, physiology and pathology, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, practice of medicine and surgery.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $5; lectures, $20; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1875–76	276	118	42.7
1876–77	255	115	45
1878–79	201	81	40.4
1879–80	266	117	44—
1881–82	273	126	46+
1882–83	130	54	41.5

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *forty-four.*

Number of Illinois students during the first year, 30.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 275.

IOWA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Keokuk, Ia.

Organized in 1858. Extinct since 1860.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

Iowa City, Ia. (Pop. 7,123.)

Organized in 1870. The first class graduated in 1871. Classes have graduated each subsequent year. — The faculty embraces eight professors, one assistant, one lecturer and one prosector.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One course of twenty-two weeks' duration annually; graded course recommended but not required. Instruction is given by lectures, recitations, clinics, practical work in laboratories, dissections, and daily oral examinations, a record of which is preserved for future reference. All students in the advanced classes of both courses will receive special practical instruction in physical diagnosis, mechanical obstetrics, application of bandages, splints, and surgical dressings.—Lectures embrace anatomy, physiology, microscopic anatomy, chemistry, toxicology, materia medica, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, ophthalmology, otology, medical jurisprudence.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission: "All candidates for admission to the course of medical lectures must give evidence of a good English education. If the applicant is a graduate of a literary or scientific college, or presents the certificate of having passed the entrance examination of such an institution, or the certificate of graduation from a high school or academy, it will be accepted in lieu of an examination. In any other case, the candidate must pass an examination before a committee of the faculty, as follows: A written composition, not to exceed a page of foolscap, on a given subject, which will be the test of orthography, grammar, etc.; an examination in common arithmetic, history of the United States, in geography and elementary physics, or natural philosophy.

Students from other schools not requiring preliminary examinations must present credentials or be examined for admission."—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) unexceptionable moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two courses of lectures; (5) satisfactory examination in all the branches taught. In cases where the three-term course is adopted, a certificate of time of study is not an absolute requirement.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $20; demonstrator, $10; laboratory, $5; graduation, $25.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	82	19	23+
1878–79	92	15	16+
1879–80	126	22	17+
1880–81	149	35	23+
1881–82	151	46	30+
1882–83	162	35	21+

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *twenty-two.*

Number of Illinois students during the past year, 9.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 31.

REMARKS: Thirty-seven per cent. of the matriculates pursue the three years' graded course, an increase over the preceding year of seven per cent. Hygiene is taught by the chairs of practice and physiology.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

Iowa City, Ia.

Organized 1877.—Faculty embraces two professors, five lecturers, and an assistant to the chair of materia medica. The teaching of this department is supplementary, the peculiar views of the school only being taught. The lectures on subjects common to both schools are delivered by the professors in the regular department.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One course of twenty-two weeks' duration annually. —Lectures embrace theory and practice, materia medica, diseases of women and children, and obstetrical and surgical therapeutics, dermatology, pharmacy, physical diagnosis, minor surgery, dentistry, anatomy, physiology, obstetrics, surgery, chemistry and medical jurisprudence.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, no requirement is printed in the regular annual announcement, but the dean writes that, since the announcement was issued, the board of regents have adopted the preliminary requirements given in the synopsis of the regular department (*vide supra*), and that they "are now in full force in both departments."—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures; (5) "must have been engaged in the study of practical anatomy and practical chemistry;" (6) satisfactory examination in all the branches taught in the department. "The final examinations will be conducted in writing, by the faculty of the department, subject to approval or rejection by a board of examiners, selected for that purpose

from the homœopathic physicians of Iowa. The *ad eundem* degree in this department may be conferred under the following circumstances: The candidate must be in possession of an accredited diploma, and must present letters from two respectable physicians in regard to his moral character and professional standing. An attendance upon lectures from time to time during the session, and a satisfactory examination must be passed on all subjects taught in the department."

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $20; demonstrator, $10; laboratory course, $5; graduation, $25.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	18	1	5.5
1878–79	32	3	9.3
1879–80	47	9	19+
1880–81	60	16	26.6
1881–82	46	15	32.6
1882–83	44	12	27.2

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *twenty-three.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 3.

REMARKS: Twenty-seven per cent. of the students pursue the three years' graded course, a decrease over the preceding year of one per cent.

IOWA MEDICAL COLLEGE — (*Eclectic.*)— *Medical Department of Drake University.*

Des Moines, Ia. (Pop. 22,408.)

Organized in 1881 as the Iowa Eclectic Medical College, Medical Department of Drake University; assumed its present name in 1883. The first class graduated in 1882.—The faculty embraces eight professors and five lecturers.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: Two sessions of twenty weeks each, held each year.—Lectures embrace chemistry, toxicology, physiology, descriptive and surgical anatomy, obstetrics, materia medica, therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine, gynecology, principles and practice of surgery, diseases of the thorax, alimentary tract and children, dental pathology, medical jurisprudence.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) good English education; (4) must have read medicine three years and attended two full courses of lectures, not in the same year; (5) dissection for two terms; (6) satisfactory examination in anatomy, chemistry, materia medica and therapeutics, obstetrics, physiology, practice of medicine and surgery, either written or oral, at discretion of the faculty.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $25; demonstrator, $5; graduation, $25.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates:

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Per cent.
Jan. to June, 1882,	25	7	22+
Sept., 1882, to Jan., 1883	19	..	..
Jan. to June, 1883,	19	8	42+

Total number of individual students who have attended lectures at this school,

39. Total number graduated, 15. Percentage of graduates to matriculates, *thirty-eight.*

REMARKS: E. H. CARTER, M.D., dean, writes: "Our announcement just published" (issued before the receipt of documents informing him of the minimum requirements of the BOARD) "does not fill your requirements. We will gladly put ourselves in harmony with the present custom of the best schools in this country. We have sent out a few announcements like the one I sent you. Will send no more, however, but will have new ones printed." Under date October 13, 1883, Dr. CARTER adds, concerning requirements for admission, "candidates must possess a good English education. * * * We have examined all who have been admitted."

IOWA COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Des Moines, Ia.

Organized in 1882. The first class graduated in 1883.—The faculty embraces fifteen professors.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One course of lectures of twenty-three weeks' duration annually; three years' graded course recommended but not required.—Lectures embrace principles and practice of medicine, principles and practice of surgery, clinical surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, diseases of children, anatomy, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics, chemistry, toxicology, pathology, histology, microscopy, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, medical jurisprudence, mental and nervous diseases, dermatology, orthopedic surgery, hygiene, genito-urinary diseases.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures; (5) satisfactory examination in the several branches taught in the college, "and present satisfactory evidence of a preliminary examination in the higher English branches as taught in the high school, academy or college, or be subject to an examination in the same, at the discretion of the faculty."

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $40; demonstrator, $5; graduation, $25; laboratory, $5.

STUDENTS: Session of 1882-83—matriculates, 9; graduates, 3. Per cent. of graduates to matriculates, *thirty-three.*

KANSAS.

Population, 996,096. Number of physicians, 1,964. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 507.

In 1879 an act to regulate the practice of medicine in Kansas was passed, which authorized the Kansas Medical Society, the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of Kansas, and the Homœopathic State Medical Society, each, to appoint a board of examiners. These boards were empowered to grant certificates to those presenting diplomas duly

authenticated, as well as to those passing an examination by either one of the boards; and such certificates were conclusive as to the right of the recipients to practice in the State.

In other respects, also, the act resembled the California act, the text of which is given elsewhere.

Dr. D. W. STORMONT, of Topeka, president of one of the Boards of Examiners, writes that this act was declared unconstitutional, on the ground that the medical examiners, being State officers, should have been appointed by the Governor, instead of by the State medical societies. No examinations have been made since 1880. Complaint was also made, that the law was defective in operation, in that persons who failed to pass the examination of one board were not debarred from appearing before either of the others; and that in this way incompetent individuals became legally qualified.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Lawrence, Kas. (Pop. 8,571.)

Organized in 1880.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: Two terms of twenty weeks' duration, annually. First term—chemistry lectures and recitations daily, for twenty weeks; laboratory practice for twenty weeks; physiology lectures daily, for ten weeks; comparative anatomy, dissections, etc., etc., ten weeks. Second term—botany recitations and laboratory practice daily, for twenty weeks; chemistry, physiology and pathology recitations and laboratory practice, for fourteen weeks; toxicology, six weeks; materia medica recitations and practice daily, for twenty weeks.

REQUIREMENTS: A full collegiate course is recommended for all professional students. Any student admitted to the special course in medicine must be prepared at least for freshman class in all English studies.

Number of students attending the last session, seven.

REMARKS: This is a preparatory medical course, and is claimed to be "accepted by all the leading colleges of the West as the first of a three-years' course, and students passing examinations in these classes will be admitted to the second year in those colleges on the certificate of the faculty of this institution."

KENTUCKY.

Population, 1,648,690. Number of physicians, 2,985. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 551.

AN ACT to Protect Citizens of this Commonwealth from Empiricism.

WHEREAS, The people are liable to be imposed upon by charlatans and incompetent physicians and surgeons; and WHEREAS it is of the highest importance that none but persons with competent qualifications should be allowed to practice a

profession to whose skill and ability the life of the individual is intrusted; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, for reward or compensation, within the limits of this State, to practice medicine in any of its departments, or to prescribe, or attempt to prescribe, medicine for any sick person, or perform, or attempt to perform, any surgical operation upon any person within said limits, who has not graduated at some chartered school of medicine in this or some foreign country, or who cannot produce a certificate of qualification from some one of the boards of examiners provided for in this act, and is not a person of good moral character.

§ 2. Any person who has been regularly and honorably engaged in the practice of medicine in any of its departments, for ten years, shall be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this act. Any person having been so engaged for five years shall be allowed one year in which to comply with said provisions.

§ 3. The governor shall, within sixty days from the passage of this act, appoint five citizens in each and every judicial district in this State; said citizens shall be practicing physicians of acknowledged learning and ability, and regular graduates of some chartered medical college, who shall constitute and be styled, "The Board of Medical Examiners," for said district; three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Their term of office shall be four (4) years, beginning the first day of April, 1874; and it shall be the duty of the governor, each four years thereafter, and prior to the first day of April, to appoint their successors, who shall have the qualifications herein required.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of each of said boards to meet and hold annual sessions in their respective districts, at some central convenient place, easy of access, to be by them selected, commencing on the first Monday in June of each year, for the purpose of examining all applicants who desire to practice medicine, in any of its departments. The examination shall be conducted in such manner and to such extent as the examiners may deem most conducive to the interests and wants of the people and the advancement of learning in the medical profession, and to embrace the following branches of medical science, viz: Chemistry, anatomy, physiology, obstetrics, surgery, and so much of practical medicine as relates to the nomenclature, histology and symptoms of disease. The several boards may hold extra sessions, if they deem it necessary, at any time and place in their respective districts they may think proper.

§ 5. The examiners shall require all applicants to produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and to pay an examination fee of not more than twenty dollars. The sessions of the several boards shall continue long enough to give all who desire it an opportunity to undergo a fair and impartial examination.

§ 6. The examiners shall grant all applicants—who shall be found upon examination to possess a fair, practical knowledge of the branches named in section four of this act—a certificate of qualification, signed by at least three members of said board, which shall entitle the holder thereof, for the time specified, to practice any or all of the branches named in said certificate, anywhere in said district or adjoining district.

§ 7. The members of the several boards shall receive as compensation for their services, all of the fees paid by applicants for examination before said board. Certificates shall designate the time and the branches the holder thereof shall be

entitled to practice, and shall not be granted for a longer period than five years, nor a less period than one year.

§ 8. Any person living in this State, or any person coming into this State, who shall practice medicine or attempt to practice medicine, in any of its departments, or who shall perform or attempt to perform any surgical operation, for or upon any person within the limits of this State, for reward or compensation, in violation of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined fifty dollars, and upon each and every subsequent conviction shall be fined one hundred dollars and imprisoned thirty days, or either, or both, in the discretion of the jury; and in no case where any provision of this act has been violated, shall the person so violating be entitled to receive compensation for services rendered.

§ 9. *Provided*, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to apply to persons practicing dentistry.

§ 10. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Approved, February 23, 1874.

Drs. Pinckney Thompson and J. W. Holland, of the Kentucky State Board of Health, write that, in all but a few counties or districts, this law is a dead letter.

Medical Department of Transylvania University.

Lexington, Ky, (Pop. 16,656.)

Organized in 1817. Lectures were delivered at Lexington until 1859, when the institution became extinct.—From 1850 to 1859 lectures were delivered during the summer only, the winter sessions being intermitted to establish the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville. Number of graduates in Illinois, 17.

Medical Department of the University of Louisville.

Louisville, Ky. (Pop. 123,758.)

Organized in 1817. No lectures were delivered from June, 1862, to June, 1863, and no class graduated in 1863, because of the rebellion.—The faculty embraces eight professors, two lecturers and five demonstrators.

Course of Instruction: One regular course of twenty-three weeks' duration, one spring course of twelve weeks' duration, and one post-graduate (practitioners') course of six weeks' duration, annually. Clinics given at dispensary and hospitals. Frequent quizzes are conducted by the faculty.—Lectures embrace anatomy, ophthalmology, otology, principles and practice of medicine, and clinical medicine, physiology, diseases of the chest, state medicine and sanitary science, pathology, nervous diseases, surgery—clinical and operative, surgical pathology, obstetrics, gynecology, materia medica, therapeutics, chemistry.

Requirements: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two complete courses of lectures; (5) one course of practical anatomy; (6) one course of clinical instruction; (7) examination on all the branches taught in the college.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $75; demonstrator, $10; hospital, $5; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	200	69	34+
1878–79	210	84	40
1879–80	244	95	38+
1880–81	213	100	47+
1881–82	181	96	53+
1882–83	194	68	35+

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *forty-one.*

Number of Illinois students during the last session, 3.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 94.

REMARKS: The course has been lengthened three weeks since the last session.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Louisville, Ky.

Organized in 1850. The first class graduated in 1851. Classes have graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces nine professors, one lecturer and one demonstrator.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One course of lectures commencing February 11, 1884, after the close of lectures in the winter schools, and ending June 21; examinations beginning June 23. Quizzes are held each day by the members of the faculty. Clinics at hospital and college. Three years' graded course recommended, but not required.—Lectures embrace anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, surgical pathology, microscopy, therapeutics, obstetrics, diseases of women, surgery, clinical surgery, practice of medicine, clinical medicine, nervous diseases, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, venereal diseases, and minor surgery.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission—"Applicants for matriculation must give evidence that they possess a good English education."—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) two full courses of lectures: the interval between the beginning of the first and the close of the second course must be at least fifteen months; (4) "dissection of the several regions of the body;" (5) one course of hospital clinics; (6) examination on all branches taught in the college. "If, after examination for the degree, he be found to have received three negative votes, he shall be entitled to another examination. Should he decline this, he may withdraw, and will not be considered as rejected. The degree will not be conferred upon any candidate who is often absent from the regular lectures of the college, or who absents himself from the public commencement without special permission of the faculty."

FEES: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $10; hospital, $5; lectures, $75; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates	Graduates.	Percent.
1879	136	43	31+
1880	107	43	40+
1882	132	55	41+
1883	158	51	32+

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during four years, *thirty-six.*
Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 10.
Number of graduates in Illinois, 47.

REMARKS: Although no mention is made of the subjects in the announcements of this school, the dean writes, October 11, 1883, that hygiene and medical jurisprudence are taught; and adds, "We require pupils to take the hospital instruction each year of attendance at college."

LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE.
Louisville, Ky.

Organized in 1869. The first class was graduated in 1870. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces eight professors and three demonstrators.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One preliminary course of four weeks' duration, and a regular session of twenty-one weeks' duration, annually. Daily quizzes held by members of the faculty. "The plan of instruction includes lectures, clinics, quizzes, and practical demonstrations."—Lectures embrace theory and practice of medicine, anatomy, materia medica, obstetrics, gynecology, chemistry, physiology, histology, surgery, therapeutics, diseases of children.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures (not in the same twelvemonth); (5) one course of dissection; (6) one course of hospital clinics; (7) satisfactory examination.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $10; lectures, $75; hospital, $5; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–88	149	70	46+
1878–79	136	61	44+
1879–80	129	56	43+
1880–81	116	54	47+
1881–82	125	54	43+
1882–83	157	51	32+

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *forty-three.*
Number of Illinois students during the past year, 1.
Number of graduates in Illinois, 60.

HOSPITAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.—(*Medical Department, Central University.*)
Louisville, Ky.

Organized in 1873. The first class was graduated in 1875. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces eight professors and a demonstrator.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One preliminary course of three weeks' duration, one regular (graduating) course, and one practitioners' course are given annually.

The next regular graduating course begins January 10, 1884, and ends June 3, 1884. Daily quizzes are conducted by the faculty. Clinics are given at hospitals and dispensary.—Lectures embrace obstetrics, gynecology, physiology, hygiene, mental diseases, surgery, principles and practice of, and clinical medicine, descriptive, comparative and surgical anatomy, materia medica, therapeutics, diseases of children, ophthalmology, otology, microscopy, practical chemistry, practical physiology, minor surgery.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission: "Applicants for admission to lectures must be of good moral standing, and have a good English education."—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two complete courses of lectures; (5) practical anatomy for one session; (6) clinical instruction at hospital during one session; (7) examination on all branches taught in the college.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $75; demonstrator, $10; hospital, $5; practical chemistry, $5; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates	Graduates.	Percent.
1877-78	64	19	29+
1878-79	87	24	27+
1879-80	95	38	40
1880-81	77	31	40+
1881-82	75	36	48
1882-83	76	30	39.4

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *thirty-seven.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 2.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 12.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Louisville, Ky.

Organized in 1882. This school graduated one class (in 1882), and then suspended operations.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 1.

LOUISIANA.

Population, 939,946. Number of physicians, 1,033. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 909.

AN ACT Relative to the Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

SECTION 1. That no person shall be allowed to practice medicine or surgery, as a means of livelihood, in any of its departments, without first making affidavit before a duly qualified judge or justice of the peace, or clerk of the district court, or notary public, in the parish wherein he resides, of his having received the degree of doctor of medicine from a regularly incorporated medical institution of respectable standing in America or Europe, and designating its name and locality, and

the date of his diploma, such degree to be manifested by a diploma issued by such institution, and its respectable standing to be evidenced by the endorsement or certificate of the State Board of Health written on the face of said diploma and signed by the secretary; said affidavit shall also contain the full name of the person making the same, the date and place of his birth, and the names and places where he may have previously practiced medicine or surgery; and for every diploma certified or *vised* by the said Board of Health, a fee of fifty cents shall be paid by the applicant, and a record of diplomas certified shall be preserved by said State Board of Health, and the copies thereof, certified by the secretary, shall be received in evidence by the courts of this State: *Provided*, that the said State Board of Health shall be required to certify the diploma of any medical institution of credit and respectability, without regard to its system of therapeutics, and whether the same be regular, homœopathic or eclectic.

§ 2. That the affidavit required in the first section of this act shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the district court of the parish, who shall make such record in a book to be kept for that purpose only, and also certify such recordation by an endorsement on the original affidavit, which the affiant shall transmit to the State Board of Health; the officer before whom the affidavit is made, unless he be a judge, shall be entitled to a fee of fifty cents; and the officer recording the same, to a fee of one dollar; the clerk of the court shall charge no fee for the preservation of the original affidavits, but a copy thereof, duly certified by the clerk of the court, shall be admissible in evidence, and a fee of fifty cents shall be paid for said copy.

§ 3. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to female practitioners of midwifery as such, nor to persons who have been practicing medicine or surgery in this State without diplomas for the period of five years prior to the passage of this act, nor to persons who have been practicing medicine or surgery in this State with diplomas emanating from a regularly incorporated medical institution of reputable standing in America or in Europe, for ten years prior to the passage of this act: *Provided*, that such practitioners of medicine or surgery shall make an affidavit before any judge, justice of the peace, notary public or clerk of court of the parish wherein he resides, setting forth the following facts: The full name of the person making the affidavit, the date and place of his birth, the date of his diploma, if he have any, and the name and locality of the institution by which it was made, the date and place where he began the practice of medicine in Louisiana, and the names of the places where he may have previously practiced medicine or surgery; such affidavit shall be transmitted or delivered to the State Board of Health, and shall entitle the affiant to be placed on the list of registered physicians or surgeons, the publication of which is hereinafter provided for, and the officer before whom such affidavit is made shall be entitled to a fee of fifty cents; and the said State Board of Health shall preserve said affidavits, and a copy thereof, signed by the secretary, shall be received as evidence in the courts of this State, and for such copy a fee of fifty cents shall be paid. And any person who shall, in the affidavit required by this section, willfully make any false statement, shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and punished in the manner provided by existing laws for the punishment of the crime of perjury.

§ 4. That a copy of the affidavit recorded by the clerk of the district court, certified by him, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the person making the affidavit is a duly registered physician or surgeon, and a certified copy of the original affidavit filed with the State Board of Health, or a certificate emanating from said

State Board of Health, that the name of the person mentioned in the certificate is on the list of registered physicians and surgeons, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact.

§ 5. That it shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to publish annually, in the official journal of the State, and if there be no such journal, in one of the daily newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, a list of all registered physicians and surgeons in the State, and their places of residence, and such published list shall be received in evidence by the courts of this State as proof that the physicians and surgeons therein named are duly registered, as required by law; and the said State Board of Health is hereby required to strike from said list the names of such persons who may have been convicted of any infamous crimes by any court of this State or of the United States, or of any State of the United States, whether such conviction occur prior or posterior to registration; and it is also empowered to strike from said list the names of persons who may die after registration. If any person is improperly stricken from said list, he may be restored by writ of *mandamus*, issued by the judicial tribunals of the State, sitting in chambers, competent to investigate such cases.

§ 6. That any practitioner of medicine or surgery, failing to comply with the requirements of this act, shall not be exempt from jury or militia duty, nor be permitted to collect any fees or charges for services rendered, nor be allowed to testify as a medical or surgical expert in legal or State medicine in any court of this State, nor to execute any certificate as a surgeon or physician, nor to hold any medical office, nor to be recognized by the State or any parish or municipal corporation as a physician or surgeon; nor shall he be entitled to enjoy any of the privileges, rights or exemptions granted to physicians or surgeons by the laws of this State; and moreover, he shall forfeit and be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every violation of this act, and for each and every time he so violates it, said sum or sums to be recovered in a civil action to be brought before any court of competent jurisdiction, in the name and for the benefit of the Charity Hospital at New Orleans; and he shall, in addition thereto, be subject to criminal prosecution and be punished in the manner prescribed by law for violations of this act.

§ 7. That this act shall not apply to practitioners of medicine or surgery residing and practicing in other States, who may be summoned in special instances to attend patients in the State of Louisiana by any registered physician.

§ 8. That this act shall take effect on and after the first day of January, 1883.

Approved June 26, 1882.

S. S. Herrick, M.D., secretary of the Louisiana State Board of Health, in his preface to the Register of Physicians, says :

"Shortly after undertaking the registration of physicians, it became evident that a very grave responsibility was involved in this work, especially in deciding what medical institutions should be regarded as being of 'respectable standing,' within the proper meaning of the law.

"Experience soon taught us the utility of a specific regulation, to supplement the classification furnished by the Illinois State Board of Health; for diplomas were found, in two instances, emanating from schools rated as respectable, which were granted after attendance upon only one course of lectures, some years of practice without a diploma

having been accepted as equivalent to a course of lectures. This custom was common enough even among respectable colleges, up to a recent period, but has been disavowed by all reputable institutions, and this Board has determined to give it no countenance.

"Holders of diplomas from every school known to have conferred a degree after only one course of lectures are required to incorporate in their affidavits the declaration that they have attended not less than two full courses and passed a final examination.

"Experience has disclosed several defects [in the law], some of them of a serious nature, which are here noted:

1. The law provides for no examination of candidates for registration. A number of meritorious men are consequently obliged to be classed with those who can make no just claim to medical knowledge, but who are privileged to register as practitioners of more than five years' standing. Some of these gentlemen have failed to obtain diplomas, after pursuing their medical studies nearly or quite the prescribed period, and could, if allowed opportunity and time for preparation, pass a creditable examination. This would give them a footing at once respectable and satisfactory to themselves; whereas, now, several individuals who rank well in their own communities, both socially and as medical practitioners, feel wronged and humiliated by the operation of this act.

2. The act does not recognize the degree of M.B., nor the qualifications granted by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It is presumed that it was not the intention of our General Assembly to debar them from the privilege of a respectable registration in this State. Accordingly the law has received an interpretation in their favor; and a similar construction has been put upon it with reference to those who have received secondary diplomas in France, which entitle their holders to practice as *Officiers de sante.* It is hoped that the legislature may give express sanction to this liberal construction by suitable amendment to the act.

3. The law specifies no mode of registration for those whose diplomas are disapproved, and a possible construction would be to deny them registration altogether. Applicants for registration are required to make affidavits either as holders of approved diplomas, or as practitioners of more than five years prior to the passage of the act, without diplomas. Those having disapproved diplomas strictly do not belong to either class; but it has been presumed that the legislature did not intend to cut them off altogether, and accordingly they are allowed to register as those having no diplomas. This defect might be remedied by admitting them to an examination, or granting them the same privileges as those without diplomas.

4, No provision is made in the law for loss or destruction of a diploma. An examination, if authorized by law, would place an individual of this class on an equitable footing.

5. The term "practitioner of medicine and surgery," is not defined in the act, and this omission has been found a serious obstacle to successful prosecution of those who have failed or neglected to register. On the other hand, it is evident that fictitious claims to registration might be set up by those pretending to have practiced for periods of years, so as to claim the privileges of section 3.

"The difficulty of framing a law so perfect as to satisfy all concerned has already been hinted at. In fact, complaints are freely made of this act, and, singularly, made for the most part by those who might be supposed to derive the greatest benefit from its strict enforcement. Indeed, there is good reason to believe that many are neglecting to register simply from captiousness. Some practitioners of less than ten years' standing think it a discrimination against themselves, because they are put to more trouble and expense to register than men without diplomas who practiced more than five years in the State prior to the passage of the act. They do not stop to consider that all those having approved diplomas, no matter how recent, can register, while those who practiced in Louisiana less than the five years prior to the passage of the act cannot register at all, unless they obtain diplomas.

"Another complaint is, that a wide door to registration is left open to many ignorant men who claim it under the five-year clause; and fault is found with the law because it is not immediately operative in ridding the State of unqualified practitioners. It should be remembered that great and useful reforms cannot be created full-grown and mature, but must have a beginning and a gradual growth from moderate proportions. In a few years, with faithful execution of this law, amended of its defects, our State will be practically rid of unqualified practitioners of medicine, by the dying out of those who have registered under section 3, without diplomas. Finally, it should not be forgotten that *the real object of the law is the protection of the public from unqualified practitioners of medicine, rather than the creation of a privileged class of individuals.* Physicians have no moral nor legal right to claim the latter, though it may incidentally follow; while it is certainly their duty, as law-abiding citizens, to put themselves to the slight trouble and expense required to carry out effectually the provisions of the law. State and city license taxes have been required by law here for many years."

Medical Department of the University of Louisiana.

New Orleans, La. (Pop. 215,060.)

Organized in 1831, as the Medical College of Louisiana. Transferred to its present connection in 1847. The war caused suspension during the years 1863, '64 and '65; reorganized in 1865.—The faculty embraces seven professors and a demonstrator.

Course of Instruction: One annual course of twenty-two weeks' duration; three years' graded course recommended but not required; daily rounds of hospitals made by students with professors and chiefs of clinics.—Lectures embrace general and clinical surgery, theory and practice of medicine, and clinical

medicine, physiology, pathological anatomy, chemistry, anatomy, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, materia medica, therapeutics, hygiene.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none. For graduation: (1) good moral character; (2) twenty-one years of age; (3) three years' study; (4) two complete courses of lectures; (5) two complete courses of dissection; (6) thesis; (7) pass satisfactory examination.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $140; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Per cent.
1880-81	*204	41	20
1881-82	*220	†56	25.4
1882-83	*212	73	34.4

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past three years, *twenty-six.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 1.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 3.

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

New Orleans, La.

Organized in 1856. Extinct since April, 1870. Number of graduates in Illinois, 3.

CHARITY HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

New Orleans, La.

Organized in 1873. Extinct since 1877. Number of graduates in Illinois, 2.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT NEW ORLEANS UNIVERSITY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.

New Orleans, La.

Both are for colored students, and open to males and females. I do not know that any medical diplomas have actually been issued from either. If so, we could not recognize them here, for they certainly have not given such courses of instruction as to qualify men or women to practice medicine. [*Official letter, Louisiana State Board of Health.*]

MAINE.

Population, 648,936. Number of physicians, 969. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 670.

An effort was made at the last session of the legislature to pass a

* Includes pharmacy students.

† Includes pharmacy graduates.

bill, of which the following were the provisions: Graduates of institutions legally qualified to confer medical degrees and all who had practiced without a diploma for thirteen or more years continuously, should be allowed to register. All persons practicing medicine without having been registered should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be punished by a fine of from one to five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of from three to twelve months, or both.

Medical School of Maine, at Bowdoin College.

Brunswick, Me. (Pop. 5,384.)

Organized in 1820. The first class was graduated in 1820. Classes ave been graduated each subsequent year.—Faculty embraces eight professors and two demonstrators.

Course of Instruction: One annual course of lectures of sixteen weeks' duration, commencing in February. Clinics are given once a week. Daily examinations are made by the faculty.—Lectures embrace pathology, practice of medicine, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, medical jurisprudence, anatomy, chemistry, physiology, surgery, clinical surgery, materia medica, therapeutics.

Requirements: For admission, (*a*) diploma from college, high school or normal school; (*b*) tickets showing passage of entrance examination to any recognized college; or (*c*) examination necessary to prove good English education.—For graduation, (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) two full courses of lectures; (4) satisfactory written and oral examination on subjects lectures; (5) thesis; (6) dissection of two "parts."

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $78; graduation, $25; laboratory, $10.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1878	94	25	26.6
1879	99	31	31.3
1880	105	22	21—
1881	115	30	26+
1882	104	28	27—
1883	94	28	29.7

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *twenty-six.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 11.

Portland School for Medical Instruction.

Portland, Me. (Pop. 33,810.)

Organized in 1855.—The faculty embraces ten professors and one demonstrator. Two terms of sixteen weeks each, annually.

"The aim of the school is to afford to medical students greater facilities for obtaining a higher grade of professional education than can usually be given under the direction of a single preceptor."

The course comprises systematic daily recitations, familiar lectures and demonstrations, clinical instruction and practical anatomy.

No diplomas are conferred.

Tuition, $60.

Eclectic Medical College of Maine.

Lewiston, Me. (Pop. 19,083.)

Organized in 1881. The first class was graduated in 1882.—The faculty embraces five professors, three lecturers, one instructor and one demonstrator.

Course of Instruction: One regular course of twenty weeks' duration, annually. "Medical, surgical and dental clinics are held two or three times each week." Examinations are made daily and weekly.—Lectures embrace obstetrics, gynecology, principles and practice of surgery, general and descriptive anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, theory and practice of medicine, microscopy, operative dentistry, medical jurisprudence, and urinology.

Requirements: For admission: "Must give evidence of possessing a good moral character, and of having had the advantages of at least a good common school education. A knowledge of the rudiments of the Latin language is also very desirable. The certificates of the medical preceptor will be taken as evidence of the above qualifications." For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) two full courses of lectures; (4) three years' study; (5) thesis; (6) satisfactory examination in the seven principal branches.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $75; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $25.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1881–82	23	3	13
1882–83	38	14	37

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past two years, *twenty-five.*

The Penobscot Valley Gorsedh of Bards and State of Maine Branch of the Druidic University of America.

Lewiston, Me.

Organized in 1880.

"The purpose of the Druidic University is to promote literature, science, art, medicine, philosophy and other branches of knowledge and industry. We have teachers in all departments, under the direction of the chair board. A charter was granted by the legislature in 1880, and the institution was founded in the State of Maine. We graduate students according to the seven years' curriculum of the bards. No charge for diplomas. Terms for one year, sixty dollars; for one term of three months, twenty five dollars."

MARYLAND.

Population, 934,943. Number of physicians, 2,845. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 329.

GEO. H. ROHE, M.D., writes:

"The following facts concerning the regulation of medical practice in the State of Maryland are furnished in obedience to your request.

"In the beginning of the present century, the medical and chirurgical faculty of Maryland, by act of the general assembly (passed January 29, 1799), was incorporated, and authorized to elect by ballot a board of 'twelve persons of the greatest medical and chirurgical abilities in the State, who shall be styled the Medical Board of Examiners for the State of Maryland.' The duty of this board was 'to grant licenses to such medical and chirurgical gentlemen as they, either upon a full examination, or upon the production of diplomas from some respectable college, may judge adequate to commence the practice of the medical and chirurgical arts, each person so obtaining a certificate to pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to be fixed on or ascertained by the faculty.'

"Section five of this act provided 'That after the appointment of the aforesaid medical board, no person, not already a practitioner of medicine or surgery, shall be allowed to practice in either of the said branches, and receive payment for his services, without having first obtained a license certified as by this law directed, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered in the county court of the county where he may reside, by bill of presentment and indictment, one half for the use of the faculty and the other for that of the informer.'

"This fifth section of the charter of the medical and chirurgical faculty was abrogated by an act of the general assembly passed sometime between 1840 and 1850, in favor of the Thompsonians, who then had a large following in the State. This opened the door to quackery of all sorts, and until 1867 there was no regulative act in existence.

"In the latter year an act was passed constituting a board of medical examiners appointed by the governor, whose duty it was to register all practitioners holding recognized diplomas, examine and grant licenses to such as applied, and grant certificates to practice to such as had been in continuous practice in the State for ten years previous to the passage of the act. The first prosecution under the act showed its insufficiency, and in the following year (1868) the law was repealed, and only one section, relating to abortion, was re-enacted.

"The latter act (section 16 of article 72 of the revised code of 1878)

is the only existing regulation on the practice of medicine in the State. It provides that any person who shall knowingly publish or furnish means for procuring abortion shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than three years, or by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

"In 1880, some attempts were made to pass a regulative act, but I believe it was not generally sustained by the profession, owing to serious defects in the measure proposed.

"It is proposed to bring the matter up before the next session of the general assembly, if the medical and chirurgical faculty can be induced to lend the movement its support and encouragement.

"In the city of Baltimore there is in force an ordinance for the registration of physicians and midwives; but as there is no other guide to the competency of the persons applying for registration than the statement of the parties themselves, the commissioner is obliged to register all who apply. The commissioner can of course refuse to register an applicant, but it would probably result in a suit at law against the city or the commissioner. Hence, the ordinance is not much of a safeguard against unqualified practitioners.

"A State board of health is also in existence. It consists of seven members. The secretary of the board must be an 'educated physician and experienced in sanitary science.' He is a member of the board, being elected to the position by the other six members. The salary of the secretary (act of 1880) is $1,800 per annum; $1,200 are appropriated for expenses of the board."

Dr. C. W. Chancellor, secretary of the State board of health, in his report to the governor (1882) says, under the head of

Qualification and Registration of Physicians:

"It is very important, in the interest of the people, that there should be some efficient law to regulate the practice of medicine in the State. The facilities for becoming professional men, with the suffix of 'M.D.,' are so great that many persons are seduced into an attempt to become physicians, without the basis of primary education or any knowledge of the science of medicine and surgery. There are others, again, who, having received a good primary education, are induced, from motives of economy or convenience, to *purchase* diplomas from bogus medical schools without having obtained any anatomical knowledge or clinical instruction. The great multiplication of medical schools in every section of the country, together with the proverbial facilities for becoming licensed practitioners, has so lowered the standard

of professional excellence, and so manifestly degraded the medical character of the United States, that it is to be hoped that an enlightened public opinion will in this as in other States, take decided steps towards putting down such a vicious system. The statement made in the annual report of the attorney-general of Pennsylvania, that Dr. Buchanan had given information to the State authorities, setting forth his dealings with some twenty-two medical colleges, in this country alone, in the sale and exchange of bogus diplomas, demonstrates the necessity for prompt and stringent legislation, which will purge our State of incompetent practitioners. In Illinois, where the diplomas have undergone the careful scrutiny of the STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, seventeen hundred and fifty (1,750) incompetent practitioners have been required to stop practice or leave the State. It is unnecessary at present to enter into any statements to show the absolute necessity of the legislature interfering for the protection of the people in this matter; events are daily transpiring which must soon direct the public attention to the subject with intense and fearful anxiety. Laws have already been enacted by many of the State legislatures in reference to this matter, and our own legislature should be earnestly invoked to secure to the people the same protection in this State. It is their cause, not ours; the people must employ medical men, whether they be ignorant or informed, but if they be ignorant medical men, then it is the people who suffer.

"In conferring diplomas, feelings of interest, commiseration and kindness should have no weight. It is a painful thing to send a young man back to his studies who presents himself for a diploma. The kind and generous feelings of the professor rise up and plead in his behalf, and these are more imperative in proportion as the associations have been longer or more close. It is often the case that the preceptor is professor, and it would seem like condemning him to reject his pupil. Besides, when a student has paid so much money for office and lecture fees, it really seems hard to refuse the diploma. The tendency of those institutions which confer irresponsible power on the few over the many, is to insure the sacrifice of the general to particular interests; and the consideration of such practices should not fail to excite a deep interest in the thinking part of the community. It is time that the physicians of the State should exert themselves to change a system which has so long retarded the progress of their science, and been productive of so much evil in communities, and surely there is good sense enough, both in the people and the legislature, to listen to their representations."

School of Medicine of the University of Maryland.

Baltimore, Md. (Pop. 332,313.)

Organized in 1807, as the Medical College in the City of Baltimore. In 1812, faculties of law, theology and arts were added, and the whole chartered under its present name. The degree of M.D. was first conferred in 1810, and degrees have been conferred each year since.—The faculty embraces ten professors, two demonstrators, three prosectors, and fifteen private instructors.

Course of Instruction: One regular course of twenty-four weeks' duration, and one preliminary course of ten days' duration, annually. The three years' graded course is recommended but not required.—Lectures embrace chemistry, pharmacy, obstetrics, practice of medicine, surgery, materia medica, therapeutics, diseases of women and children, diseases of the eye and ear, physiology, anatomy, pathology, diseases of throat, chest, skin and nervous system.

Requirements: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) two full courses of lectures; (3) thesis; (4) evidence of attendance on clinical lectures on medicine and surgery; (5) practical anatomy course; (6) good moral character, and faithful and regular attendance on lectures and clinics.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $120, or $50 to poor students; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $30.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	135	49	36.2
1878–79	134	53	40+
1879–80	173	66	38+
1880–81	193	73	37.9
1881–82	197	73	37.8
1882–83	202	97	47.7

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *forty*.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 19.

Remarks: Practical courses are given on obstetrics, eye and ear, and throat and chest diseases, for which a fee of $12 per course is charged.

Washington University School of Medicine.

Baltimore, Md.

Organized in 1827, as the Medical Department of Washington College, Pennsylvania. The first class was graduated in 1828, and classes were graduated under the auspices of Washington College until 1840, when the Maryland legislature empowered the institution to assume the above title. Lectures were delivered and classes graduated until 1851, when it became extinct. In 1867 the institution was reorganized and lectures were delivered until 1877, when the institution was merged into the College of Physicians and Surgeons (*vide infra*).

College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Baltimore, Md.

Organized in 1872. The first class was graduated in 1873. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year. In 1877 the Washington University School of Medicine was united with it.—The faculty embraces ten professors, two auxiliary professors, six lecturers and four demonstrators.

Course of Instruction: Three years' graded course recommended, but not required; one regular course of twenty-two weeks' duration, and one spring course of twelve weeks' duration, are given annually; clinics in hospitals and dispensary.—Lectures embrace anatomy, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics, chemistry, gynecology, diseases of eye and ear, diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the skin, medical jurisprudence, principles and practice of medicine, principles and practice of surgery, obstetrics, clinical medicine, diseases of children, diseases of the chest and throat, hygiene.

Requirements: For admission, none.—For graduation, (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) good English education; (4) three years' study; (5) satisfactory examination.

Fees: Lectures, $120, or $55 to poor students; graduation, $30.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	165	65	39.9
1878–79	211	80	38—
1879–80	336	110	37.7
1880–81	328	143	43.6
1881–82	346	158	45.7
1882–83	322	109	33.9

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the last six years, *thirty-nine.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 1.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 5.

Baltimore Medical College.

Baltimore, Md.

Organized in 1881. The first class was graduated in 1882.—The faculty embraces seven professors, three clinical professors, three clinical lecturers, and one demonstrator.

Course of Instruction: One course of lectures of thirty weeks' duration, annually; clinical instruction at college dispensary.—Lectures embrace anatomy, physiology, materia medica and therapeutics, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, principles and practice of medicine, hygiene, dermatology, principles and practice of surgery, diseases of the eye and ear, insanity, nervous diseases, microscopy, diseases of the chest and throat, oral surgery.

Requirements: For admission, "must possess good moral characters and studious habits, and unless matriculates of some literary institution or medical college, will be required to write a brief essay, not exceeding a page of foolscap,

as a test of their qualifications in orthography and grammar, and to undergo a short oral examination in the elementary branches of a good English education."—For graduation: Must be of age, and have attended two full courses of lectures. The fitness of a candidate for graduation will be based upon good behavior, and the result of a final examination in the seven primary branches of medicine.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $10; lectures, $120; graduation, $130.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1881–82	46	17	38.2
1882–83	52	20	38.4

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past two years, *thirty-eight.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 3.

REMARKS: "Christianity being the basis upon which this college was founded, its charter requires that every professor shall declare his belief in the Christian religion to become eligible to fill his position."

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md.

Organized in 1882. The first class was graduated in 1883.—The faculty embraces eight professors, one lecturer, one demonstrator, and nine clinical assistants.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One regular session of thirty weeks' duration. "Three years' graded course recommended, but not required. The course of instruction consists of a full series of lectures on the following subjects: principles and practice of medicine, diseases of women, obstetrics, surgery, materia medica, therapeutics, physiology, diseases of throat and chest, anatomy, operative surgery, chemistry, diseases of the eye and ear, diseases of children, hygiene, medical jurisprudence, which will be supplemented by clinical lectures upon the practical branches, by laboratory work in chemistry, materia medica and pharmacy, and by demonstrations of anatomy and histology."

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, satisfactory examination before a committee of the faculty on the usual elementary English branches taught in the public schools.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) two full courses of lectures; (3) one full dissection; (4) evidence of having attended the clinics; (5) examination on all the branches; (6) good moral character.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $75; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1882–83	19	1	5.2

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 1.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

Baltimore, Md.

Organized in 1883.

The following details are summarized from a circular of the university, announcing a course preparatory to the study of medicine:

Three classes of students are admitted to this preparatory course. First — graduate students without special examination; Second — matriculated students; Third—special students. The first and third classes are permitted to follow the biological instruction, in part or in their entire range. Special students are those who are not prepared at admission for full matriculation, but who desire to enter upon a three years' course of scientific instruction. They are admitted to the privileges of the university, out of deference to the custom which has heretofore prevailed in this country, of requiring no preliminary examination of those entering upon the study of medicine; but they can not compete for the degree of A.B. This arrangement, therefore, is a sort of compromise, of a temporary nature, and which will pass away with the changes and improvements that time will make in our methods. Nevertheless, the indulgence to this class is only partial, and there is laid down for it, an entrance examination in elementary mathematics, in Latin, English (including a written composition), French, German, and drawing. Matriculates, *i. e.*, those who are candidates for the degree of A.B., are required to pass an entrance examination of a much more rigid character upon the same subjects, and in addition, upon Greek (a thorough knowledge of French and German will be accepted as a substitute for this), history, and the elements of physics, chemistry, physical geography, botany and physiology; this examination is common to all candidates for the degree of A.B. in each of the seven collegiate courses.

The full course preparatory to medicine—the full length of which will vary somewhat, according to the student's ability and industry, but "rarely, if ever, will be completed in less than three years after full matriculation"— embraces English, German, French, logic, ethics, psychology, physical geography, ancient history, vocal culture, physical culture, the theory of accounts, physics, chemistry and biology; the last—"the study of living things, animal and vegetable, in their forms and functions"—is the dominant subject of the course, but the design is to give such liberal culture as will avoid a one-sided, or narrow development.

"Opportunities are here afforded to a young man, who expects at a later day to take up the study of medicine, to become proficient in laboratory work while acquiring a knowledge of German and French and continuing his general education. A course is arranged, in which physics for the first year, chemistry for the second, and the biological study of plants and animals for the third year, are the dominant topics.

At the close of this course the student should have become proficient in a knowledge of the physical and chemical laws which underlie the conditions of life; he should have become familiar with the structure and functions of living things, in their normal and healthy condition; he should have become skilled in the use of the microscope and other physiological apparatus; and so, when he enters the school of medicine he should know that he has been well prepared for the study of disease and of its treatment, by a training in the fundamental sciences, which has not only exercised his eye and hand, but has accustomed his mind to accurate habits of observation and inquiry."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Population, 1,783,085. Number of physicians, 2,845. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 623.

Samuel W. Abbott, M.D., of Wakefield, writes: "In reply to your letter requesting copies of our laws relating to the practice of medicine, I will say that we are all well aware of the excellent progress made by Illinois in this direction, and only wish that the whole Union might follow her example. Three years since a similar law was proposed, and a bill presented to the legislature of Massachusetts. Several hearings were had before the committee on public health, but such a storm of opposition was raised by the Boston quacks as to kill the bill completely, and the feeble efforts to resurrect it have proved of no avail.

"We have an excellent law abolishing the office of coroner, entitled 'The Medical Examiner Law,' of 1877. This has been in force seven years, and has thus far been a great success, and a saving to the State financially, as well as a matter of credit to the profession for securing its enactment. Our system of inquests is far ahead of the old coroner system in vogue in other States."

The exposure, in November, 1882, by the Illinois State Board of Health, of the fraudulent Bellevue Medical College of Massachusetts, led to the correction of a flagrant abuse in connection with the issuing of medical diplomas in Massachusetts. The "Bellevue" was organized under the "Public Statutes relating to *Manufacturing* and other corporations," and its officers, on the trial which resulted from the exposure above referred to, pleaded that they were legally incorporated, and were empowered by the laws of Massachusetts to issue diplomas and confer degrees without any restriction as to course of study or professional attainments. The United States Commissioner, before whom the trial was had, held the plea to be valid, and dismissed the case, with the following remarks:

"The State has authorized this college to issue degrees, and it has

been done according to legal right. * * * The law makes the faculty of the college the sole judges of eligibility of applicants for diplomas. There is no legal restriction, no legal requirements. *If the faculty choose to issue degrees to incompetent persons, the laws of Massachusetts authorize it.*"

As a natural result of this decision, the "American University of Boston," and the "First Medical College of the American Health Society," were promptly incorporated under the same enactment as the "Bellevue"; the "Excelsior Medical College," and, doubtless, others were projected, and this new branch of manufacturing industry—which furnished the degree of doctor in medicine for $150, C. O. D., without study or lecture attendance—developed into rather startling proportions. It suddenly collapsed, however, under the passage (June 30, 1883) of an act forbidding any corporation, organized under the public statutes above referred to, from conferring medical degrees or issuing diplomas, or certificates conferring or purporting to confer degrees, unless specially authorized by the legislature so to do.

Medical School of Harvard University.

Boston, Mass. (Pop. 362,839.)

Organized in 1782. The first class was graduated in 1783. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces eleven professors, six assistant professors, two instructors and one curator. There are also sixteen lecturers and assistants and thirteen clinical instructors.

Course of Instruction: Instruction is given by lectures, clinical teaching, and practical exercises uniformly distributed throughout the academic year; one course annually of thirty-four weeks' duration, divided into two terms. Course graded, extending over three or four years. In the shorter course lectures embrace: First year, anatomy, physiology, and general chemistry. Second year,—practical and topographical anatomy, medical chemistry, materia medica, pathological anatomy, clinical medicine, and clinical surgery. Third year,—therapeutics, obstetrics, theory and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, surgery, clinical surgery, ophthalmology, dermatology, syphilis, otology, laryngology, mental diseases, diseases of the nervous system, diseases of women, diseases of children, forensic medicine, hygiene.

Requirements: For admission, all candidates, excepting those who have passed an examination for admission to Harvard University, must present a degree in letters or science from a recognized college or scientific school, or pass an examination in the following subjects: (*a*) Every candidate shall be required to write legibly and correctly, an English composition of not less than two hundred words, and also to write English prose from dictation. (*b*) The translation of easy Latin prose. (*c*) A competent knowledge of physics. (*d*) Each candidate shall pass an approved examination in such one of the following branches as he may

elect: French, German, the elements of algebra, or plane geometry, botany.— For graduation: Every candidate must be (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) of good moral character; (3) must give evidence of having studied medicine three or four full years; (4) have spent at least one continuous year at this school; (5) have presented a satisfactory thesis, and have passed the required examinations; (6) dissection of all "parts." Examinations mainly in writing, and distributed through the entire course, instead of being held at the end of the period of study.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, full year, $200; half year, $120; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	*73	47	—
1878–79	*99	70	—
1879–80	*96	45	—
1880–81	*69	60	—
1881–82	233	77	33
1882–83	229	74	32.3

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past two years, *thirty-two.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 34.

REMARKS: Students who began their professional studies elsewhere may be admitted to advanced standing; but all persons who apply for admission to the advanced classes must pass an examination in the branches already pursued by the class to which they seek admission, and furnish a satisfactory certificate of time spent in medical studies. No student shall advance with his class, or be admitted to advanced standing, until he has passed the required examination in the studies of the previous year, or a majority of them; nor shall he become a member of the third class until he has passed all the examinations of the first, in addition to a majority of those in the second year.

Nine per cent. of the last graduating class had taken the four years' course.

BERKSHIRE MEDICAL COLLEGE. — (*Medical Department of Williams College.*)

Pittsfield, Mass.

Organized in 1843. Lectures were delivered until 1867, when the college became extinct. During its existence 1,138 students were graduated. Graduates in Illinois, 28.

WORCESTER MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Worcester, Mass.

Organized in 1848. Lectures were delivered until 1858 (?) when the college became extinct. Graduates in Illinois, 2.

*These figures represent the number of new matriculates, and not the total number in attendance.

New England Female Medical College.

Boston, Mass.

Organized in 1848. Lectures were delivered and classes graduated until 1874, when it was merged into the Boston University School of Medicine (*vide infra*).

Boston University School of Medicine.—(*Homœopathic.*)

Boston, Mass.

Organized in 1873. The first class was graduated in 1874. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year. In 1874 the New England Female Medical College was united with this school.—The faculty embraces ten professors, thirteen lecturers, five assistants, and one demonstrator.

Course of Instruction: One course of thirty "working" weeks' duration, annually, divided into three terms. Three years' graded course required. Four years' graded course recommended. Daily examinations by the professors. Clinics at hospital and dispensary. To each term and each year certain studies are assigned, in which the student is required to become proficient before entering upon more advanced studies, and he is required to complete the studies in one year and be examined in them before entering the next.—Lectures embrace.—*First year:* Anatomy, general, descriptive and comparative, with dissections; histology and microscopy, physiology, human and comparative; general and medical chemistry; history and methodology of medicine. *Second year:* Materia medica and clinical medicine, pathology and therapeutics, pathological anatomy, minor surgery, surgery and surgical pathology, obstetrics, auscultation and percussion, laryngoscopy. *Third year:* Materia medica and clinical medicine continued, pathology and diagnosis continued, clinical and operative surgery, diseases of women, diseases of children, ophthalmology, medical jurisprudence, ethics and esthetics.

Requirements: For admission, (*a*) a degree in arts, philosophy or science; (*b*) all others are examined in the following branches: (1) In orthography, English composition, and penmanship, by means of a page written at the time and place of examination. (2) In arithmetic, geography, and English grammar, if there be doubt whether the candidate has sufficient attainment therein. (3) In elementary physics, by an examination in Stewart's Primer of Physics. (4) In Latin, by requiring a translation from Harkness's Latin reader at sight. Students passing a satisfactory examination in other respects at the June examination, will be allowed till the following October to complete their requirements in Latin and physics, but will not be allowed to enter upon their studies till such conditions are removed. Candidates must be at least eighteen years old.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) thesis. Seventy per cent. required to pass for graduation. Before graduation, all students will be required to furnish satisfactory written reports of at least twenty medical, five surgical, and three obstetric cases attended by them, and five cases from each of the other clinical departments.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	169	43	25.4
1878–79	149	35	23.5
1879–80	127	35	27.6
1880–81	110	26	23.6
1881–82	110	29	26.3
1882–83	109	30	27.5

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *twenty-five.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 3.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Boston, Mass.

Organized in 1880. The first class was graduated in 1881.—The faculty embraces ten professors, seven lecturers, three instructors, one demonstrator, and four clinical assistants.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One lecture course of thirty-one weeks, annually. "The instruction at this college consists of didactic lectures, with demonstrations, clinical teaching, daily recitations, and practical teaching on subjects involving manipulation." Course graded, extending over three years; not absolutely required, but recommended.—Lectures embrace general and descriptive anatomy, physiology, general chemistry and histology, hygiene, materia medica, therapeutics, medical chemistry, toxicology, surgical anatomy and pathology, dermatology, laryngoscopy, obstetrics, surgery, practical medicine, clinical medicine, medical jurisprudence and gynecology, nervous diseases, ophthalmology.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, at least a thorough English education.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) thesis; (3) three years' study; (4) at least two courses of lectures; (5) oral and written examinations; (6) dissection of at least three parts; (7) "fulfill all requirements of laboratory work;" (8) good moral character.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $85; demonstrator, $5; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1880-81	24	0	—
1881-82	49	11	24.5
1882-83	34	10	29.9

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past two years, *twenty-five.*

NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Boston, Mass.

Fraudulent. Extinct.

BELLEVUE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Mass.

Organized in 1880. A fraudulent institution, exposed by the ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH in 1882.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BOSTON.

FIRST MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE AMERICAN HEALTH SOCIETY.

EXCELSIOR MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Boston, Mass.

These three latter institutions—the direct result of the decision in the "Boston Bellevue" case—were established in 1883, under a law regulating the organization of manufacturing, charitable, educational and religious corporations. By an act recently passed, the power of granting medical degrees is prohibited to any institution so organized. (See remarks under the caption "Massachusetts," on page 132.)

MICHIGAN.

Population, 1,636,937. Number of physicians, 2,924. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 560.

AN ACT to Promote Public Health.

SECTION 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That from and after this act shall take effect, it shall not be lawful for any person to practice medicine or surgery, or any branch thereof (except dentistry), in this State, without having the qualifications required in the provisions of this act, and without having first registered in the office of the county clerk, as provided in this act.

§ 2. The necessary qualifications to practice medicine in this State shall be—

First—That every person who shall have actually practiced medicine continuously for at least five years in this State, and who is practicing when this act shall take effect, shall be deemed qualified to practice medicine in this State, after having registered in the office of the county clerk, as provided by this act.

Second—Every graduate of any legally authorized medical college in this State, or in any one of the United States, or in any other country, shall be deemed qualified to practice medicine and surgery in all its departments, after having registered as provided in this act: *Provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to prohibit any student or under-graduate from practicing with and under the instruction of any person legally qualified to practice medicine and surgery under and by the provisions of this act: *Provided*, that every person qualified to practice medicine and surgery under the provisions of this act shall, within three months after this act shall take effect, file with the county clerk of the county wherein he has been engaged in practice, or in which he intends to practice, a statement, sworn to before any officer authorized to administer oaths in said county, setting forth, first, if he is actually engaged in practice in said county, the length of time he has been engaged in such continuous practice, and if a graduate of any medical college, the name of the same and where located, when he graduated, and the length of time he attended the same, also the school of medicine to which he belongs. And if he is a student or under-graduate, the length of time he has been engaged in the study of medicine, and where; and if he has attended a medical college, the name of the same and where located, and the length of time so attended and when, also the name and residence of the physician under whose instruction he is practicing or intends to practice. It shall be the duty of the

county clerk of each county in this State to record, in a book to be provided by the county, the affidavit (or sworn statement) of every physician practicing in said county. For recording such statement, the county clerk shall receive fifty cents, to be paid by the person filing the same.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the supervisor, at the time of making the annual assessment in each year, to make out a list of all the physicians and each student practicing under the instruction of a preceptor residing within his township, village, ward or city, with the name, age, sex, and color of each, and the length of time each has been engaged in practice; and if a graduate of a regularly established and reputable college, the name of the college and the date of graduation. Such list shall be returned by the supervisor to the township, village or city clerk, and by the clerk recorded in the book in which are kept the records of the local board of health.

§ 4. No person who practices medicine, surgery or midwifery in any of their branches (except dentistry) shall be able, in any of the courts of this State, to collect pay for professional services rendered subsequent to the time that this act shall take effect, unless he was, at the time such professional services were rendered, duly qualified and registered as a medical practitioner according to the several provisions of this act.

§ 5. The supervisor, township, village or city clerk is hereby authorized to administer the oaths required by this act.

§ 6. Whoever advertises or holds himself out to the public as authorized to practice medicine or surgery in this State, when in fact he is not authorized under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

§ 7. It shall be the duty of the supervisor and health officer of the local board of health in each township, village, ward or city, to enforce this act. This act shall take effect September 7, 1883.

Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan.

Ann Arbor, Mich. (Pop. 8,061.)

Organized in 1850. The first class was graduated in 1851. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year. — The faculty embraces eleven professors, three assistants to the professors and four demonstrators.

Course of Instruction: One annual course of lectures of nine months' duration, divided into two semesters. Frequent examinations are held by the professors or their assistants, and examinations (written) at the close of each semester. The course is graded, extending over three years, but two full courses and examination on the first year will be sufficient for graduation.—Lectures embrace, first year, anatomy, histology, physiology, chemistry, materia medica and therapeutics; second year, continuation in review of anatomy, histology, physiology, chemistry, materia medica and therapeutics, with pathology and practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics; third year, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and the diseases of women and children, ophthalmology and otology, with clinical medicine and surgery, and clinical gynecology. The above list will be understood to include

all the special studies that appertain to and form an essential part of the general subjects enumerated. Such are, histology, physiological and pathological; laboratory work in medical chemistry, in microscopy, and in electro-therapeutics; qualitative, physiological and pathological analysis; toxicology; physical diagnosis.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, (1) eighteen years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) no previous study of medicine required for admission, but candidates will be examined as to their elementary education, and their fitness to pursue properly and profitably the technical study of medicine. The examination will be in writing. The candidate will be asked to give an account of his previous educational advantages, and to answer such questions in arithmetic, geography and history, and on forms of government and current events, as shall show his general intelligence; and particularly will he be required to correct imperfect English, and to show his ability to express ideas correctly in writing. Graduates or matriculates of a university or college, graduates or advanced members of any academy or high school, persons holding certificates from any public school board as being properly qualified as teachers, and persons having certificates, based upon an examination by some recognized medical society, of being properly qualified to engage in the study of medicine, will not be required to pass the above examination.—For graduation: To be admitted to the degree of doctor of medicine, a student must be twenty-one years of age and possess a good moral character; he must have successfully pursued the study of practical anatomy and practical chemistry, and, unless the full course of study has been taken in this college, he must have been engaged in the study of medicine for the period of three years, including the time spent in attendance upon lectures. He must also have passed satisfactory examinations on all the studies included in the full course of instruction; or, if admitted to advanced standing, he must have attended at least two full courses of medical lectures, the last of which was at this college, and must have passed the required examinations.

FEES: Matriculation, for residents of Michigan, $10; for non-residents, $25, to be paid but once. Lectures, for residents of Michigan, $25; for non-residents, $35. Graduation for all alike, $10; demonstrator, $20; laboratory, $15.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	296	98	33+
1878–79	329	104	31.6
1879–80	350	91	26
1880–81	380	99	26
1881–82	380	90	23.7
1882–83	366	117	32

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *twenty-eight.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 16.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 137.

DETROIT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Detroit, Mich. (Pop. 116,340.)

Organized in 1868. The first class graduated in 1869. Classes have graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces eleven

professors, ten lecturers and instructors, a demonstrator, and a director of dispensary clinics.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One regular term of twenty-five weeks and a spring (recitation) term of twelve weeks. Three years' graded course recommended, but not required. Clinics at hospitals and dispensaries.—Lectures embrace chemistry, physiology, histology, materia medica and pharmacy, practical anatomy, minor surgery, therapeutics, practical physiology and microscopy, practice of medicine and clinical medicine, surgery, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, orthopedic surgery, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, diseases of nervous system, diseases of skin, and genito-urinary diseases.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, (*a*) literary degree; (*b*) certificate of having passed the entrance examination of any incorporated literary college, or any recognized medical college in which an examination is required for admission; also certificate of having graduated at any high school or academy; (*c*) preliminary examination sufficient to show satisfactory knowledge of the English branches.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures, not within the same twelvemonth; (5) examination on all branches taught in the college; (6) full course of dissection; (7) satisfactory course in chemical and physiological laboratory; (8) practical clinical work for one term in hospital and out-door clinics; (9) thesis.

FEES: Matriculatlon, $5; lectures, $50; hospital, $10; laboratory, $5; graduation, $25.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1879–80	118	27	23—
1881–82	48	11	23—
1882–83	58	13	22.4

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past three years *twenty-two.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 13.

DETROIT HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Detroit, Mich.

Organized in 1871. Extinct since 1876.

Graduates in Illinois, 2.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Organized in 1875. The first class was graduated in 1877. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces two professors, one lecturer, two assistants to chairs, three clinical assistants, a prosector, and a resident physician and surgeon in the hospital. Five professors of the department of medicine and surgery (regular school) give instruction to homœopathic students.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One course of eight months annually, divided into

two semesters; course graded, extending over three years. One course each year, although two courses may suffice under certain conditions (see requirements for graduation). Daily quizzes by the assistants of the several chairs.—Lectures as follows: The first year of the course will include anatomy, histology, general chemistry, minor surgery, materia medica, principles of medicine, preparation of medicines and their action, descriptive and anatomical botany, clinics, physical diagnosis, with the necessary practical work in the chemical and physiological laboratories. This year's work in materia medica will be devoted to teaching the source, nature, origin, and method of preparing remedies, with their physiological action, and a general survey of their pathogeneses.—In the second year the above studies, excepting histology and minor surgery, will be reviewed, and the student will take up general therapeutics, in connection with materia medica, diseases of women and children, obstetrics and their clinical work, materia medica, qualitative chemistry, and analysis of urine, pathological anatomy, principles and practice of medicine (including hygiene or preventive medicine), principles of surgery, and ophthalmology and otology. The materia-medica work of this year will consist of special analyses and syntheses of drug-provings. In addition, the student will attend such didactic and clinical lectures on the practical branches as his progress shall render advisable.—In the third year the student will enter upon the study of operative surgery, electro-therapeutics, spinal diseases and curvatures, and review advanced studies, with practical instruction in diagnosis and treatment.

Requirements: For admission, (*a*) good moral character; (*b*) unless already a matriculate of the university, or a graduate of some respectable college, academy or high school, every candidate will be examined as to his previous education and his fitness to enter upon and appreciate the technical study of medicine. The diploma or certificate of graduation from such institutions must be presented to the dean of the faculty in order to secure exemption from examination. The examination will be in writing, and will cover the ordinary branches of an English education.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) must have attended at least seventy-five per cent. of the regular lectures; (5) have spent the required time in practical anatomy, chemical analysis, etc., in the various laboratories and hospitals; (6) have attended the usual quizzes and drills by the assistants of the several chairs; (7) must also have passed satisfactory examination on all the studies included in the curriculum; or, *if admitted to advanced standing*, he must attend at least *two full courses* of medical lectures in this college, and pass the required examinations. Students who have completed full college courses for the first and second years in an accredited medical college will be permitted, upon examination, to enter the third year and complete the studies of that year in this department, and to present themselves for examination for the degree at the end of the year. Students who have attended one full course of lectures in any accredited medical college previous to 1880 will be admitted to advanced standing in the course required in this department, and may be graduated on the conditions in force prior to that date. Students who have studied medicine elsewhere at least one college year, and who possess superior qualifications, may be admitted, on examination, to advanced standing.

Fees: Matriculation, for residents in Michigan, $10; for non-residents, $25; (paid but once). Lectures, for residents of Michigan, $25; for non-residents, $35. Graduation, for all alike, $10. Course in chemical laboratory, $15; in physiological laboratory, $15; in electro-therapeutics, $1.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877-78	73	22	30+
1878-79	63	25	40—
1879-80	70	18	25.7
1880-81	88	23	26
1881-82	71	15	21+
1882-83	57	17	29

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *twenty-eight.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 3.

Graduates in Illinois, 5.

MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Detroit, Mich.

Organized in 1880.—Faculty embraces fourteen professors, one adjunct professor, one lecturer, one instructor, and two demonstrators of anatomy.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One regular course of six months' duration annually. Three years' graded course recommended, but not required. Clinics at hospital and dispensary.—Lectures embrace physiology, chemical physics, institutes of medicine, therapeutics, gynecology, practice of medicine, clinical medicine, surgery and clinical surgery, clinical gynecology, obstetrics (clinical and didactic), and puerperal diseases, diseases of children, medical chemistry, otology, ophthalmology, laryngology, medical jurisprudence, dermatology, genito-urinary diseases, topographical anatomy, materia medica, histology, general and surgical anatomy, principles of surgery, principles of medicine, and pathology.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, students entering the college, who are not in possession of the degree of a college or university, or of a certificate from a high school or other recognized educational institution, will be required to pass a satisfactory examination in the following subjects: (1) English grammar; (2) English composition (a short composition upon any subject); (3) elementary mechanics of solids and fluids; (4) arithmetic to, and including, common and decimal fractions; (5) algebra to, and including, simple equations; (6) geometry, first two books; (7) general geography and history of the United States; (8) Latin grammar and translation of easy Latin prose; (9) optional studies (one of which will be accepted in lieu of any of the above studies, except English grammar, composition and Latin), Greek, French, German, botany, zoology.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures; (5) satisfactory examination in all branches taught.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $50; graduation, $20.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1880–81	—	28	—
1881–82	72	20	28
1882–83	55	28	50.9

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past two years, *thirty-seven.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 6.

MINNESOTA.

Population, 750,473. Number of physicians, 914. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 854.

The following is the substance of the statute, as given in the calendar (1882–83) of the University of Minnesota:

AN ACT to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That every person practicing medicine in any of its departments shall present his diploma to the examining board hereinafter constituted, for verification as to its genuineness. If the diploma is found genuine, and if the person named therein be the person claiming and presenting the same, the board shall issue its certificate to that effect, signed by all the members thereof, and such diploma and certificate shall be conclusive as to the right of the lawful holder of the same to practice medicine in this State. If not a graduate, the person practicing medicine in this State shall present himself before said board and submit himself to examination as the said board shall require; and if the examination be satisfactory to the examiners, the said board shall issue its certificate in accordance with the facts, and the lawful holder of such certificate shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges hereinafter mentioned.

§ 2. The faculty of the medical department of the University of Minnesota shall organize as a board of examiners as herein provided, within three months after passage of this act; they shall procure a seal and shall receive, through their secretary, applications for certificates and examinations; the president or secretary shall have authority to administer oaths, and the board to take testimony in all matters relating to its duties; it shall issue certificates to all who furnish satisfactory proof of having received diplomas or licenses from legally chartered institutions in good standing; it shall prepare two forms of certificates, one for persons in possession of diplomas or licenses, the other for candidates examined by the board; it shall furnish to the county clerks of the several counties a list of all persons receiving certificates.

§ 3. Said board shall examine diplomas as to their genuineness, and if the diplomas shall be found genuine as represented, the secretary of the board shall receive a fee of one dollar from such graduate or licentiate, and no further charge shall be made to the applicant; but if it be found to be fraudulent, or not lawfully owned by the possessor, the board shall be entitled to charge and collect twenty dollars of the applicant presenting such diploma. The verification of the diploma shall consist in the affidavit of the holder and applicant presenting such diploma, that he is the lawful possessor of the same and that he is the person therein named.

§ 4. All examinations of persons not graduates or licentiates shall be made directly by the board, and the certificates given by the board shall authorize the possessor to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Minnesota.

§ 5. Requires holders of certificates to have them recorded with county clerks.

§ 6. Requires county clerks to keep a list of certificates recorded.

§ 7. Provides for a fee of $5 to be paid into the State treasury.

§ 8. Examinations may be made in whole or in part in writing, and shall be of an elementary and practical character, but sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the candidate as a practitioner.

§ 9. Certificates may be refused to persons guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct. Appeal may be made to the board of regents.

§ 10. Any person shall be regarded as practicing within the meaning of this act, who shall profess publicly to be a physician, and to prescribe for the sick, or who shall append to his name the letters "M.D." But nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit students from prescribing under the supervision of preceptors or to prohibit gratuitous services in case of emergency. And this act shall not apply to commissioned surgeons in the United States army and navy.

§ 11. Requires itinerant venders of drugs, etc., and dealers, to pay a license fee of $100 a month.

§ 12. Any person practicing medicine or surgery in this State without complying with the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50) and not more than five hundred ($500), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty (30) days nor more than three hundred and sixty-five (365) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every offense; and any person filing or attempting to file, as his own, the diploma or certificate of another, or a forged affidavit of identification, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction, shall be subject to such fine and imprisonment as are made and provided by the statutes of this State for the crime of forgery; but the penalties shall not be enforced till on and after the thirty-first (31st) day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-three (1883): *Provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to those who have been practicing medicine five (5) years within this State.

Approved March 6, 1883.

REMARKS: Under section nine of the foregoing act, the Board of Medical Examiners, in October, 1883, refused to issue its certificate to an applicant who presented the diploma of a college in good standing, basing its refusal on charges of unprofessional and dishonorable conduct in the matter of fraudulent advertising in newspapers and by printed circulars. Thereupon the applicant sued for an alternative writ of mandamus, to compel the board to issue its certificate or show cause for its refusal. Upon the hearing of the case the court ordered that the writ and order should be quashed, and in its decision used the following language:

It is claimed by the relator that the law referred to is ex post facto and constitutionally void. Ex post facto laws relate to crimes and criminal proceedings only, and the provisions of this statute, which require that persons desiring to practice medicine in this State shall first procure a license in the manner and conditions prescribed, do not partake of that character. The allegations of the answer relate to the time the certificate was asked for and before. It is claimed that the act delegates judicial power to the board of examiners, and is therefore unconstitutional. It is true the act contemplates the exercise of discretion on the part of the board, but they are not vested with "judicial" power as within the meaning of Article 6 of the constitution. The relator has no natural or contract right to practice medicine or surgery in this State free from all legislative control or supervision. It is true that every member of a civilized community has the right to pursue a lawful calling in a lawful manner. This is all he can claim, and the proposition itself implies the right of the law-making power to subject such calling to reasonable regulation as the public good requires. It is a legitimate exercise of the police power of the State; and the legislature has the same right to restrict the

practice of medicine to persons possessing the requisite skill, and who are not guilty of unprofessional conduct, that it has to prevent the spread of contagious disease.

The court also held that the board has the right to investigate diplomas and the character of applicants without the person appearing before it.

Winona Medical School.

Winona, Minn.

Organized in 1872. Extinct.

No diplomas were issued.

Minnesota College Hospital.

Minneapolis, Minn. (Pop. 46,887.)

Organized in 1881. Successor to the St. Paul Medical College, organized in 1880.—Faculty embraces twenty-one professors and one demonstrator.

Course of Instruction: One regular course of five months' duration, and one spring course of eight weeks' duration, annually. Graded course recommended but not required.—Lectures embrace anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, pathological anatomy, clinical surgery, therapeutics, obstetrics, surgery, theory and practice of medicine, clinical medicine and surgery, dermatology, ophthalmology, otology, toxicology, histology, hygiene, nervous diseases, medical jurisprudence, physical diagnosis, genito-urinary diseases.

Requirements: For admission, (*a*) degree in arts or sciences, (*b*) certificate from a high school or other institution in good standing, (*c*) teacher's certificate, (*d*) examination in the common English branches, including reading, writing, spelling, grammar, geography, arithmetic, United States history, and physics.—For graduation, (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) dissection of each part of the cadaver; (4) thesis; (5) three years' study; (6) two full courses of lectures.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $50.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1881–82	25	5	20
1882–83	58	4	7

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past two years, *thirteen.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 1.

Medical Department of the University of Minnesota.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Organized in 1883. Faculty embraces nine professors. The college is organized by the Regents of the University under their charter, with the power to confer degrees in medicine. The law regulating the practice of medicine in the State of Minnesota makes this

faculty the Board of Medical Examiners for the State. The work is entirely different from, and in no way connected with, their functions as the medical faculty of the university. As a faculty they examine, and recommend to the Regents, candidates for degrees in medicine. As an examining board, after "an examination of an elementary and practical character," they grant certificates entitling candidates to practice medicine in the State under the law to regulate the practice of medicine. A comparison of the "Regulations," following, with the Act, on pp. 142–3, will explain in detail the difference referred to.

REGULATIONS: It is the duty of the faculty of this college to test and ascertain, by examinations, experiments and other appropriate means, the qualifications, proficiency and skill of all candidates for degrees in medicine and surgery, and to recommend them to the board of regents for graduation, accordingly. No instruction is offered in this college. The faculty is an examining body only. Examinations include: (1) The entrance examination; (2) The scientific examination; (3) Two or more professional examinations.

1. The entrance examination embraces the English language, including writing, spelling, grammar, analysis and composition, arithmetic, elementary algebra, plane geometry, geography, United States history, general history, Latin grammar and reading or an equivalent knowledge of German, French or Scandinavian. Applicants who may have recently passed the examination for admission to the freshman class of the collegiate department are excused from the entrance examination.

2. The scientific examination embraces physical geography, natural philosophy, elementary botany, chemistry, drawing—free-hand or mechanical. Graduates of any reputable college or university are excused from the entrance and scientific examinations.

3. The professional examinations embrace anatomy, physiology, pathology, materia medica, therapeutics, medical chemistry, preventive medicine, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, diseases of women, diseases of children, diseases of the nervous system, medical jurisprudence.

DEGREES: All candidates who pass the entrance, scientific and professional examinations, including the appropriate clinical and experimental tests incidental thereto, and give satisfactory evidence of having pursued professional studies as required by the by-laws, being twenty-one years of age or upwards, and of good moral character, are recommended by the faculty of the college to the board of regents, to receive the degree of bachelor of medicine (M.B.), which degree duly conferred is the warrant of the University of Minnesota for the practice of medicine and surgery.

Whenever the examinations in any case evince a high degree of proficiency in the literature, theory and practice of medicine, the faculty of the college permit the candidate to present and defend a thesis; this being done to their satisfaction, they recommend the candidate to receive at once the full degree of doctor of medicine (M.D.).

Any bachelor of medicine of this university, who furnishes satisfactory evidence that he has been actively engaged in professional practice for three years after his graduation, and who presents and defends a thesis in the manner prescribed, is recommended to receive the degree of doctor of medicine (M.D.).

Doctors of medicine of other colleges of medicine recognized by the board of regents, upon the recommendation of the faculty of this college, are recommended to receive the degree of doctor of medicine of this university, upon successfully defending a thesis in the manner prescribed.

All candidates for the first degree must furnish satisfactory evidence that they have severally pursued the study of medicine for four years in the office of and under the personal direction of a physician in active practice, who is a graduate of some college or school of medicine recognized by the board of regents, upon the recommendation of the faculty of this college:

Provided, however, that—

(1.) One course of lectures, with other work incidental thereto, in a college of medicine recognized as above, shall be reckoned as equivalent to eight months of such study.

(2.) One term of six months in a school of medical instruction, organized and conducted in conformity with the by-laws, shall be equivalent to one year of such study under a preceptor.

(3.) Three courses of lectures, with work incidental thereto, in colleges of medicine recognized as above, shall be equivalent to three years of study under a preceptor; one year at least must, in all cases, have been passed in a preceptor's office.

(4.) Graduates of colleges and universities receive a credit of one year on professional study, in consideration of superior literary and scientific attainments.

The faculty of this college have authority to provide examinations for candidates for licenses in sanitary science, dental surgery and other specialties. Only bachelors or doctors of medicine can become such candidates. All theses must be upon subjects approved by the faculty, must be founded on original work, and certified as the unaided productions of the candidates.

MISSISSIPPI.

Population, 1,131,597. Number of physicians, 1,682. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 673.

AN ACT to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi.

SECTION 1. That no person shall practice medicine in the State of Mississippi, unless he shall have received a license to practice, and have registered the same as is hereinafter provided in this act.

§ 2. That there shall be established boards of censors in the State of Mississippi, one board in each congressional district, whose duty it shall be to examine into the qualifications of applicants for such license.

§ 3. That the board of censors in each district shall be composed of the two sanitary commissioners of said district; and in case the members of said board shall differ in their opinions as to the qualifications of the applicant, the record of examination hereinafter provided for shall be forwarded to the secretary of the State board of health, who shall decide between them, and issue or withhold the license, as the case may be.

§ 4. That examinations for license shall be in writing, and each board of censors in their examination for license to practice medicine shall be governed by such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the State board of health:

Provided, said board shall not discriminate against any applicant on account of the system of practice he may advocate, and the State board of health shall have jurisdiction in cases of appeal from any decision of the board of censors. Any applicant for license whose application has been endorsed "unfavorable," may appeal from such decision to the State board: *Provided*, such appeal is claimed by the applicant by a notice in writing, lodged with the secretary of the State board of health within thirty days from the decision of the board of censors. The State board shall decide such appeals on the written examination, filed with the secretary, at the meeting succeeding the filing of the notice of appeal.

§ 5. That applicants for license under this act shall make their applications in writing, stating: 1st, his name in full; 2d, nativity and age; 3d, residence and postoffice; 4th, time spent in professional studies; 5th, physician or preceptor under whom studies were pursued, with postoffice address; 6th, courses of medical lectures attended; 7th, name of medical schools attended; 8th, if a graduate, name of college granting diploma; 9th, time spent in hospital, if any; 10th, time of practice, if any; 11th, school of practice chosen; 12th, references as to character.

§ 6. That applicants for license shall be examined only on the following branches of medicine, viz: anatomy, chemistry, obstetrics, materia medica, physiology, pathology, surgery, hygiene.

§ 7. That applicants for license shall deposit with their applications, each a fee of fifteen dollars and twenty-five cents, fifteen dollars of which shall be appropriated to the use of the board of censors as their remuneration, and out of which the expense of advertising the time and place of meetings of said board of censors, as is hereinafter provided, shall be paid; and twenty-five cents of said fee shall be forwarded to the secretary of the board of health, as a fee for services hereinafter provided for.

§ 8. That an applicant for license whose examination proves satisfactory to the board of censors, shall have a certificate to that effect furnished him by the board of censors, which certificate shall entitle him to practice medicine in the State of Mississippi for the period of thirty (30) days from the date thereof, and it shall be the duty of the board of censors to endorse the application "favorable" or "unfavorable," as may be determined by the board of censors, and forward it, together with the record of examination, with twenty-five cents (25 cents) to the secretary of the State board of health, who shall register said application, in a book kept for that purpose, and file it for future reference.

§ 9. That in case a "favorable" indorsement is given the application, the State board of health, through their secretary, shall forward at once, to the applicant, a license to practice medicine in the State of Mississippi, and such license shall bear upon its face all the statements that appear upon the application, and shall be signed by the secretary and sealed with the seal of the State board of health.

§ 10. That every person holding a license to practice medicine, shall have a transcript of the same recorded in the office of the circuit clerk of the county in which he resides, in a book kept for that purpose, and the circuit clerk shall attach to said license his certificate of record, and the clerk shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar and fifty cents, to be paid by the said licentiate.

§ 11. That if a license be not presented for record within thirty days from its date, the license shall be void and of no effect.

§ 12. That when a licensed practitioner of medicine changes his residence into a county other than that in which his license is recorded, said license must be

recorded as at first in the office of the circuit clerk of the county in which he intends to reside, before he can engage in the practice of medicine in his new location; a certificate of which record shall be furnished by the circuit clerk to the secretary of the State board of health, for which service the clerk shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar and sixty cents.

§ 13. That physicians living in other States near the borders of the State of Mississippi, engaged in the practice of medicine, whose practice extends into the State of Mississippi, may obtain license to practice in this State in the same manner as is required of resident physicians, said licenses to be recorded in the office of the clerks of the circuit courts in the county or counties in which they practice in this State; and this act shall not be construed so as to prevent physicians or surgeons from other States from treating cases in this State in charge of regular licentiates of this State.

§ 14. That in case a license is lost, upon application, accompanied by a fee of ten cents, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the State board of health to issue a duplicate license in lieu of the one lost, and forward the same to said applicant.

§ 15. That a temporary license may be granted an applicant by the State board of health, through their secretary, by virtue of which a person may practice medicine; but such temporary license shall specify upon its face the time for which it is granted, and shall be void after the next regular meeting of the board of censors of the district in which the licentiate may reside; but no succeeding application for temporary license for the same person shall be entertained by the State board of health, and the secretary of the State board of health shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents for each temporary license granted.

§ 16. That for the purpose of examining applicants for license under this act, the board of censors shall hold quarterly sessions, viz: on the second Monday in March, June, September and December in each year, at some convenient place near the centre of the congressional district in which they reside. Thirty days' notice of said sessions shall be given by publication in one or more newspapers published in said district.

§ 17. That every physician now practicing medicine in the State of Mississippi shall receive his license, without an examination as to qualification, from the State board of health, through their secretary, upon application for such license, accompanied by a fee of ten cents; said application to contain, under oath, the applicant's: 1st, name in full; 2d, nativity and age; 3d, residence and postoffice; 4th, time spent in professional studies; 5th, physician or preceptor under whom studies were pursued, with postoffice address of same; 6th, courses of medical lectures attended; 7th, name of medical school attended; 8th, if a graduate, name of college granting diploma; 9th, time spent in hospital, if any; 10th, time of practice, if any; 11th, school of practice chosen; 12th, reference as to character: *Provided*, that such application is made by the 30th day of June, A.D. 1882, and if such license shall not have been recorded or filed within thirty days after its issuance, as heretofore provided, said license shall be void and of no effect: *Provided, further*, that said license shall show that it was granted under the 17th section of this act.

§ 18. That the secretary of state shall furnish blanks and books of record to the State board of health, and books of record to the circuit clerks of each county, ruled and lined and otherwise prepared, as may be prescribed by the State board of health as necessary for the proper enforcement of the provisions of this act.

§ 19. That any person making false statements in his application for license, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum of not more than twenty-five dollars; and upon proof of such conviction, the State board of health shall revoke his license, and the State board of health shall notify the circuit clerk of the county in which said license may have been recorded, of such revocation, and it shall be the duty of the circuit clerk to erase the name of said person from the record.

§ 20. That, for the purposes of this act, the words "practice medicine" shall mean, to suggest, recommend, prescribe or direct, for the use of any person, any drug, medicine, appliance or other agency, whether material or not material, for the cure, relief or palliation of any ailment or disease of the mind or body, or for the cure or relief of any wound, fracture, or other bodily injury, or any deformity, after having received, or with the intent of receiving therefor, either directly or indirectly, any bonus, gift, profit or compensation: *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall apply to females engaged solely in the practice of midwifery.

§ 21. That peripatetic quacks and traveling charlatans shall not be licensed to practice medicine, as provided for in the 17th section of this act.

§ 22. That it shall be the duty of the several judges of the circuit courts to give this act in charge to the grand juries at every term of their several courts; and it shall be the duty of the circuit clerk of each county in the State to furnish a list of persons registered in their offices, under this act, to the grand jury on the first day of each term of their several courts.

§ 23. That every person or persons offending against the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall, for each offense, be fined in a sum of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

§ 24. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 28, 1882.

MISSOURI.

Population, 2,168,380. Number of physicians, 4,550. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 476.

AN ACT to Regulate the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. Every person practicing medicine and surgery, in any of their departments, shall possess the qualifications required by this act. If a graduate of medicine, he shall present his diploma to the State board of health for verification as to its genuineness. If the diploma is found to be genuine, and the person named therein be the person claiming and presenting the same, the State board of health shall issue its certificate to that effect, signed by at least five of the members thereof, and such diploma and certificate shall be deemed conclusive as to the right of the lawful holder of the same to practice medicine in this State. If not a graduate, the person practicing medicine in this State shall present himself before said board and submit himself to such examination as the said board shall require, and if the examination be satisfactory to the examiners, the said board shall issue its certificate in accordance with the facts, and the lawful holder of such certificate shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges herein mentioned.

§ 2. The State board of health shall issue certificates to all who shall furnish satisfactory proof of having received diplomas or licenses from legally chartered medical institutions in good standing, of whatever school or system of medicine; they shall prepare two forms of certificates, one for persons in possession of diplomas or licenses, the other for candidates examined by the board; they shall furnish to the county clerks of the several counties a list of all persons receiving certificates: *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall authorize the board of health to make any discrimination against the holders of genuine licenses or diplomas under any school or system of medicine.

§ 3. Said State board of health shall examine diplomas as to their genuineness, and if the diploma shall be found genuine as represented, the secretary of the State board of health shall receive a fee of one dollar from each graduate or licentiate, and no further charge shall be made to such applicant; but if it be found to be fraudulent, or not lawfully owned by the possessor, the board shall be entitled to charge and collect twenty dollars of the applicant presenting such diploma; the verification of the diploma shall consist in the affidavit of the holder and applicant, that he is the lawful possessor of the same, and that he is the person therein named; such affidavit may be taken before any person authorized to administer oaths, and the same shall be attested under the hand and official seal of such officer, if he have a seal. Graduates may present their diplomas and affidavits as provided in this act, by letter or by proxy, and the State board of health shall issue a certificate as though the owner of the diploma was present.

§ 4. All examinations of persons not graduates or licentiates shall be made directly by the board, and the certificates given by the board shall authorize the possessor to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Missouri.

§ 5. Every person holding a certificate from the State board of health shall have it recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county in which he resides, and the record shall be indorsed thereon; any person removing to another county to practice medicine and surgery, shall procure an endorsement to that effect on the certificate from the clerk of the county court, and shall have the certificate recorded in the office of the clerk of the county to which he removes, and the holder of the certificate shall pay to said clerk of said county the usual fees for making the record.

§ 6. The county clerk shall keep, in a book provided for the purpose, a complete list of the certificates recorded by him, with the date of the issue. If the certificate be based on a diploma or license, he shall record the name of the medical institution conferring it and the date when conferred. The register of the county clerk shall be open to public inspection during business hours.

§ 7. [Providing for the payment of an examination fee of five dollars was amended by the striking out the entire section.]

§ 8. Examinations may be made in whole or in part, in writing, and shall be of an elementary and practical character, but sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the candidate as a practitioner.

§ 9. The board of health may refuse certificates to individuals guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, and they may revoke certificates for like causes, after giving the accused an opportunity to be heard in his defense before the board.

§ 10. Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine, within the meaning of this act, who shall profess, publicly, to be a physician, and to prescribe for the sick, or who shall append to his name the letters "M.D.;" but nothing in this

act shall be construed to prohibit students from prescribing under the supervision of a preceptor, or to prohibit gratuitous services in cases of emergency; and this act shall not apply to commissioned surgeons of the United States army, navy and marine-hospital service.

§ 11. Any itinerant vendor of any drug, nostrum, ointment or appliance of any kind intended for the treatment of disease or injury, or who shall, by writing or printing, or any other method, publicly profess to cure or treat diseases, injuries or deformities by any drug, nostrum, manipulation or other expedient, shall pay to the State a license of one hundred dollars per month, to be collected as provided by law, as all other licenses are now collected; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars ($500), or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 12. Any person practicing medicine or surgery in this State, without complying with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for each and every offense; and any person filing or attempting to file, as his own, the diploma or certificate of another, or a forged affidavit of identification, shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to such fine and imprisonment as are made and provided by the statutes of this State for the crime of forgery in the second degree, but the penalties shall not be enforced until a period of six months after the passage of this bill: *Provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to those that have been practicing five years in this State.

§ 13. Whenever in this act it is provided that any duty or service shall be performed by any county clerk, such duty and service in the city of St. Louis shall be performed by the city register or health commissioner of the city of St. Louis, as if such officer was specially named to perform these duties and services.

§ 14. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Went into effect July, 1883.

The act providing for a State board of health, also became a law July 1, 1883, and the board has been appointed. By section 8 of this act, physicians, surgeons and accoucheurs are required, under a penalty of ten dollars, to report all births and deaths which may occur under their supervision.

Missouri Medical College.

St. Louis, Mo. (Pop. 350,518.)

Organized in 1840, as the Medical Department of Kemper College. In 1845 it became the Medical Department of the University of Missouri. In 1855 it assumed its present name. The first class was graduated in 1841. It was suspended during the war, and no students graduated in 1862, '63, '64 or '65. It is sometimes called after its founder, The McDowell Medical College.—The faculty embraces eleven

professors, two adjunct professors, one clinical lecturer, two clinical assistants and two demonstrators.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One regular course of five months' duration; one spring course of eleven weeks' duration, annually. Three years' graded course recommended, but not required. Clinics at hospitals and dispensary.—Lectures embrace anatomy, physiology, histology, chemistry, materia medica, hygiene, medical jurisprudence, theory and practice of medicine, practice of surgery, obstetrics, pathological anatomy, gynecology, opthamology, therapeutics, clinical medicine, mental and nervous diseases, pharmacy, otology, laryngology, diseases of children, physical diagnosis, dermatology.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, "a preliminary examination will be held in accordance with the rules of the State board."—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) attendance on clinics and dissections; (4) satisfactory examination; (5) two courses of lectures.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $60; graduation, $30; demonstrator, $10. Where the three years' graded course is taken, no charge is made for the third term.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	240	97	40.4
1878–79	225	90	40
1879–80	300	120	40
1880–81	265	123	46.4
1881–82	235	125	53
1882–83	210	86	41

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *forty-five.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 31.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 240.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

St. Louis, Mo.

Organized in 1841, as the medical department of the St. Louis University. In 1855 it was chartered as an independent institution under its present name. The first class was graduated in 1843. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces ten professors, one assistant, eight lecturers and three demonstrators.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One regular course of twenty-three weeks' duration; one spring course of eleven weeks' duration, annually. Course graded, extending over three years, divided as follows:—Lectures embrace—*First term*, chemistry, chemical laboratory practice, anatomy, dissections, histology, histological demonstrations, physiology, materia medica.—*Second term*, chemistry, anatomy, dissections, physiology, materia medica and therapeutics, pathological anatomy, principles and practice of medicine, medical clinics, clinics for diseases of children, surgical clinics. *Third term*, dissections, principles and practice of medicine, principles and practice of surgery, ophthalmology, obstetrics, diseases of women, diseases of children, hygiene and forensic medicine, medical clinics, children's clinics, surgical

clinics, ophthalmic clinics, gynecological clinics, clinics for diseases of the genito-urinary organs, obstetrical out-clinics.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, (*a*) diploma of college or high school; or (*b*) satisfactory examination in the branches of a good English education, including grammar, orthography, composition, physics.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) must have attended three regular courses of lectures; (5) examination in chemistry, anatomy, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, surgery, obstetrics, hygiene and forensic medicine.

FEES: Matriculation (paid but once), $5. Term fee, including demonstrators, laboratory and hospital ticket, $90.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	180	47	26
1878–79	170	54	31.7
1879–80	163	41	25
1880–81	153	43	28
1881–82	167	29	17.3
1882–83	134	40	30

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *twenty-six*.

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 36.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 244.

REMARKS: Students having attended lectures at other colleges can only be admitted to advanced standing by passing the examination for the proper years.

MEDICAL SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

Columbia, Mo. (Pop. 3,326.)

Organized in 1845. The first class was graduated in 1846. From 1845 to 1855 the medical department was situated at St. Louis. See Missouri Medical College. No degrees were conferred during the war, 1861–'65.—Faculty embraces eight professors, three lecturers, and four examiners for medical degrees, appointed from as many district medical societies.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One junior course of thirty weeks' duration, and one senior course of lectures of thirty-four weeks' duration. Course graded, but requiring only two years for completion. Daily examinations and recitations in clinics at dispensary. — Lectures embrace — Junior class: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, medical botany, surgery, physics, metric system of weights and measures, laboratory work, dissecting and medical jurisprudence.—Senior class: anatomy, toxicology, surgery, obstetrics, practice of medicine, lectures by special professors, laboratory work (optional), dissecting and medical jurisprudence.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none. Before entering the senior class must pass a satisfactory examination upon: (1) English grammar (Harvey) and orthog-

raphy; (2) rhetoric (Hart); (3) history of the United States (Swinton) and its geography; (4) arithmetic (the four fundamental rules, denominate numbers and common fractions).—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) last course in this school; (4) satisfactory examination upon the prescribed course; (5) regular attendance on clinics and lectures; (6) practical anatomy and chemistry, one course; (7) thesis. Percentages required at final examination are, anatomy and physiology, 85; chemistry, toxicology, pharmacy, 60; all others 75.

FEES: Lectures, $40; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $5.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	22	8	36.3
1878–79	36	6	16.6
1879–80	43	9	20.9
1880–81	40	5	12.5
1881–82	35	7	20
1882–83	25	9	36

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *twenty-three.*

REMARKS: No student is allowed to attend both courses the same year. Before he is permitted to present himself before the board of examiners, appointed as noted, he must either have attended two (2) courses of eight or nine months in this institution, or present tickets showing that he has attended *at least one* course in some regular reputable medical college; and in any event, must pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects embraced in the junior course, previous to his entering the senior class.

HUMBOLDT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

St. Louis, Mo.

Organized, 185–. Extinct since 1867.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 2.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo.

Organized, originally, in 1859; reorganized in 1882. Between the years 1869 and 1881, the following homœopathic colleges were organized in St. Louis, viz.: The St. Louis College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, organized 1869; held two sessions and suspended after session of 1870–71. The Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis, organized 1873. The Hering Medical College, organized in 1880. In 1880 a portion of the faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri seceded and revived The St. Louis College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, which again held two sessions;

but after the session of 1881–82 this college and the Hering were consolidated with the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.—The faculty of this college embraces twelve professors.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One regular course of twenty-one weeks' duration, annually. Clinics at hospital and dispensary.—Lectures embrace physiology, diseases of children, operative and clinical surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, nervous and mental diseases, opthalmology, otology, theory and practice of medicine, materia medica, therapeutics, sanitation, medical jurisprudence, principles and practice of surgery, anatomy, chemistry, toxicology.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, "An applicant for registration must be of the male sex, give evidence of good moral character, and furnish credentials of suitable literary and scientific qualifications for entering upon a course of medical studies."—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures; (5) satisfactory examination on all branches taught in the college.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $50; graduation, $25; demonstrator, $10.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentage of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1882–83	41	11	27

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 2.
Number of graduates in Illinois, 8.

REMARKS: Honorary degrees may be conferred on distinguished practitioners on the recommendation of the faculty to the board of trustees.

KANSAS CITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Kansas City, Mo. (Pop. 55,785.)

Organized in 1864, as the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City. The first class was graduated in 1865; classes have been graduated each subsequent year. Assumed its present name in 1880.—Faculty embraces twelve professors, one adjunct professor, two lecturers and two demonstrators.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: A preliminary course of two weeks' duration, and a regular course of twenty-two weeks' duration, annually. Hospital and dispensary clinics. Graded course recommended but not required.—Lectures embrace anatomy, physiology, chemistry, diseases of children, diseases of genito-urinary organs, materia medica and therapeutics, surgery, principles and practice of medicine, obstetrics and diseases of women, ophthalmology and otology, histology and urinary chemistry, attendance on surgical and medical clinics, dissection and laboratory work.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of instruction; (5) personal examination on the seven principal branches of medicine.

FEES: Matriculation (paid but once), $5; lectures, $50; demonstrator, $10; hospital, $3; graduation, $20.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	31	9	29
1878–79	31	9	29
1879–80	44	17	38.6
1880–81	42	12	28.5
1881–82	32	16	50
1882–83	36	12	33.3

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *thirty-six*.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 2.

ST LOUIS COLLEGE OF HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

St. Louis, Mo.

Organized in 1869. Suspended after the session of 1870-71.—See Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 4.

ST. LOUIS ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

St. Louis, Mo.

Organized 187–. Extinct, 1883. See List of Institutions not recognized by the ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo.

Organized 1873.—Fraudulent.—Extinct.

AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGE—(*Eclectic*).

St. Louis, Mo.

Organized in 1873. The first class was graduated in 1874. Classes have been graduated twice annually since that date to 1883.—The faculty embraces ten professors and one adjunct professor.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One preliminary course of two weeks' duration, and one regular course of five months' duration, annually. Two clinics are held each week at the hospital and dispensary.—Lectures embrace theory and practice of medicine, chemistry, pharmacy, toxicology, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, principles and practice of surgery, materia medica, therapeutics, anatomy, physiology, microscopy, histology, medical jurisprudence.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, "a good elementary English education, including mathematics, English composition and elementary physics or natural philosophy; as attested by the presentation of a diploma from some literary and scientific college or high school, or by creditable examination upon those branches by a committee appointed for that purpose."—For graduation: (1) good moral character; (2) twenty-one years of age; (3) two courses of lectures; (4) three years'

study; (5) "must show a record of faithful attendance both at the college and hospital lectures." "At the close of the session each professor examines in his own department, and the standing of each student is based upon a percent."

FEES: Tickets for the session, including matriculation and demonstrator's ticket, $75; graduation, $25.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	120	78	65
1878–79	66	36	54.5
1879–80	95	42	44.2
1880–81	66	22	33.3
1881–82	118	40	33.9
1882–83	114	38	33.3

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *forty-four.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last two sessions ('82-'83), both in the same twelvemonth, 15.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 99.

REMARKS: Prior to 1883, two courses were delivered annually. Hereafter but one annual course will be delivered.

ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Organized in 1876. Five classes, containing forty-five students, were graduated. In 1882, this college was merged into the St. Joseph Medical College (*vide infra*).

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ST. JOSEPH.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Organized in 1878. Three classes, containing fifty students, were graduated. In 1882, this college was merged into the St. Joseph Medical College (*vide infra*).

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

St. Louis, Mo.

Organized in 1879. The first class was graduated in 1880.—The faculty embraces thirteen professors and two lecturers.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: A preliminary course of four weeks' duration, and a regular course of twenty-one weeks' duration, annually. Three years' graded course recommended, but not required.—Lectures embrace dermatology, diseases of children, medical jurisprudence, histology, ophthalmology, otology, materia medica, toxicology, chemistry, surgery, orthopedic surgery, operative surgery, clinical medicine, hygiene, mental and nervous diseases, anatomy, physiology, obstetrics, diseases of women, practice of medicine.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission: "All candidates must present credible certificates of good moral character, and furnish evidences of possessing a good

common-school education. Graduates of literary colleges and high schools will be received without examination regarding preliminary qualification. All others will be examined by the dean, or registrar."—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) a good moral character; (3) at least three years' study of medicine; (4) attendance on two courses of lectures.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Per cent.
1879-80	19	5	26.3
1880-81	41	9	22—
1881-82	49	12	24.5
1882-83	69	31	45

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past two years, *thirty-two.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 11.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 11.

JOPLIN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Joplin, Mo. (Pop. 7,038.)

Organized in 1880. The first class was graduated in 1881.—The faculty embraces six professors, five lecturers and one demonstrator.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: Regular course of twenty weeks' duration, and a spring course of twelve weeks' duration, annually. Quizzes by the professors daily. Graded course recommended, but not required.—Lectures embrace anatomy, minor surgery, physiology, microscopic anatomy, chemistry, materia medica, theory and practice of medicine, obstetrics, gynecology, surgery, clinical surgery, diseases of children, otology, ophthalmology, electro-therapeutics, medical jurisprudence, therapeutics.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission: "While it is not the wish of the faculty to prevent any worthy man from acquiring a medical education, yet they believe that medical men should have a knowledge of at least the common English branches, and that any man who is worthy to fill the high post of a physician will readily acquire this knowledge. Therefore, candidates for admission will be required to pass a thorough examination in the common English branches, including natural philosophy. Candidates possessing diplomas from a good literary or scientific college, or high school, will be exempt from this examination. Candidates must also present evidences of good moral character."—For graduation: (1) good moral character; (2) twenty-one years of age; (3) three years' study; (4) two complete courses of lectures [Allowance for absence will be made for not more than twenty *per centum* of the course, and then only when occasioned by the student's sickness]; (5) dissection during both courses; (6) regular attendance at clinics during both courses; (7) regular attendance at quizzes during both courses; (8) satisfactory examination in each branch taught in the college.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $30; demonstrator, $5; graduation, $20.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1880–81	23	11	47.8
1881–82	45	34	75.5
1882–83	41	18	44—

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past three years, *fifty-seven.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 1.

REMARKS: At the April, 1883, meeting of the ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, charges against this college being under consideration, it was resolved that its diplomas would be recognized in the future by said BOARD, *whenever and so long as it shall appear that its methods and practices entitle it to such recognition.* Subsequently, in January, 1884, both the Illinois and Missouri State Boards resolved that its diplomas could not be recognized. Since that action the college has thrown up its charter, and is now extinct.

HERING MEDICAL COLLEGE—(*Homœopathic*).
St. Louis, Mo.

Organized 1880.—See Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 1.

NORTHWESTERN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF ST. JOSEPH.
St. Joseph, Mo. (Pop. 32,431.)

Organized in 1880. The first class was graduated in 1881.—The faculty embraces eight professors and four lecturers.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One session of five months' duration, annually.—Lectures embrace principles and practice of medicine, chemistry, toxicology, diseases of the chest, obstetrics, gynecology, surgery, anatomy, physiology, nervous diseases, materia medica, therapeutics, diseases of children, minor surgery, pathology, genito-urinary diseases, medical jurisprudence.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission: (1) credible certificates of good moral standing; (2) diplomas of graduation from a good literary and scientific college or high school; or (3) a thorough examination in the branches of a good English education, including mathematics, English composition, and elementary physics or natural philosophy.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) two full courses; (4) satisfactory examination; (5) thesis.

FEES: For the entire course, $40; graduation, $25.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1880–81	40	23	57.5
1881–82	40	26	65
1882–83	31	18	58

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past three years, *sixty.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 1.

JOPLIN MEDICAL COLLEGE.
Joplin, Mo.

Organized in 1881.—Extinct. See List of Institutions not recognized by the ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Medical Department of the University of Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo.

Organized in 1881. The first class was graduated in 1882.—The faculty embraces nineteen professors, five adjunct professors, and one lecturer.

Course of Instruction: One regular session of twenty-six weeks' duration, and one spring session of ten weeks' duration, annually. "The usual methods of instruction will be followed, embracing clinics, lectures and dissections, together with frequent oral examinations." Three years' graded course recommended, but not required.—Lectures embrace principles and practice of medicine, obstetrics, gynecology, pathology, principles and practice of surgery, materia medica, pharmacy, therapeutics, general, descriptive and surgical anatomy, physiology, chemistry, medical jurisprudence, clinical medicine, physical diagnosis, clinical and operative surgery, nervous and mental diseases, ophthalmology, otology, histology, orthopedic surgery, diseases of children, hygiene, diseases of chest, throat and genito-urinary organs, and dermatology.

Requirements: For admission: "Every applicant must be of good moral character, and possess the evidences of a good English education. He should also possess sufficient knowledge of Latin to read and write current prescriptions."

The following resolution has been passed by the faculty since the issuance of the announcement.

Resolved, That the dean of the faculty, prior to matriculating any student, shall ascertain by examination, either oral or written, or both, that the applicant has the necessary pre-requisites as published in the announcement.

For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses; (5) clinical instruction during one term; (6) dissection of each region; (7) full and satisfactory examination in each branch.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $53; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $25.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1881–82	25	11	44
1882–83	28	8	38.6

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past two years, *forty-one.*

St. Joseph Medical College.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Organized in 1882. Formed by the union of the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College and College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Joseph. The first class was graduated in 1883.—The faculty embraces twelve professors, three lecturers and one demonstrator.

Course of Instruction: One regular course of lectures of five months' duration, annually. Clinics at hospital and dispensary. Three years' graded course recommended, but not required.—Lectures embrace chemistry, histology, anatomy, therapeutics and materia medica, principles and practice of medicine, operative surgery and surgical pathology, medical jurisprudence, genito-urinary

diseases, gynecology, mental and nervous diseases, hygiene, dental surgery, diseases of children, surgery, physiology, obstetrics.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures; (5) dissection "continuously"; (6) hospital clinics; (7) satisfactory examination on all branches taught in this college; (8) thesis.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $35; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $35.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentage of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1882–83	24	8	33.3

Number of graduates in Illinois, 2.

REMARKS: A second (summer) examination is held for candidates who do not pass an entirely satisfactory examination in certain depa ments, not exceeding three in number. If they pass these examinations, which are held six months after the regular examination, "they will be recommended to the board of trustees for the degree."

KANSAS CITY HOSPITAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.
Kansas City, Mo.

Organized in 1882. The first class was graduated in 1883.—The faculty embraces eleven professors, two lecturers, and one demonstrator.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One regular term of twenty-two weeks' duration, annually.—Lectures embrace "orthopedic, military and clinical surgery, and allopathic materia medica," (both by the same professor); gynecology and principles of surgery (ditto); medical electricity and diseases of nervous system (ditto); diseases of women and children; obstetrics; "allopathic theory and practice and clinical medicine"; "homœopathic therapeutics and materia medica and theory and practice;" anatomy and diseases of genito-urinary system (the same professor); diseases of eye, ear and laryngology; physiology and chemistry (the same professor); histology and microscopical anatomy; hernia and dermatology (the same professor); and medical jurisprudence.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, (1) eighteen years of age; (2) a good moral character; (3) a "preliminary education and training sufficient to enable him to profitably and properly engage in the study of medicine."—For graduation: (1) a good moral character; (2) twenty-one years of age; (3) two full courses of lectures; (4) satisfactory examination on all branches taught in the college.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $5; lectures, $30; graduation, $20.

STUDENTS: Session of 1882-83, matriculates, 18; graduates, 11. Percentage of graduates to matriculates, *sixty-one.*

REMARKS: The following extracts from the last annual announcement are necessary to a better understanding of the matter given above, under the caption "Course of Instruction":

The faculty "is composed of gentlemen of culture from every school of medicine that is recognized for its merits."

The branches of "materia medica, embracing allopathic and homœopathic and eclectic," will be taught, etc., and the "physiological action

of drugs"—presumably in the three methods—"will be practically demonstrated," etc.

The professor of diseases of the eye and ear in the faculty of 1882–83 was one of the graduates in the class of that year, and is announced as "professor of diseases of eye, ear and laryngology," in the faculty of 1883–84.

The "professor of homœopathic therapeutics and materia medica and theory and practice," and the demonstrator of anatomy, in the faculty of 1883–84, are also graduates of the class of 1882–83.

At the January, 1884, meeting of the Illinois, and of the Missouri State Boards of Health, it was resolved that the diplomas of this school could not be recognized in those States.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF ST. LOUIS (*Homœopathic*).

St. Louis, Mo.

Organized in 1883.—Faculty consists of nine professors.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One annual lecture-term of twenty-two weeks' duration.—Lectures embrace anatomy, descriptive and surgical; physiology and chemistry; pathology, theory and practice; materia medica; obstetrics; diseases of women; hygiene, diseases of children. Three years' course recommended but not required.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, "must give evidence of good moral character, furnish credentials of suitable literary and scientific qualifications for entering upon a course of medical studies."—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) three years' study; (3) two courses of lectures; (4) evidence of having attended the clinics; (5) at least one creditable dissection of the usual division of the cadaver.

FEES: Matriculation (once only), $5; professors' tickets, $50; practical anatomy, $10; graduation, $25.

MONTANA.

Population, 39,159. Number of physicians, 77. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 568.

Dr. C. G. BROWN, of Helena, writes:

"In reply to your letter, I will say that medical laws in Montana are like angels' visits, 'few and far between.' Each physician is required to pay a yearly license of $16, and there is a law which says only M.D.'s shall receive a license, but there is no one to enforce it. Any one who applies to the county treasurer, says he has graduated, and 'produces' $16, gets his credentials, and enters into the 'free-for-all.'

"We need a territorial board to regulate things. An effort was made, at the last session of the legislature, to secure such a board, a

medical practice act, etc.; but, alas, we were accused of trying to get a corner on the practice of medicine, and the result was a failure. We hope to accomplish more at the next session.

"A bill was passed at the last session, establishing county boards with power to take care of contagious diseases, etc., but nothing touching the rights of practitioners, of whatever type or creed. I believe there is not a medical society in Montana, and there seems to be very little desire for mutual improvement."

NEBRASKA.

Population, 452,402. Number of physicians, 878 (this number was reported to the State Medical Society in 1882). Number of inhabitants to each physician, 521.

AN ACT to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics, or any of the branches thereof, in this State, without first having complied with the provisions of this act relating to registration; and no person practicing medicine, surgery or obstetrics, or any part of the branches thereof, shall be entitled to registration unless possessed of the qualifications required by section four of this act.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of all persons claiming to be physicians and surgeons, and intending to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics in the State of Nebraska, before beginning the practice thereof, or any of the branches thereof, to register as a physician, by filing with the county clerk of the county in which he or she resides, or in which he or she intends to practice, a statement, in writing, under oath or affirmation, giving his or her full name, age, place of birth, place of residence, place of business, and the time he or she has practiced medicine, and when and where he or she has so practiced, and the time of such practice in each place, and if he or she is or has been a member of any medical society or societies, the name and location of such society or societies, and if he or she is a graduate of any medical college or university. Such statement shall be filed by the county clerk, and by him recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, to be called the "Physicians' Register."

§ 3. Whoever shall knowingly make any false statement or statements in the statement mentioned in section two of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to the same penalties which attach to the crime of perjury under the laws of the State of Nebraska.

§ 4. [An amendment to the original act passed in February, 1883.] No person shall be entitled to registration as a physician or surgeon, under the provisions of this act, or to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics, or any branch thereof, in this State, unless he or she shall be possessed of one of the qualifications named in this section, as follows:

First, a graduate of a legally chartered medical college or institution having authority to grant the degree of doctor of medicine; or,

Second, persons who can show evidence that they have passed a satisfactory

examination before medical boards of other States created for the purpose of such examination, and all surgeons and assistant surgeons who were commissioned and served as such in the late war of the rebellion; or,

Third, a person who shall have, at the time this act takes effect, attended one course of lectures in a legally chartered medical college or institution having authority to confer the degree of doctor of medicine, and practiced medicine continually for three (3) years, the last one year of which practice shall have been in this State; or,

Fourth, a person who shall have been, at the time of the taking effect of this act, engaged in the practice of medicine, surgery or obstetrics for a livelihood, for a period of ten years, the last two years of which practice has been in this State: *Provided*, that no person not a resident of this State at the time this act takes effect, who has not received the degree of doctor of medicine from a legally chartered medical college or institution having authority to grant the same, shall be admitted to registration under this act, or authorized to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics in this State.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of the county clerk in each county of this State to provide, and keep in his said office as a public record, a book, to be entitled "The Physicians' Register," in which book the clerk shall record the statement named in section two of this act, and properly index the same, and for filing, recording and making transcripts of such statements, the clerk shall be entitled to the same fees as allowed by law for like services as to conveyances of real estate.

§ 6. Any person who shall have filed the statement required by section two of this act, in one county, and shall remove to another county, shall, before entering upon the practice of his profession in such last-named county, procure a certified copy of the record of his former registry, and cause such transcript to be filed and recorded in the physicians' register of such county in which he has removed.

§ 7. Certified copies of the record of such statements or transcripts shall be received in evidence in all courts instead of the original statement filed with the county clerk.

§ 8. No person shall recover, in any court of this State, any sum of money whatever for any medical, surgical or obstetrical services, unless he shall have complied with the provisions of this act relating to registration, and is one of the persons authorized by this act to be registered as a physician.

§ 9. Any person not possessing the qualifications for the practice of medicine, surgery or obstetrics required by the provisions of section four of this act, or any person who has not complied with the provisions of section two of this act as to registration, who shall engage in the practice of medicine, surgery or obstetrics, or any of the branches thereof, in this State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and costs of prosecution, for each offense, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid.

§ 10. A person shall be regarded as practicing medicine, within the meaning of this act, who shall publicly profess to be a physician, surgeon or obstetrician, or prescribe for the sick. But nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit students from practicing under the supervision of a registered preceptor, or to prohibit gratuitous services in cases of emergency, and this act shall not apply to commissioned surgeons in the United States army and navy.

§ 11. Any itinerant vender, who is not qualified as hereinbefore provided, of any drug, nostrum, ointment or appliance of any kind, intended for the treatment of

any disease or injury, or shall, by writing, printing or any other method except by ordinary professional card or sign, publicly profess to cure or heal disease, injury or deformity, by any drug or nostrum, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than three months, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each offense.

Approved March 3, 1881. Took effect June 1, 1881.

A. S. V. Mansfeld, M.D., secretary of the Nebraska State Medical Society, writes: "Physicians generally have registered, but otherwise the law is not enforced."

A committee of the State Medical Society reported (1882) as follows:

"The law has had a good effect, in that it is now possible to learn what are the qualifications of so large a number of medical practitioners in the State, and yet your committee are compelled to report that the law is virtually a failure, so far as affording protection to the people from the imposition of quacks.

"From the fact that there is no tribunal before which may be determined the genuineness of a diploma or license, all kinds of papers purporting to be diplomas are spread upon our record books, and the people, for whose protection the law was intended, not being able to discriminate between the true and the false, are thus cruelly deceived by a so-called doctor, holding a diploma issued by some quack in Cincinnati, St. Louis, or elsewhere.

"Your committee direct special attention to the large number of fraudulent diplomas found, and earnestly request that some action be taken by which the State may be freed of these impostors."

The act was amended after the writing of this report, but as the recommendation of the society that a tribunal should be appointed which should determine the genuineness of diplomas, was not heeded, the law doubtless remains inoperative as before.

Omaha Medical College.

Omaha, Neb. (Pop. 30,518.)

Organized in 1881. The outgrowth of a preparatory school, established in 1880, under the name of the Nebraska School of Medicine.—The faculty embraces fourteen professors and a demonstrator.

Course of Instruction: One annual course of six months' duration.—Students not attending regularly, or leaving before the close of the session, are catalogued as partial-course students. Three years' graded course recommended but not required. Daily examinations by the faculty.—Lectures embrace anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, clinical surgery, obstetrics, diseases of

women, diseases of children, practice of medicine, principles and practice of surgery, therapeutics, mental and nervous diseases, medical jurisprudence, histology, pathology, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, (*a*) satisfactory evidence of good moral character; (*b*) eighteen years of age; (*c*) "creditable English education."—For graduation; (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) "such preliminary education as is clearly requisite for a proper standing with the public and the profession;" (4) three years' study; (5) two full courses; (6) clinical instruction for one session; (7) practical anatomy and chemistry, one course; (8) full and satisfactory written and oral examination on each branch taught; (9) thesis.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $10; lectures, $35; graduation, $25.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Per cent.
1881–82	33	8	23
1882–83	30	9	30

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past two years, *twenty-six*.

REMARKS: Six partial-course students are counted among the matriculates of 1881–82, and five among the matriculates of 1882–83.—Under date December 15, 1883, J. C. DENISE, M.D., secretary of the board of trustees, writes: "Hereafter all applicants, before entering the Omaha Medical College, will be examined in the elementary English branches, except in cases where a certificate or diploma is shown from some reputable educational school."

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

Lincoln, Neb. (Pop. 13,003.)

Organized in 1883.—The faculty embraces eight professors and one demonstrator.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: The course consists of three annual terms of six months each. Clinical teaching, practice in diagnosis, daily examinations and chemical and microscopical manipulations will occupy a prominent position in the course of instruction.—Lectures embrace descriptive and surgical anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine, surgery, surgical pathology, obstetrics, gynecology, diseases of children, ophthalmology, otology, and medical jurisprudence.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission: "No one will be admitted to this department unless the faculty is satisfied that he is sufficiently advanced in an English education to pursue, with advantage, the study of medicine."—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) "must pursue successfully the study of practical anatomy and practical chemistry;" (4) three full courses of lectures; (5) satisfactory examination in all the branches taught.

FEES: None.

NEVADA.

Population, 62,266. Number of physicians, 134. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 464.

AN ACT to Prevent the Practice of Medicine and Surgery by Unqualified Persons.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No person shall practice medicine or surgery in this State who has not received a medical education and a diploma from some regularly chartered medical school; said school to have a *bona fide* existence at the time when said diploma was granted.

§ 2. Every physician or surgeon, when about to take up his residence in this State, or who now resides here, shall file for record with the county recorder of the county in which he is about to practice his profession, or where he now practices it, a copy of his diploma, at the same time exhibiting the original, or a certificate from the dean of the medical school of which he is a graduate, certifying to his graduation.

§ 3. Every physician or surgeon, when filing a copy of his diploma or certificate of graduation, as required by section two of this act, shall be identified as the person named in the papers about to be filed, either by affidavit of two citizens of the county, or by his affidavit taken before a notary public or commissioner of deeds for this State, which affidavit shall be filed in the office of the county recorder.

§ 4. Any person practicing medicine or surgery in this State without complying with sections one, two and three of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50), nor more than five hundred dollars ($500), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty (30) days nor more than six (6) months, or by both fine and imprisonment, for each and every offense; and any person filing or attempting to file, as his own, the diploma or certificate of graduation of another, or a forged affidavit of identification, shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be subject to such fine and imprisonment as is made and provided by the statutes of this State for said offense.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of the police, sheriff or constable to arrest all persons practicing medicine or surgery in this State who have not complied with the provisions of this act; and the officer making the arrest shall be entitled to one-half of the fine collected.

§ 6. No portion of this act shall apply to any person who, in an emergency, may prescribe or give advice in medicine or surgery in a township where no physician resides, or where no physician resides within convenient distance; nor to those who have practiced medicine and surgery in this State for a period of ten years next preceding the passage of this act, nor to persons prescribing in their own family.

§ 7. This act shall go into force sixty (60) days after its final passage.

Approved January 28, 1875.

The following supreme court decisions relating to the above act are given in the digest of Nevada Reports and Lawyer's Circuit Court Reports (page 297, 1878):

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

1. Act to prevent the practice of medicine and surgery by unqualified persons constitutional. In construing section 6 of said act, which provides that it shall not

apply "to those who have practiced medicine or surgery in this State for a period of ten years next preceding the passage of this act," held, that said provision is not in violation of section 21 of article iv. of the State constitution. 10 Nev. 323.

2. Idem—How far constitutional. Held, that there is some reason for requiring ten years' practice in this State as a qualification for the continued practice of medicine and surgery; but there is no sort of reason for requiring that practice to have extended over the particular ten years *immediately* preceding the enactment of the law, and to this extent the law is unconstitutional, because in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution; but omitting the words "next preceding the passage of this act," leaves a good and perfect statute. (By Beatty, J.)

3. Idem. Held, that said section is not in conflict with any of the provisions of the State or federal constitution. (By Hawley, C. J.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Population, 346,991. Number of physicians, 610. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 567.

GENERAL LAWS Relating to the Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Dentistry.

CHAPTER 132. SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to practice medicine, surgery or midwifery unless such person shall have obtained a license from some medical society organized under the laws of this State, stating that he is qualified in the branches of the medical profession named in said license.

§ 2. Every medical society organized under the laws of this State, shall, at such time and in such manner as may be prescribed in its charter or by-laws, elect a board of censors, consisting of three members, who shall be elected for such term as may be prescribed in said charter or by-laws, which board shall have authority to examine and license persons to practice medicine, surgery or midwifery. The board shall issue licenses without examination to all persons who furnish evidence by diploma from some medical school authorized to confer degrees in medicine and surgery, when said board is satisfied that the person presenting such diploma has obtained it after pursuing some prescribed course of study and upon due examination. Said board shall also have power, upon due notice and hearing, to revoke any license granted by said board when improperly obtained, or when the holder has, by conviction for crime, or any other cause, ceased to be worthy of public confidence. Such license or revocation shall be recorded by the clerk of said medical society.

§ 3. It shall not be lawful for any person, who is not duly authorized to practice medicine or surgery, to practice dentistry unless such person has received a dental degree from some college, university or medical school authorized to confer the same, or shall have obtained a license from the New Hampshire dental society.

§ 4. Said dental society shall, at such time and in such manner as may be prescribed in its charter or by-laws, elect a board of censors, consisting of three members, who shall be elected for such term as may be prescribed by the society, which board shall have authority to examine and license persons to practice dentistry. The license shall be recorded by the clerk of said society.

§ 5. No person receiving a license as herein provided shall be authorized to practice until he shall have procured the same to be recorded by the clerk of the court in the county in which he resides, if a resident of this State; if not a resident

of this State, in the county where he intends to practice. Such licenses shall be recorded in a book provided for that purpose, and which shall bear the title and inscription of the medical and dental register of.....county, and the fee for recording the same shall be fifty cents.

§ 6. Each person receiving a license upon examination shall pay, for the use of the society granting the same, the sum of five dollars; upon diploma, one dollar.

§ 7. If any person shall practice medicine, surgery, midwifery or dentistry without being duly authorized as provided in this chapter, or after his license is revoked, he shall be punished by fine of not more than three hundred dollars for each offense.

§ 8. The provisions of the preceding sections shall not apply to persons who have resided and practiced their profession in the town or city of their present residence during all the time since January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, nor to physicians residing out of the State, when called into the State for consultation with duly licensed physicians, or to attend upon patients in the regular course of their business.

Dr. Irving A. Watson, secretary of the New Hampshire State Board of Health, writes: "While the medical act now in force in this State is not all that can be desired, it has done a great deal of good, especially in reducing the number of traveling quacks. At the time of its enactment, it sent a good many uneducated practitioners out of the State, and has undoubtedly kept many of that class from locating in the State. Several attempts have been made to repeal it by Boston quacks, in order to operate in this State, but they have, in every instance, been unsuccessful."

Medical Department of Dartmouth College.—(*New Hampshire Medical Institute.*)

Hanover, N. H. (Pop. 1,134.)

Organized in 1797. The first class was graduated in 1798. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces eleven professors, one lecturer, and an instructor.

Course of Instruction: One regular course of sixteen weeks' duration, one recitation course of twenty-four weeks' duration, annually, "Clinical instruction will be given to as large an extent as circumstances will admit."—Lectures as follows: The courses in chemistry, surgery and practice consist of sixty-six lectures each; in anatomy and physiology, ninety-nine lectures; in obstetrics and therapeutics, forty-four lectures each; in gynecology, of twenty-two lectures; shorter courses in medical jurisprudence, mental diseases, ophthalmology, laryngology, pharmacy, urinary analysis.

Requirements: For admission, applicants must be eighteen years of age, and, unless already matriculates in medicine or graduates of some reputable college, academy or high school, will be examined as to their fitness for entering upon and appreciating the technical study of medicine. They will be expected to be familiar with the elementary principles of physics (light, heat, electricity, etc.), on entrance. —For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) two

full courses of lectures; (4) three full years' study; (5) one course of dissection. Two examinations annually.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $77; graduation, $25; recitation term, $40.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1878	87	30	34.5
1879	88	23	26.0
1880	80	26	32.5
1881	78	29	37
1882	91	43	47.2
1883	76	28	36.8

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *thirty-five.*

Number of Illinois students attending during the past session, 1.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 22.

NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Manchester, N. H.

Fraudulent. Extinct.

NEW JERSEY.

Population, 1,131,116. Number of physicians, 1,595. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 709.

AN ACT to regulate the Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

SECTION 1. That every person practicing medicine or surgery in this State, in any of their branches, for gain, or who shall receive or accept for his or her services any fee or reward, either directly or indirectly, shall be a graduate of some legally chartered medical college or university in good standing, or some medical society having power by law to grant diplomas; and such person before entering upon said practice shall deposit a copy of his or her diploma with the clerk of the county in which he or she may sojourn or reside, and shall pay said clerk ten cents for filing the same in his office; said copy to be a matter of record, and open to public inspection.

§ 2. That any person who shall practice medicine or surgery without conforming to the requirements of the first section of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, for each prescription made, operation performed, or professional service rendered: *Provided*, that any person who shall have had twenty years' experience in the practice of medicine and surgery in one locality, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act.

§ 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person, not qualified according to the first section of this act, to collect any fees for medical or surgical services.

§ 4. That any person who shall offer for record a copy of any diploma which shall have been issued to any other person, or a diploma issued or obtained fraud-

ulently, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment at hard labor for not less than one nor more than three years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

§ 5. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any physician or surgeon in good standing, and legally qualified to practice medicine or surgery in the State in which he or she resides, from practicing in this State; but all persons opening any office, or appointing any place where he or she may meet patients or receive calls, shall be deemed a sojourner in this State, and shall conform to the first section of this act.

§ 6. That this act shall take effect on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Original act, approved March 12, 1880. The second section, as given, being an amendment to the original act, was approved March 2, 1881.

The following supplement was approved March 17, 1882.

That any physician residing and practicing medicine and surgery in this State, and being a graduate of a regularly chartered medical college or university having the power to grant diplomas, who within one year after the passage of the act to which this is a supplement, shall have deposited a copy of his or her diploma with the clerk of the county, as required by said act, shall not be liable to any of the fines or penalties prescribed by said act, for failure to comply with the terms thereof.

Medical Society of New Jersey.

Organized in 1776. The society does not give instruction. It was authorized to confer the degree of M.D. in 1866. The section of the act to reorganize the Medical Society of New Jersey and conferring this power, is as follows: "And be it enacted, that the society shall have the authority to confer the degree of M.D., under such rules and regulations as they may adopt, which degree shall be deemed sufficient evidence of a regularly educated and qualified practitioner of the healing art."

Regulations of the society concerning the conferring of the degree of doctor of medicine and honorary membership:

Section 1. Candidates for the degree of medicinæ doctor, may apply to any district society of this State, and shall be admitted to examination under the following rules and regulations:

1st. Each district society shall appoint annually, or *pro re nata*, a committee of not less than five members, who shall conduct the examination.

2d. All examinations shall be in the presence of the society at a regular meeting; and no candidate shall be examined until he has given satisfactory evidence of having reached the age of twenty-one years; is of good moral character; and has pursued his medical studies under the care of some regular practitioner for the term of three years; including two courses of lectures in some medical institution in affiliation with the American Medical Association. If he has not graduated at some academic college, then the society shall be satisfied that his

preliminary education has been such as to qualify him for the study and practice of medicine.

3d. The examination shall extend to all the branches taught in the medical schools recognized as aforesaid; and the candidate shall then be balloted for by the society; and if he shall receive the approving votes of two-thirds of all the members present, the presiding officer shall give a certificate to that effect to the candidate.

4th. This certificate may be presented at the next or any subsequent regular meeting of this society, not extending beyond the period of three years, with a written thesis upon some medical subject; and if upon a ballot they shall be approved by a majority of the members present, the candidate, upon the payment of fifteen dollars, shall be entitled to receive a diploma.

The honorary degree of M.D. may be conferred by the society, by a vote by ballot of three-fourths of the members present: provided, the nomination shall have been made at a preceding meeting, and provided the candidate has been a regular practitioner for the period of seven years.

§ 2. Practitioners of medicine of this or any other State may be admitted as honorary members by a vote by ballot of the society, provided that the nominations be made at a previous meeting. The nomination shall be referred to a special committee of three appointed by the president, and the nominee shall not be considered as eligible to election till the committee report. The privilege of honorary membership shall not confer the right to vote.

GRADUATES: Eight or ten diplomas have been conferred. Two were conferred in 1881, and one at the last meeting of the society in 1883.

LIVINGSTON UNIVERSITY, HADDONFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

A Buchanan institution, which was fraudulent and is now extinct.

HYGEO-THERAPEUTIC COLLEGE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, NEW JERSEY.

Extinct. See List of Institutions not recognized by the ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

NEW MEXICO.

Population, 119,565. Number of physicians, 80. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 1,494.

AN ACT to Protect the Public Health and Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the Territory of New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico:

SECTION 1. That a territorial board of medical examiners is hereby established, which shall be composed of seven practicing physicians of known ability and integrity, who are graduates of some medical school, college or university duly established under and by virtue of the laws of the country in which such medical school, college or university is situated, giving each of the three schools or systems of medicine the following representation, to-wit: The allopathic school, or system of medicine, four members; the homœopathic school, or system, two members; the eclectic school, or system of medicine, one member.

§ 2. The governor shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, appoint a territorial board of medical examiners, as provided for in the preceding section, who shall hold their offices for two years from and after their appointment, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. Thereafter the governor shall appoint, every two years, a like board as hereinbefore described, and he shall also fill all vacancies that may occur as soon as practicable after having been notified of the existence of such vacancy by the secretary of the board: *Provided*, that in making biennial appointments or filling vacancies, the representation of the medical schools shall not be changed from the original basis, as in section one of this act. The board of examiners so appointed shall go before a county judge and make oath that they are regular graduates or licentiates, and that they will faithfully perform the duties of their offices.

§ 3. The territorial board of examiners shall organize within three months after the passage of this act. They shall procure a seal, and shall receive through their secretary applications for certificates and examinations. The president of such board shall have authority to administer oaths, and the board to take testimony in all matters relating to their duties. They shall issue certificates to all who furnish satisfactory proof of having received diplomas or licenses from legally chartered medical institutions in good standing; they shall prepare two forms of certificates, one for persons in possession of diplomas or licenses, the other for candidates examined by the board. In selecting places to hold their meetings, they shall, as far as reasonable, accommodate applicants residing in different sections of the territory, and due notice shall be published of all their meetings. Certificates shall be signed by all the members of the board granting them, and by the president of the board, upon a recommendation of a majority thereof.

§ 4. Said territorial board of examiners shall examine diplomas as to their genuineness, and if the diplomas shall be found genuine, as represented, the secretary of the board of examiners shall receive a fee of five (5) dollars from each graduate or licentiate, and no further charge shall be made to the applicant; but if it be found to be fraudulent, or not lawfully owned by the possessor, the board shall be entitled to charge and collect twenty dollars of the applicant presenting such diploma. The verification of the diploma shall consist in the affidavit of the holder and applicant that he is the lawful possessor of the same, and that he is the person therein named. Such affidavit may be taken before any person authorized to administer oaths, and the same shall be attested under the hand and official seal of said officer, if he has a seal. Graduates may present their diplomas and affidavits, as provided by this act, by letter or by proxy, and the board of examiners shall issue its certificate the same as though the owner of the diploma were present.

§ 5. All examinations of persons not graduates or licentiates shall be made directly by the board, and the certificates given by a majority of the board shall authorize the possessor to practice medicine and surgery in the territory of New Mexico.

§ 6. Every person holding a certificate from a board of examiners, shall have it recorded in the county clerk's office in every county in which he practices, or attempts to practice, medicine or surgery, in a book kept by the clerk for that purpose, which shall be known as the certificate book of physicians and surgeons.

§ 7. When the certificate is filed by the clerk, he shall record the same and attach his certificate thereto, which shall show the date of filing and recording,

and the number of the book and page of the record, and shall keep an alphabetical index of the names of all physicians so filing their certificates, and he shall be allowed the same fees as now allowed for similar services.

§ 8. Candidates for examination shall pay a fee in advance of ten dollars to the secretary.

§ 9. All examinations of persons not graduates shall be made directly by the territorial board of examiners. Examinations may be made, in whole or in part, in writing, and the subjects of examinations shall be as follows, to-wit: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, surgery, obstetrics, and practice of medicine (exclusive of materia medica and therapeutics).

§ 10. The territorial board of examiners may refuse certificates to individuals guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, and they may revoke certificates for like causes.

§ 11. Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act who shall profess publicly to be a physician and to prescribe for the sick, or who shall append to his name the letters "M.D." But nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit students from prescribing under the supervision of preceptors, or to prevent women from practicing midwifery, or to prohibit gratuitous services in cases of emergency, and this act shall not apply to commissioned surgeons or acting surgeons of the United States army and navy.

§ 12. Any person practicing medicine or surgery in this Territory, without complying with the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, for each and every offense; and any person filing, or attempting to file, as his own, the diploma or certificate of another, or a forged affidavit of identification, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be subject to such fine and imprisonment as are made and provided by the statutes of this Territory for the crime of forgery, but the penalties shall not be enforced until on and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-two: *Provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to those who have been practicing medicine ten years within this Territory.

§ 13. The code of ethics of the American Medical Association shall be the standard and rule of decision concerning professional conduct of members of the medical profession for the purposes of this act.

§ 14. A majority of the members of the medical board created by this act, when qualified according to the provisions of this act, are authorized and empowered to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties authorized and required of such board by the provisions of this act.

§ 15. It shall be the duty of the attorney-general and district attorneys to prosecute any and all persons who shall be guilty of violating any of its provisions.

§ 16. Any person who shall unlawfully collect or receive any fee or compensation for services as physician or surgeon, in violation of the provisions of this act, shall be liable to the party from whom the same shall be collected or received in double the amount thereof, to be collected by an action in debt.

§ 17. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage and approval.

Approved March 2, 1882.

Dr. J. M. Cunningham, of Las Vegas, writes: "I am inclined to think the law was a little premature for this Territory, from the fact

that we have a great many small Mexican towns in the Territory, with populations ranging from two hundred to four hundred inhabitants, who occasionally need medical advice, but are unable to send to the larger towns, there being no physician of any particular ability who cares to live in these isolated localities; while the law prevents their former 'make-shifts' from practicing. I know of no other Territory, unless it may be Arizona, where this objection may be urged with so much force as here."

NEW YORK.

Population, 5,082,871. Number of physicians, 9,272. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 548.

AN ACT to Regulate the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of New York.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. A person shall not practice physic or surgery within the State, unless he is twenty-one years of age, and either has been heretofore authorized so to do, pursuant to the laws in force at the time of his authorization, or is hereafter authorized so to do as prescribed by chapter seven hundred and forty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-two, or by subsequent sections of this act.

§ 2. Every person now lawfully engaged in the practice of physic and surgery within the State shall, on or before the first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty, and every person hereafter duly authorized to practice physic and surgery, shall, before commencing to practice, register in the clerk's office of the county where he is practicing, or intends to commence the practice of physic and surgery, in a book to be kept by said clerk, his name, residence and place of birth, together with his authority for so practicing physic and surgery as prescribed in this act. The person so registering shall subscribe and verify by oath or affirmation, before a person duly qualified to administer oaths under the laws of the State, an affidavit containing such facts, and whether such authority is by diploma or license, and the date of the same, and by whom granted, which, if wilfully false, shall subject the affiant to conviction and punishment for perjury. The county clerk to receive a fee of twenty-five cents for such registration, to be paid by the person so registering.

§ 3. A person who violates either of the two preceding sections of this act, or who shall practice physic or surgery under cover of a diploma illegally obtained, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or both. The fine when collected shall be paid, the one-half to the person or corporation making the complaint, the other half into the county treasury.

§ 4. A person coming to the State from without the State may be licensed to practice physic and surgery, or either, within the State in the following manner: If he has a diploma conferring upon him the degree of doctor of medicine, issued by an incorporated university, medical college, or medical school without the State,

he shall exhibit the same to the faculty of some incorporated medical college or medical school of this State, with satisfactory evidence of his good moral character, and such other evidence, if any, of his qualifications as a physician or surgeon, as said faculty may require. If his diploma and qualifications are approved by them, then they shall indorse said diploma, which shall make it for the purpose of his license to practice medicine and surgery within this State the same as if issued by them. The applicant shall pay to the dean of said faculty the sum of twenty dollars for such examination and indorsement. This indorsed diploma shall authorize him to practice physic and surgery within the State upon his complying with the provisions of section two of this act.

§ 5. The degree of doctor of medicine, lawfully conferred by any incorporated medical college or university in this State, shall be a license to practice physic and surgery within the State after the person to whom it is granted shall have complied with section two of this act.

§ 6. Nothing in this act shall apply to commissioned medical officers of the United States army or navy, or of the United States marine-hospital service. Nor shall it apply to any person who has practiced medicine and surgery for ten years last past, and who is now pursuing the study of medicine and surgery in any legally incorporated medical college within this State, and who shall graduate from, and receive a diploma, within two years from the passage of this act.

§ 7. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Passed May 29, 1880.

REMARKS: DR. H. G. PIFFARD, of New York City, writes:

"The New York law of 1880 is a good one. There is but one defect, namely, that perjury in registering is only a misdemeanor and punishable as such, and not a felony as it should and was intended to be. An intelligent lawyer can secure conviction in nearly every case he prosecutes. The law is of course not as good and as thorough as we would like; but it is as good as there is any prospect of having at present."

DR. PIFFARD, in a series of articles which appeared in the New York Medical Journal, gives a history of medical legislation in New York, from which the following extracts are made:

"The first law relating to the regulation of the practice of medicine in the State of New York, was passed in 1806, and amended in 1807. In 1813, a new act was passed, and this was amended in 1818 and in 1819. These statutes, although unsatisfactory, seem to have been stepping stones to greater powers, for in 1827, the profession gained a definite and substantial victory, the medical act of that year placing in their hands the supreme control and regulation of the practice of medicine in this State. The suppression of quackery was in the hands of the county societies, each having jurisdiction in its own district. In 1842, a law was secured, by the efforts of homœopathic physicians, depriving the society of this power. This law, moreover, went further than this, as it repealed the penal clause of the act of 1827, and virtu-

ally permitted any who chose, educated or not, to practice medicine in this State. This permitted quacks of all sorts and descriptions to ply their vocations without fear of molestation.

"By a law enacted in 1866, the power of county societies to purge themselves of 'irregular' practitioners was restored, giving them almost plenary powers in matters of discipline. The State medical society secured, in 1880, the passage of a law reducing the number of bodies, competent to legitimize practitioners of medicine, from one hundred and fifty to thirteen. These thirteen bodies are the medical colleges of the State.

"Prosecutions for violation of the law may be undertaken by individuals, or county societies. In New York county these prosecutions have been numerous, and mainly successful. Thus far but one flaw or serious imperfection in the law has been discovered—namely, that the penalty for perjury in connection with registration is not sufficiently severe. That the law is all that is to be desired, or that it is the best medical act in this country, is far from being claimed. In fact, I believe that Illinois and North Carolina have better ones, both from a theoretical and practical standpoint."

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—(*Medical Department of Columbia College.*)

New York City. (Pop. 1,206,299.)

Organized in 1807, by the regents of the University of the State of New York, as their medical department, under the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York. The institution was connected with the Columbia College for a short period in 1814, and became permanently connected with it in 1860, when the medical department of Columbia College was added to the original title. The original medical department of Columbia College was organized in 1767; it was suspended during the war of the Revolution, and became extinct in 1813. The first class was graduated by this college in 1811. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces nine professors, one adjunct professor, eight clinical professors and lecturers, four demonstrators, one assistant to a professor, and thirty clinical assistants.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: The college year consists of a single session of seven months, with the usual holiday vacations. Clinics at hospitals and dispensaries; attendance optional and admission free. Recitations are held daily; attendance, optional; fees required, $40. Three years' graded course recommended, but not required. The instruction at this college consists of didactic lectures, with demonstrations, clinical teaching, recitations, and practical teaching in subjects

involving manipulation. — Lectures embrace, (1) anatomy; (2) physiology and hygiene; (3) physics, chemistry and medical jurisprudence; (4) materia medica and therapeutics; (5) obstetrics and the diseases of women and children; (6) surgery; (7) pathology and practical medicine, ophthalmology, otology, venereal diseases, mental and nervous diseases, laryngoscopy, dermatology. Attendance upon the above courses of lectures is a prerequisite for graduation.

Requirements: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses; (5) satisfactory examination in seven branches; (6) thesis. The examinations for the degree of doctor of medicine are in writing, and are held twice a year, viz.: (1) immediately after the close of the lectures of the college year in May; (2) during the second and third weeks of September. According to the merits of his thesis and examinations three results of the latter are possible in the case of a candidate for the degree of M.D.: 1. He is "passed" when his thesis and examinations have been satisfactory in each and all of the seven principal branches of medical teaching. 2. He is "conditioned" when the average merit of his thesis and examinations has been satisfactory, while in one or more branches he has been found deficient. In this case the candidate can proceed to his degree only on the condition that he first pass a re-examination in the deficient branch or branches, not sooner than at the next regular semi-annual examination. 3. He is "rejected" when the average merit of his thesis and examinations has been unsatisfactory; *in this case the candidate must be re-examined in all the seven branches*, but the writing of a new thesis is rarely required.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $140; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $30.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	413	109	27
1878–79	485	95	19.6
1879–80	513	117	22.8
1880–81	555	120	21.6
1881–82	547	115	21
1882–83	543	125	23

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *twenty-two.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 8.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 50.

Remarks: "An immense majority of the students of this college now take the three years' graded course."

College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York.

Fairfield, N. Y.

Organized in 1812.—Extinct since 1840.—During its existence it afforded instruction to 3,123 students, and graduated 589.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 9.

NEW MEDICAL INSTITUTION.—(*Medical Department of Queen's College, New Jersey.*)

New York City.

Organized in 1814.—Suspended in 1816.—In 1826 the New Medical Institution was revived under the auspices of Rutgers (formerly Queen's) College, N. J., but became extinct in 1830. It is probable that the diplomas issued after its revival were illegal.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

New York City.

Organized under the auspices of the New York County Medical Society in 1831.

AUBURN MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Auburn, N. Y.

Extinct.—Date of organization and of extinction unknown.

GENEVA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Geneva, N. Y.

Organized in 1839.—Extinct. Merged into the College of Medicine of Syracuse University in 1872 (*vide infra*).

Number of graduates in Illinois, 17.

ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.—(*Medical Department, Union University.*)

Albany, N. Y. (Pop. 90,758.)

Organized in 1839. The first class graduated in 1840. It became connected with Union University in 1873, when the present title was assumed.—The faculty embraces twelve professors, two adjunct professors, a demonstrator of anatomy, a lecturer and a curator.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One regular session of twenty-four weeks' duration, annually. Written examinations are held monthly; clinics at hospital and dispensary; three years' graded course required.—Lectures embrace anatomy, histology, pathological anatomy, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics, diseases of the throat, chemical philosophy, chemistry, theory and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, medical jurisprudence, hygiene, psychological medicine, diseases of the nervous system, fractures and dislocations, principles and practice of surgery, surgical pathology, operative surgery, dermatology, ophthalmology, otology, obstetrics, diseases of women.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission: (*a*) graduates from recognized colleges, scientific schools or medical institutions, and (*b*) students presenting certificates of competency from the censors of the medical society of the county from which they come, will not be required to pass the preliminary examination on joining the school; (*c*) all others will be required to pass examinations by a page written at the time,

of which the orthography, grammatical construction and penmanship will be considered, and in arithmetic, grammar, geography and elementary physics.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) "three years' graded course in this college, or the equivalent of the first two courses elsewhere, and the last in the college;" (5) thesis; (6) "satisfactory examination in the several branches of medicine and surgery." Final examinations conducted chiefly in writing, and are intended to be thorough, but just to the student. Regular and punctual attendance is required.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $100; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $25; laboratory, $10.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	153	31	20.2
1878–79	161	43	26.7
1879–80	178	46	25.8
1880–81	172	58	33.7
1881–82	170	54	31.7
1882–83	157	51	32.5

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *twenty-eight.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 38.

Medical Department of the University of the City of New York.
(*University Medical College.*)
New York City.

Organized in 1841. The first class was graduated in 1842. Classes have been graduated in each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces thirteen professors, one demonstrator, one curator, six lecturers, ten laboratory instructors and twenty clinical assistants.

Course of Instruction: A preliminary winter session of two weeks' duration, a regular winter session of twenty-three weeks' duration, and a spring session, almost exclusively clinical, of ten weeks' duration, annually. The instruction consists of didactic and clinical lectures, daily faculty examinations, and practical demonstration of subjects by manipulation.—Lectures embrace physiology, histology, otology, pathology, practice of medicine, materia medica, therapeutics, diseases of the nervous system, surgery, clinical surgery, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, surgical pathology, surgical anatomy, medical jurisprudence, diseases of the mind, physiological chemistry, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, chemistry, medical botany, hygiene, dermatology and laryngology.

Requirements: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) "two winter sessions of lectures;" (4) three years' study; (5) one course of practical anatomy; (6) satisfactory written examinations on surgery, chemistry, practice of medicine, materia medica, anatomy, physiology, and obstetrics.—Rejected candidates will not be permitted to apply for re-examination for one year. Honorary degrees are not granted. Two commencements take place annually, at either of which the candidates who have complied

with the above requirements may graduate. The first is at the close of the winter, the second at the close of the spring session.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $140; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $30; private instruction in practical branches averaging $12 per course.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	509	153	20
1878–79	556	204	36.7
1879–80	609	205	33.6
1880–81	623	200	32.1
1881–82	575	213	37
1882–83	528	163	30.8

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *thirty-three.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 3.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 80.

REMARKS: "The design of the faculty is to make the spring session a prominent feature, with a view of its becoming *ultimately* as much a necessity as the winter session is now."

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Pop. 155,134.)

Organized in 1846. The first class was graduated in 1847; classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces six professors, five lecturers, two clinical lecturers, and a demonstrator of anatomy.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One regular term of twenty-two weeks' duration. Three years' graded course recommended, but not required. "The course of instruction includes didactic and clinical teaching, with systematic recitations and special instruction."—Lectures embrace principles and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, principles and practice of surgery, clinical surgery, physiology, microscopy, operative surgery, materia medica, hygiene, anatomy, obstetrics, gynecology, chemistry, toxicology, mental diseases, ophthalmology, otology, dermatology, syphilis, histology, and pathology. Personal instruction in practical branches, for which a fee averaging $10 is charged.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, "a certificate from the student's preceptor of his moral character, and that he is duly entered, and properly qualified to study medicine, must be presented on matriculating. The responsibility of sufficient preliminary education, rests of necessity with the private instructor."—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) dissection during one course; (5) two full courses of lectures; (6) satisfactory examination in the several departments; (7) thesis.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $100; demonstrator, $5; graduation, $25.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	114	42	36.8
1878–79	126	40	31.7
1879–80	138	53	38.3
1880–81	154	48	31.1
1881–82	172	65	37.8
1882–83	178	57	32

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *thirty-four.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 26.

REMARKS: CHAS. CARY, M.D., secretary, writes: "I desire to express my hearty approval of the action of the ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH; your efforts are certainly in the right direction, and will result in much good to the profession and general public. Until we have in New York State a board of examiners—which I sincerely hope is in the near future—or until the leading colleges take the initiative, we in Buffalo cannot very well establish matriculation examinations,—although we realize the fact that three out of ten students rejected last year, were rejected on account of deficient preliminary examination."

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.
New York City.

Organized in 1852. Extinct since 1864. Number of graduates in Illinois, 2.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CITY.
New York City.

Extinct.

EXCELSIOR MEDICAL COLLEGE.
New York City.

Extinct.

METROPOLITAN MEDICAL COLLEGE.
New York City.

Extinct.

SYRACUSE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.
Syracuse N. Y.

Organized in 1849.—Extinct since 1855. Number of graduates in Illinois, 2.

ROCHESTER ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.
Rochester, N. Y.

Organized in 1851.—Lectures delivered three or four sessions. Extinct.

Long Island College Hospital.

Brooklyn, N. Y. (Pop. 566,633.)

Organized in 1860. The first class was graduated in 1861; classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces ten professors, nine lecturers, one clinical lecturer and one demonstrator. During the reading term, twelve lecturers, one demonstrator (mostly professors and lecturers during the regular term) and ten clinical assistants give instruction.

Course of Instruction: One preliminary term of thirteen weeks' duration, and one regular term of nineteen weeks' duration, annually. Graded course, extending over nine months of two years, is recommended, but not required; fifty per cent. of the entire class have taken this course, for the last three years.—Lectures embrace principles and practice of medicine, chemistry, toxicology, anatomy, medical and surgical diseases of women, operative and clinical surgery, physiology, sanitary science, histology, general pathology, surgery, materia medica, therapeutics, obstetrics, diseases of children, ophthalmology, otology, dermatology, laryngology, nervous diseases, practical chemistry, genito-urinary diseases, physical diagnosis, diseases of the kidneys.

Requirements: For admission: "The faculty earnestly desire to co-operate with the profession in securing a higher grade of preliminary education before students enter upon professional studies; but until some uniform grade is agreed upon by the leading colleges of the country, the responsibility of such qualifications must rest with the private instructor. For the purpose of testing the general literary qualifications of the students before graduation, frequent written examinations will be required, hereafter, throughout the whole course of instruction, and these examinations will enter into the graduation of the student, on his final examination."—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures, not completed in the same twelvemonth; (5) practical anatomy, to the extent of having dissected each region of the body; (6) one course of practical chemistry and urine analysis; one course in practical histology and pathology; (8) pass satisfactory examinations, both oral and written, in chemistry, histology, anatomy, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics, surgery, and practice of medicine. But one examination each year.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $5; chemical laboratory, $5; pathological laboratory, $5; lectures, $100; reading term, $40; graduation, $250.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	120	40	33.3
1878–79	115	33	28. 7
1879–80	118	43	36.5
1880–81	141	51	36.1
1881–82	159	61	38.3
1882–83	154	51	33.4

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *thirty-four*.

Number of Illinois students during the past session, 3.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 40.

New York Homœopathic Medical College.
New York City.

Organized in 1860. The first class was graduated in 1861. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces nineteen professors, three assistants to professors, three demonstrators and two instructors.

Course of Instruction: One regular course of twenty-two weeks' duration annually. Three years' graded course recommended, but not required. Daily quizzes by the students' society. Clinics at hospitals and dispensaries.—Lectures embrace anatomy, diseases of genito-urinary organs, materia medica, therapeutics, theory and practice of medicine, physical diagnosis, diseases of the heart and lungs, mental and nervous diseases, clinical ophthalmology and otology, gynecology, obstetrics, medical jurisprudence, physiology, chemistry, toxicology, diseases of children, dermatology, general pathology, electro-therapeutics, electro-surgery.

Requirements: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures; (5) one course of practical anatomy; (6) satisfactory examination in each department; (7) thesis.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $125; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $30.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	152	38	25.0
1878–79	152	40	26.3
1879–80	128	33	25.8
1880–81	165	54	32.7
1881–82	146	36	24.6
1882–83	145	47	32.4

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *twenty-eight.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 1.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 18.

Remarks: "The New York Homœopathic Medical College will endorse the diploma of any college without charge, provided the applicants appear in person before a committee of the faculty and satisfy it of their qualifications." "Numerous applicants have failed to pass this examination."

Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
New York City.

Organized in 1861. The first class was graduated in 1862. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces ten professors, eight professors of special departments, one adjunct professor, fifteen assistants to chairs, four demonstrators and two prosectors. Five lecturers give instruction during the spring term.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One regular (winter) term of twenty-seven weeks' duration and one spring session of twelve weeks' duration; three years' graded course recommended but not required; clinical lectures are given at hospitals and dispensaries; examination quizzes are held by the faculty weekly; these examinations are free and confined to candidates for graduation.—Lectures embrace principles and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, principles and practice of surgery, clinical surgery, operative surgery, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, clinical midwifery, materia medica, therapeutics, physiology, physiological anatomy, general, descriptive and surgical anatomy, chemistry, toxicology, nervous diseases, ophthalmology, otology, cutaneous and genito-urinary diseases, hygiene, medical jurisprudence, pathology, diseases of the throat. Private courses on practical subjects are given by the faculty and instructors; average fee $20.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) proper testimonials of character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures; (5) satisfactory examination in each of the seven departments of instruction, viz: practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, materia medica and therapeutics, physiology, anatomy and chemistry. The examinations upon practice of medicine and surgery include diseases of the nervous system, pathological anatomy, ophthalmology, and diseases of the skin; (6) one course of practical anatomy. No honorary degrees conferred.

There are three regular examinations for the degree: one at the close of the winter session, one at the close of the spring session, and one during the first week in October. The June and October examinations are exclusively for the benefit of those students who have attended the courses of lectures required, the last course being at this college, but whose time of study does not expire until the summer or fall. Graduates of other accredited colleges are examined in all the departments, the same as undergraduates, and must fulfill all the requirements demanded of undergraduates. The faculty will not grant a degree to any graduate of three or more years' standing who does not exhibit to the secretary a certificate of membership in some medical society entitled to representation in the American Medical Association. This rule is invariable.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $140; demonstrator $10; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	423	130	30.7
1878–79	450	165	36.6
1879–80	502	142	28.3
1880–81	379	118	31.1
1881–82	480	163	34—
1882–83	467	167	35.7

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *thirty-two.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 12.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 105.

REMARKS: "The diplomas of this college from 1862 to 1882, inclusive, are in Latin. The diplomas dated in 1883, and thereafter, are in English."

New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.

(*Homœopathic.*)

New York City,

Organized in 1863. The first class was graduated in 1864. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces sixteen professors, three lecturers and one demonstrator.

Course of Instruction: One regular session of twenty-four weeks' duration annually. Three years' graded course recommended, but not required. Quizzes are given by the professors. Actual attendance on lectures is required.—Lectures embrace surgery, principles and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, obstetrics, diseases of women, diseases of children, materia medica, anatomy, histology, pathology, physiology, chemistry, ophthalmology, diseases of the throat and chest, hygiene, medical jurisprudence, minor surgery, mental and nervous diseases.

Requirements: For admission, (*a*) eighteen years of age; (*b*) good moral character; (*c*) examination in the English branches before the faculty.—For graduation, (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) three full years' study; (3) two full courses of lectures; (4) thesis; (5) satisfactory examination.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $60; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $10.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Per cent.
1877–78	—	27	——
1878–79	—	6	——
1879–80	29	7	29+
1880–81	34	5	14.7
1881–82	41	10	24.3
1882–83	42	8	19+

The number of matriculates for the past six years has averaged between 40 and 50 each year; and the average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past four years is *twenty.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 2.

Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York.

New York City.

Organized in 1865. The first class was graduated in 1866. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces nine professors and one lecturer.

Course of Instruction: One course of five months' duration, annually; clinics at hospitals and dispensary.—Lectures embrace anatomy, descriptive surgery, principles and practice of surgery, theory and practice of medicine, therapeutics, materia medica, clinical ophthalmology, obstetrics, chemistry, medical literature, diseases of children, physiology, pathology, medical jurisprudence, toxicology, diseases of women.

Requirements: For admission, none.—For graduation, (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) three years' study under the supervision of a reputable physician; (3) two full terms of instruction; (4) a thesis on some medical subject.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $50; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $30.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	107	26	24.3
1878–79	188	24	17.4
1879–80	143	32	22.3
1880–81	215	64	29.7
1881–82	146	50	34.2
1882–83	131	37	28.2

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *twenty-six.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 3.

Remarks: The whole number of matriculates, since the organization of the school, has been 2,016; graduates, 587. Percentage of graduates to matriculates, 29.

Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary.

New York City.

Organized in 1868. The first class was graduated in 1870. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year. — The faculty embraces eight professors, three clinical professors, three lecturers, two lecturers adjunct, one demonstrator and four instructors.

Course of Instruction: One session of thirty-three weeks' duration, annually. The plan of instruction in this school is arranged to secure a gradation of studies through the three years of the student's course. For this purpose, students must attend three entire sessions. All students will be required to attend a weekly recitation in the studies proper to their year, these recitations forming an essential part of the course. — Lectures embrace, first year, principally the elementary branches of anatomy, physiology, materia medica, chemistry, and practical work in the anatomical rooms and chemical laboratory; second year, continue these branches, and hygiene, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, therapeutics, histology, gynecology, diseases of children, ophthalmology, otology, dermatology, nervous diseases; third year, instructions in the latter departments will be continued, and the students will engage in practical medical work under the direction of their teachers, and be required to furnish clinical reports of cases so attended.

Requirements: For admission, students entering the graded college course, unless they bring a diploma from some recognized literary school, will be required to pass a preliminary examination in the following branches: 1. Orthography, English composition and penmanship, by means of a page written at the time and place of examination. 2. Definitions and synonyms as found in "The Scholar's Companion." 3. Latin, through declensions and conjugations. 4. Arithmetic in denominate numbers, fractions, proportion, percentage and the roots. 5. Algebra, Davies' Elementary, through simple equations. 6. Geometry, Davies' Legendre, first and second books. 7. Botany, physics and chemistry, as found in "Science Primers," edited by Profs. Huxley, Roscoe and Balfour Stewart.—For graduation, (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) have a good general

education; (4) three years in the study of medicine, during which (5) they must have attended three winter sessions of lectures, and (6) received clinical instruction according to the course laid down by this school; (7) a thesis on some medical subject; (8) satisfactory examinations before the faculty and the board of examiners will also be required. A course of lectures in any recognized school will be accepted as one of the terms required, but the last course before graduation must have been attended at this college. An annual course of lectures in any accredited school will be received as equivalent to a course of lectures in this school, but a certificate of reading under a preceptor will not be received as equivalent to a course of lectures.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	—	7	——
1878–79	—	10	——
1879–80	—	11	——
1880–81	60	8	13.3
1881–82	49	10	20.4
1882–83	40	5	12.5

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates, 1880–82, inclusive, *fifteen*.
Number of graduates in Illinois, 2.

REMARKS: "The faculty reserve the right to refuse examination for graduation to a student on the ground of what they deem to be moral or mental unfitness for the profession."

Candidates for graduation are examined by a board of seven examiners not otherwise connected with the college.

NEW YORK FREE MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

New York City.

Organized in 1871. Extinct.—Number of graduates in Illinois, 4.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

Syracuse, N. Y. (Pop. 51,792.)

Organized in 1872 as the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Syracuse University. In 1875 it assumed its present title. The Geneva Medical College, organized in 1836, was merged into this institution. The first class was graduated in 1873. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces eleven professors, three lecturers, and three instructors.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One regular course of thirty-two weeks' duration, annually. Attendance at college for three years' graded course recommended, but not absolutely required, as students can graduate on two years' course under certain conditions. (See requirements for admission.) Students are divided into three classes, according to their proficiency and time of study. Studies — First year: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, microscopy, histology and botany, practical chemistry and histology throughout the year. Second year: Anatomy, physi-

ology, chemistry, materia medica, practice, surgery, pathology and clinics, hygiene, otology, short course of medical chemistry. Third year: Therapeutics, practice, surgery, obstetrics, diseases of children, pathology, gynecology, forensic medicine and ophthalmology, with clinics and dental surgery.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, evidence of possessing a fair preliminary education, or examination in the branches of a common English education. Students who have already pursued the study of medicine to some extent, may be examined and promoted to such advanced standing as their acquirements entitle them to. Candidates for the second year will come prepared for the examination in anatomy on the bones and muscles, and on the shoulder, elbow, two radio-ulnar, wrist, hip, knee and ankle articulations; on nutrition in physiology; on the inorganic part of Attfield's chemistry; on the optical principles of the microscope; on part 1 of Harris and Power's Manual for the Physiological Laboratory; and on the principles of botany.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good character; (3) three years' study, the last of which, at least, must have been spent in this school; (4) satisfactory examinations.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $100; chemical laboratory, $10; graduation, $25.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1878–79	40	5	12.5
1879–80	51	6	11.7
1880–81	60	20	33.3
1881–82	45	11	24.4
1882–83	44	12	27.2

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past five years, *twenty-one.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 7.

REMARKS: "Besides the faculty examinations, candidates for the degree are examined orally by the censors appointed by the State, district and county medical societies."

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK STATE.

Office at Albany, N. Y.

Law conferring the power of granting diplomas, passed in 1872, from which the following is taken:

The regents of the university shall not grant a diploma conferring the degree of doctor of medicine upon any one who has not, for at least three years after the age of sixteen, pursued the study of medical science with some physician or surgeon duly authorized to practice, and also attended two complete courses of all the lectures delivered to an incorporated medical college. The regents of the university in the State of New York are authorized to appoint one or more boards of examiners in medicine, which shall consist of not less than seven regularly licensed physicians and surgeons in the State. This board shall examine all candidates referred to them by the chancellor, in anatomy, physiology, materia medica, pathology, histology, clinical medicine, chemistry, surgery, midwifery, and therapeutics.

All persons who are over twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, and can produce to the chancellor satisfactory proof that they have competent knowledge of all the branches of learning taught in the common schools of the State, and of the Latin language, and have diligently studied medicine for not less than three years, can apply to the chancellor for an examination by a board of examiners. The fee for an examination shall be $25. The regents shall grant, to any candidate who has been recommended by five members of the board of examiners, a diploma conferring the degree of doctor of medicine from the University of New York. Ten dollars must be paid for this diploma.

United States Medical College.—(*Eclectic.*)

New York City.

See List of Institutions not recognized by the Illinois State Board of Health.

Organized in 1878, in a manner which has since been declared illegal by the State Supreme Court. In 1883 it was announced that "the trustees of the college have taken all necessary steps to secure a new charter from the regents of the State University;" but their application was subsequently refused. The first class was graduated in 1879. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces twelve professors, one adjunct professor, one demonstrator and two prosectors.

Course of Instruction: Three years' graded course recommended, but not required. The method of instruction adopted in this college consists of lectures, clinical instruction, experiments in the laboratory, personal teaching, interrogations and recitations.—Lectures, extending over a period of twenty weeks annually, embrace anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, toxicology, therapeutics, psychological science, homœopathic materia medica, principles and practice of medicine, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, surgery, magnetic and electro-therapeutics, medical jurisprudence.

Requirements: For admission, none.—For graduation: "This college will be governed by the laws of the State. Any person of good moral character, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, received a good English education, pursued the study of medicine and sciences connected therewith for at least three years after the age of sixteen years, and received instruction from some physician and surgeon fully qualified to practice his profession, until he is qualified to enter a medical college, and also after that age attended two complete courses of lectures delivered in an incorporated medical college, and sustained a satisfactory and honorable examination in every department, is legally entitled to receive the degree of doctor of medicine. He must also present a thesis."

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $75; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $30.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Per cent.
1881–82	83	30	36.1
1882–83	51	25	49$\frac{1}{10}$

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past two years, *forty-five.*

REMARKS: Section 1, of article XXI, of the by-laws, provides that the degrees of this college shall be as follows: "Doctor of Medicine, Master in Surgery, Accoucheur, Doctor of Pharmacy and Doctor of Anthropology;" and section 2 provides "that these degrees may, each and severally, or collectively, be conferred upon students who have actually and not nominally attended *one* full term or more, as the law prescribes, at the academical sessions of this college, and shall have received the recommendation and approval of the faculty and curators of the same."

Among the graduates of 1883 is one of the trustees, upon whom the degrees, doctor of medicine and doctor of anthropology, were conferred."

The dean writes that "the college was organized as a protest against loose practices, and as an advocate of a high standard of medical education in eclectic medicine. I am inclined to think that our greatest fault has been the severity of our examinations for graduation."

Dr. H. G. PIFFARD states in the *New York Medical Journal*, April 28, 1883, that "suspicion was first directed towards the legal status of the other eclectic institution, known as the United States Medical College, in consequence of the receipt, by the officers of the New York County Society, of a communication from the Illinois authorities [STATE BOARD OF HEALTH] asking the status of said institution."

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Extinct, 1883. See List of Institutions not recognized by the ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Organized in 1879, in a manner which has been decided illegal by the Supreme Court of the State. The first class was graduated in 1880. No class was graduated in 1882. A class was prepared for graduation in 1883, but it is probable that no diplomas have been given them.

The following extracts from a circular issued prior to the last session, indicate the status of the institution:

"The character of the teachings will, as in the past, be liberal to the fullest extent; Allopathy and Homœopathy being thoroughly taught by an able staff of medical men.

"Liberal medicine is rapidly surpassing the old and 'bigotted' systems, whose graduates should not be considered thoroughly 'competent' to go out into the world to practice the *healing art;* whereas Liberal Medicine gives them a thorough knowledge of *all* the useful systems, thereby enabling them to more successfully cope with disease and death. We therefore call upon all liberal-minded students to carefully consider the advantages to be gained by such a course of lectures."

The following numbers represent the students attending the sessions since its organization—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1879–80	33	6	18.1
1880–81	65	19	29.2
1882–83	35	15	42.8

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates, *thirty.*

Medical Department of Niagara University.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Organized in 1883.—The faculty embraces twelve professors and one demonstrator.

Course of Instruction: One regular course of twenty-four weeks' duration annually. The course of study will comprise three full courses of lectures, and a four years' course is recommended.—Lectures embrace: First year, chemistry, anatomy, histology, physiology, materia medica, pharmacy, clinical instruction. Second year, chemistry, anatomy, physiology, pathology, principles and practice of medicine and of surgery, obstetrics, therapeutics, hygiene, clinical instruction. Third year, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, diseases of children, diseases of the eye, ear, throat, nervous system and skin, physical diagnosis, therapeutics, hygiene, medical jurisprudence, clinical instruction.

Requirements: For admission, all (new) students must pass a matriculation examination in such studies as are considered necessary to fit them for the study of medicine, except students who shall produce testamentary evidence of preliminary qualification from a recognized school or college.—For graduation: (1) "completion of the prescribed course of study;" (2) pass the required examinations; (3) twenty-one years of age; (4) good moral character; (5) dissection during two courses; (6) clinical instruction during two courses.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $60; demonstrator, $5; graduation, $25.

Hygeo-Medical College of New York.

New York City.

Extinct. See List of Institutions not recognized by the Illinois State Board of Health.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Population, 1,309,750. Number of physicians, 1,360. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 1,029.

An Act to Incorporate the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, and for the Establishment of a Medical Board of Examiners.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

Section 1. That the association of regularly graduated doctors calling themselves "The State Medical Society," be and they are hereby declared to be, a body politic and corporate, to be known and distinguished by the name and style of "The

Medical Society of the State of North Carolina," and by that name and style shall have perpetual succession, and a common seal; that they, or a majority of them and their successors, shall be able in law to take, demand, receive and possess money, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, and apply the same to the use and for the advancement of the purposes and objects of the said society; that the said medical society, or a majority of them and their successors, shall be able and capable in law of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded; that they shall be authorized to make all by-laws, rules and regulations necessary and proper for their own government, and carrying out the purposes contemplated in this act, and for the promotion of medical science and the elevation of the medical profession in this State, not inconsistent with the constitution and the laws of North Carolina.

§ 2. That from and after the 15th day of April, 1859, no person shall practice medicine or surgery, or any of the branches thereof, or in any case prescribe for the cure of diseases for fee or reward, unless he or they shall have been first licensed so to do in the manner hereinafter described: *Provided*, that no person who shall practice in violation of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 3. That in order to the proper regulation of the practice of medicine and surgery in the State of North Carolina, there shall be established a board of regularly graduated physicians, to be known by the name and title of "The Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina."

§ 4. That the board of medical examiners of the State of North Carolina shall consist of seven regular graduated physicians.

§ 5. That it shall be the duty of the said board to examine all applicants for license to practice medicine or surgery, or any of the branches thereof, in the State of North Carolina, on the following branches of medical science, viz: anatomy, physiology, surgery, pathology, medical hygiene, chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica, therapeutics and the practice of medicine, and if, on such examination, he or they may be found competent, to grant to such applicant or applicants a license or diploma, authorizing him or them to practice medicine or surgery, or any of the branches thereof, in the State of North Carolina: *Provided*, that five members of the board shall constitute a quorum, and that four of those present shall be agreed as to the qualifications of the applicant.

§ 6. That the said board shall be at liberty to examine for and grant license to practice medicine or surgery, or any of the branches thereof, in this State, to any person so applying, who shall give satisfactory evidence to the board that he is twenty-one years of age and of a good moral character. Such applicants, if found competent, shall have granted to them the license before mentioned, signed by the board of medical examiners, or a majority thereof, and if found incompetent, they shall be rejected.

§ 7. That to prevent delay and inconvenience, two members of the board of medical examiners may grant a temporary license to applicants therefor, and make report thereof to the next regular meeting of the board for confirmation: *Provided*, that such temporary license shall not continue in force longer than the next regular meeting of the board, and that such temporary license shall in no case be granted after the applicant has been refused a license by the board of medical examiners.

§ 8. That it shall be the duty of the medical society of the State of North Carolina to furnish to the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, by their secretary, a list of members of that society, from which list the general

assembly shall elect seven to constitute the board of medical examiners before mentioned, to continue in office for the term of six years from the date of their election: *Provided*, that whenever any member of the board shall cease to be a member of the medical society of the State of North Carolina, either by resignation or expulsion, his office of medical examiner shall be thereby vacated.

§ 9. That the members of the State medical society shall have power to select the board of medical examiners, except when the legislature chooses to exercise this right.

§ 10. That the board of medical examiners shall assemble at the same times and places, when and where the aforesaid medical society assembles, which said society shall assemble at least once in each and every year, at such time and place as the said society, at its next preceding meeting, shall have fixed; and the said board shall remain in session from day to day until all applicants who may present themselves for examination within the first five days after its meeting shall have been examined and disposed of. [This section was adopted, as an amendment to the original act, April, 1871.]

§ 11. That the board of medical examiners shall be, and they are hereby, authorized to elect all such officers, and to frame all such by-laws as may be necessary to carry this law into effect; and in the event of any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, of any member of said board, the board, or a quorum thereof, shall be, and they are hereby, empowered to fill all vacancies.

§ 12. That the board of examiners shall keep a regular record of its proceedings, in a book kept for that purpose, which shall always be open for inspection; and shall cause to be entered on a book kept for this purpose the name of each applicant for license, and the name of each applicant licensed to practice medicine and surgery, and the time of granting the same, together with the names of the members of the board present, and shall publish the names of those licensed in two of the newspapers published in the city of Raleigh, within thirty days after the granting of the same.

§ 13. That the said board shall have power to demand of each and every applicant thus licensed the sum of ten dollars, before issuing a license or diploma, and the sum of five dollars for each temporary license, to be paid to the secretary of the board.

§ 14. That the members of the said board shall receive as a compensation for their services four dollars each day during the time of their session, and in addition thereto their traveling expenses to and from their places of meeting, by the most direct route from their respective places of residence, to be paid by the secretary of the board out of any moneys in his hands, upon the certificate of the president of the board of medical examiners. [This section was adopted, as an amendment to the original act, April, 1871.]

§ 15. That any person who shall practice medicine or surgery in this State without having first applied for and obtained license from the said board of examiners as provided for by this act, shall not be entitled to sue for or recover before any magistrate or court in this State any medical bill for services rendered in the practice of medicine or surgery, or any of the branches thereof.

§ 16. That the said board shall have the power to rescind any license granted by them, when upon satisfactory proof it shall appear that any physician thus licensed has been guilty of grossly immoral conduct.

§ 17. That the secretary of the board of medical examiners shall give bond, with good security, to the president of the board for the safe keeping and proper payment of all moneys that may come into his hands under provisions of this act

§ 18. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any person or persons now engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery in this State, but shall be construed as applying to those only who may hereafter propose to commence the practice of the same in the State of North Carolina.

§ 19. That this act shall be in force on and after the 15th day of April, 1859, and shall be considered a public act.

Dr. Thos. F. Wood, secretary of the North Carolina State Board of Health, Wilmington, writes: "Our board is auxiliary to the State medical society, and so is the State board of examiners, but both boards are independent of each other."

In his presidential address before the State medical society in 1882, Dr. Wood says:

"North Carolina was not only among the first to encourage literary effort, etc., but the initiative was taken by her medical society in raising safeguards for the protection of the people from medical impostors. In those early days (1799), when the acquisition of a medical education was very difficult, there was a board of censors whose duty it was to examine candidates for membership. In the board of censors we recognize the germ whose fruit was the State board of medical examiners in 1859.

"In this State we have had such a board organized for over twenty years. The law under which the work was done, as defective as it is, has served to elevate the character of the medical profession within our borders more than all other means combined. With commendable loyalty to the profession and to the mandates of the State, physicians have sought the license of the board in increasing greater numbers year by year, until a public opinion in favor of this great work has become widespread. A young physician no sooner settles in a community than the people begin to inquire if he has passed the board of medical examiners. The people are the ones interested in the qualities of the new-comer, into whose hands it is probable a sick wife or children may fall.

"The license of this board is the essential pre-requisite to holding any official medical position in county or State; it is the way by which one attains to membership in this society, and it is the insignia of brotherhood and good standing. It is this acknowledgment of the relation of this board to the honor and dignity of the profession, rather than the trivial penalty connected with the non-compliance of its demands, which brings together such numbers seeking the license. Only one case has come to my knowledge during the past year of the infliction of the penalty.

"The task before the board of medical examiners in the last few

years, then, has been unusally difficult. In the last four years 142 candidates have been examined, from 23 different schools. Of this number 121 have received the license of the board, and 21 have been rejected.

"Doubtless you are interested to know what standard has been demanded in these examinations, and what are the indications of a more thorough education among the applicants. It has been the intention of the present board to have an increasingly higher standard yearly, and so commencing with a standard as low as they could conscientiously set, they have demanded such requirements as they believed would be fair in the present demoralized state of medical education. * * *

"The law requires that the examiner shall be satisfied with the qualifications of the candidate, both as to his moral character and his medical education, and the standard demanded rests very much with the convictions of the individual examiner as to his duty in the matter. This board has striven, by earnest and concerted action, to make the examinations practical and uniform. Four out of the seven votes must be cast to grant the license (not a very difficult thing), and it is very embarrassing to the board sometimes, when a candidate comes prepared, for instance, on practice of medicine, surgery, physiology, and chemistry and pharmacy, and is ignorant of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, and materia medica and therapeutics. The law could be wisely amended requiring five, or even six, votes out of the seven to obtain the license.

"It has been very evident to the board that there is no uniform standard maintained in the most of our medical colleges. The maximum and the minimum licentiates are very far apart, the main defect being observed in matters of general education. Upon the whole, the board has not deemed it wise to go too far in advance of the average standard acknowledged by the best medical colleges, and it would have been useless. They have been forced to do an immense amount of drudgery in their examinations, performing their duty with due regard to their obligation to this society, to the State, and to the profession at large.

"A resume of all the remedies for our defective educational system is not needed here. They have been time and again rehearsed by studious men in our profession. Experience as an examiner for several years leads me to the following conclusions:

"1st. Medical students are too often admitted to office study without preliminary examination as to their moral, physical and educational fitness.

"2d. Physicians having received students into their offices fail to insist on a regular course of study and stated examinations.

"3d. There is no discipline and little training, worthy of the name, in most of our medical colleges. There is no standard of examinations.

"The experience gained by service for three years on the board of examiners, more than ever convinces me that examinations for the degree of doctor of medicine should be done by bodies entirely independent of the college, and this belief is gaining ground over the country.

"This is one of the few States in which there is no medical college [for whites]. We are fortunate. It is far wiser to wait until such an institution could be established upon a proper foundation. We can aid the cause of education substantially, by giving our support to colleges which are already showing creditable advance towards a higher standard, rather than by erecting a college without sufficient endowment. No attempt at all should be made until our university is able to employ competent professors at such salaries as would make them independent of the fees of the student."

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Chapel Hill, N. C. (Pop. 831.)

Organized in 1796.—This school only gives instruction in medicine, and does not now grant degrees. It granted diplomas in former years.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 1.

MEDICAL COLLEGE IN ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

"A college, located in the backwoods of Robeson county, was chartered by the State, in 18—. After a career as harmful as it was possible for it to be—sending out yearly numbers of men with diplomas, to prey upon innocent communities on the South Carolina border—it came to an abrupt end, by the death of its only professor."

—*Extract from Presidential Address of* DR. WOOD.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF SHAW UNIVERSITY.—(*Leonard Medical School.*)

Raleigh, N. C.

Organized in 1881. For colored students.—The faculty consists of three professors.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: Provision is made for a regular four years' graded course, arranged as follows: First year, anatomy, physiology, and general chemistry. Second year—practical anatomy, medical chemistry, materia medica, pathological anatomy, practice of medicine and surgery. Third year—therapeutics, obstetrics, theory and practice of medicine and surgery. Fourth year—ophthalmology, otology, dermatology, syphilis, laryngology, diseases of the nervous system, —of women, —of children, operative surgery, and forensic medicine. The lecture term is of twenty weeks' duration each year.

The four years' course is not obligatory, but it is recommended, "and no student will receive a degree unless he can pass a satisfactory examination in all the branches pursued in the four years' course." Students are divided into four classes, according to the number of years' study; and those who come from other schools "will be classified according to their previous study and medical knowledge."

For the benefit of such students as wish to enter upon the study of medicine, and yet lack the required preparation, arrangements are made for a two years' course, preliminary to the regular course. This includes instruction in Latin, botany, physics, zoology, chemistry, physiology, and the use of the microscope.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, eighteen years of age; preliminary examination "sufficient to show their fitness to enter upon the study of medicine," or certificate of "previous standing in school from some principal or president of a reputable institution of learning."—For graduation: satisfactory evidence of good moral character; twenty-one years of age; three years' study of medicine, or attendance on the four years' graded course; two full courses of lectures at some regular medical school, the last at this institution; dissection of the entire cadaver; thesis; satisfactory examination in all branches.

FEES: Matriculation (paid annually), $5; five months' course of lectures, $60; ticket for any one branch, $15; graduation fee, $20. Students having paid for three courses at this school are admitted to subsequent courses on payment of matriculation fee only.

STUDENTS: The class of 1881–82 numbered 3 second-year, and 8 first-year men—total, 11. One of the second-year men was also a student in the classical department of the university, and was graduated at the commencement, May, 1883, with the degree of A. B.—The class of 1882–83 numbered 3 third-year, and 8 second-year men. No graduates.

Thus far, all the students are taking the four-year graded course.

REMARKS: Students are roomed and boarded at the university, the charges being, for room rent, lights and fuel, $2 per month; and for board, $6 per month.—Students of the medical department enjoy the benefits of the university library, and the lectures and general exercises of the other departments.—If a candidate for graduation fail to pass, "he may have a second trial, which shall be final; failing in this, his graduation fee shall be returned to him, and he may try again at the next annual examination, after having taken another course of lectures."—There are five regular scholarships, known as the "Leonard Medical Scholarships," open to "needy and meritorious young men;" and five more promised for the session of 1883–84.

OHIO.

Population, 3,198,062. Number of physicians, 6,393. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 502.

EXTRACTS, pertaining to the Practice of Medicine in Ohio, from the Revised Statutes of Ohio, 1880—Chapter XV.

SECTION 4403. No person who has not attended two full courses of instruction

of at least twelve weeks each, and graduated at a school of medicine, either in the United States or a foreign country, or who cannot produce a certificate of qualification from a State or county medical society, and is a person of good moral character, shall practice, or attempt to practice, medicine in any of its departments, or prescribe medicine, for reward or compensation, for any person within this State, except that when a person has been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine for a period of ten years of more, he shall be considered to have complied with the provisions of this chapter; and when a person has been in continuous practice of medicine for five years or more, he shall be allowed two years in which to comply therewith; and a person violating this section shall not be entitled to any compensation for services rendered.

§ 6396. In counties containing cities of the first class having a population of one hundred and fifty thousand and over, it shall be the duty of physicians and professional midwives to keep a registry of the several births in which they have assisted professionally, which shall contain, as nearly as the same can be ascertained, the time of such birth, sex, color of the child, the names and residence of the parents; and physicians who have attended deceased persons in their last illness, clergymen who have officiated at the funeral, and sextons who have buried deceased persons, shall keep a registry of the name, age and residence of such deceased persons at the time of their death. It shall be the duty of the physicians and professional midwives to report fully the births registered by them, as required by this chapter, to the judge of the probate court of the county every three months, viz: on or before the second Monday of the months of January, April, July and October of each year; in case there is no physician or midwife in attendance at any birth, then the parents shall be required to report to the probate judge within one month; and physicians, clergymen and sextons shall likewise report the deaths registered by them, as required by this chapter, to the judge of the probate court of the county, every three months, as above designated; and any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with or violate the provisions of this chapter, shall forfeit and pay for each offense the sum of ten dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the State of Ohio, and the penalty, when recovered, shall be paid over, one-half to the school fund and one-half to the party making complaint thereof.

§ 6813. Whoever, while in a state of intoxication, prescribes or administers any poison, drug or medicine to another, which endangers the life of such other person, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisoned not more than twenty days.

§ 6815. Whoever prescribes any drug or medicine to another, the true nature and composition of which he does not, if inquired of, truly make known, but avows the same a secret medicine or composition, and thereby endangers the life of such other person, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisoned not more than twenty days.

§ 6990. Whoever uses upon another an anæsthetic, unless at its administration, and during the whole time the person is wholly or partly under the direct influence of it, there is present a third person competent to be a witness, shall be fined not more than twenty-five nor less than five dollars.

§ 6992. Whoever prescribes, or practices or attempts to practice, medicine in any of its departments, or performs or attempts to perform a surgical operation, without having attended two full courses of instruction, and graduated at a school of medicine, either in this or a foreign country, or who cannot produce a certificate of qualification from a State or county medical society, shall, for the first offense,

be fined not more than one hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offense be imprisoned for the term of thirty days.

As late as 1822 there existed an organization in Ohio, known as the "Medical Convention of Ohio," which was empowered to grant licenses to practice medicine. Dr. WILLIAM FITHIAN, of Danville, Vermilion county, probably the oldest physician in Illinois holding a certificate from the STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, received a license from this medical convention on the 25th of May, 1822.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

Cincinnati, Ohio. (Pop. 255,139.)

Organized in 1819. The first class was graduated in 1821. Classes have graduated each subsequent year. In 1858, the Miami Medical College was merged into this institution, and continued in this relation for several years (*vide infra*).—The faculty embraces ten professors, nine assistants to chairs, three lecturers and three demonstrators.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: A preliminary session of two weeks' duration; a regular session of twenty-three weeks' duration; a spring term of six weeks' duration, annually. Clinics at hospital and dispensary.—Lectures embrace ophthalmology, otology, anatomy, clinical surgery, materia medica, therapeutics, clinical medicine, theory and practice of medicine, principles and practice of surgery, obstetrics, diseases of children, gynecology, physiology, medical chemistry, clinical laryngology, pathology, dermatology.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) three years' study; (3) two full courses of lectures; (4) satisfactory examination on the seven branches of medicine; (5) good moral character; (6) evidence of having dissected "twice;" (7) evidence of having attended hospital clinics each year of their attendance at the college.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $75; demonstrator, $5; clinical laboratory (optional), $5; hospital, $5; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	304	102	33.5
1879–80	326	103	31.6
1881–82	341	104	30.5
1882–83	302	102	33.7

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates for the four years for which data have been obtained, *thirty-two*.

Number of Illinois students attending the last regular session, 15.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 184.

WORTHINGTON MEDICAL COLLEGE. — (*Medical Department of Ohio University.*)

Worthington, Ohio.

Organized in 1832. Removed to Cincinnati in 1843. Classes were

graduated in 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837 and 1838. In 1845 the name was changed, and it became the Eclectic Medical Institute. (*Vide infra.*)

Number of graduates in Illinois, 1.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE WILLOUGHBY UNIVERSITY.

Willoughby, Lake County, O.

Organized in 1835. Extinct. No other information has been received.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 1.

PHYSIO-MEDICAL COLLEGE. — (*Cincinnati Literary and Scientific Institute.*)

Cincinnati, O.

Organized in 1836.—Graduated classes until 1880, when its founder and, at that time, sole professor, was removed by death. Diplomas issued during the last six years of its existence are not recognized by the ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 8.

AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Cincinnati, O.

Organized in 1839. Merged into the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1857.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 14.

CINCINNATI MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Cincinnati, O.

Organized in 1834. Merged into the Ohio Medical College in 1846.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.—(*Cleveland Medical College.*)

Cleveland, O. (Pop. 160,146.)

Organized in 1843, under the name of the Cleveland Medical College, the Medical Department of Western Reserve College. The first class was graduated in 1844. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces fifteen professors and one demonstrator.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One regular term of twenty-four weeks' duration, one reading term of twelve weeks' duration, and a practitioner's course of four weeks' duration, annually. Graded course recommended, but not required. The plan of instruction includes lectures, clinics, recitations, quizzes, and practical demonstrations.—Lectures embrace chemistry, toxicology, anatomy, physiology,

histology, materia medica and therapeutics, obstetrics, diseases of children, theory and practice of medicine, principles of surgery, clinical surgery, clinical medicine, pathology, diseases of the eye and ear, physical diagnosis, diseases of women, medical jurisprudence, state medicine, orthopedic surgery.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, students will be required to give satisfactory evidence to the registrar of a good ordinary English education.—For graduation: (1) good English education; (2) twenty-one years of age; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures; (5) thesis.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures (including hospital), $50; graduating, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1879-80	86	27	31.4
1881-82	188	83	44.1
1882-83	161	50	31.0

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past three years, *thirty-six.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 44.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Cincinnati, O.

Organized in 1845, as the successor of the Worthington Medical College (organized in 1832, *vide supra*). The first class was graduated in 1845, and two or more classes have been graduated each subsequent year. The American Medical College was merged into this school in 1857, and the Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery was merged into it in 1859.—The faculty embraces eight professors and one demonstrator.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: Two courses, each of twenty weeks' duration, annually. Three years' graded course recommended, but not required.—Lectures embrace obstetrics, diseases of women, materia medica, therapeutics, pathology, practice of medicine, surgery, anatomy, clinical medicine, clinical surgery, physiology, chemistry, hygiene, forensic medicine.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none.—For graduation: "Students applying for graduation must have read medicine for three years and attended two full courses of lectures in different years, the last of which has been in this institution; or have read two years and attended three courses of lectures; or have attended four courses of lectures without previous reading. Examinations for the degree of doctor of medicine will be held at the close of both winter and spring sessions, but there will be but one public commencement yearly—at the close of the spring session, and all diplomas will bear date of the first Tuesday in June. No diplomas will be issued except on actual attendance and examination. The corporation grants no degrees in *honorarium* or *ad eundem*."

FEES: Lectures, including matriculation and demonstrator's fee, $75; graduation, $25.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	267	121	45.3
1878–79	209	74	35.4
1879–80	243	50	20.5
1880–81	316	114	36+
1881–82	272	100	36.7
1882–83	225	64	28.4

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *thirty-seven.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 7.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 280.

REMARKS: Women will be admitted to the future sessions. DR. JNO. M. SCUDDER, dean, writes that "The Eclectic Medical Institute does not propose to fall behind other colleges of the country in the requirements for admission, in the thoroughness of teaching, and in the medical scholarship necessary for graduation."

STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Columbus, O. (Pop. 51,647.)

Organized in 1847. The first class was graduated in 1848, and classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces fourteen professors and one demonstrator.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One annual session of six months' duration. Prompt attendance on the beginning of the session will be required. Graded course of three years recommended, but not required.—Lectures embrace anatomy, physiology, surgery, surgical anatomy, operative surgery, theory and practice of medicine, obstetrics, diseases of women, surgical diseases of women, insanity, diseases of children, materia medica, therapeutics, ophthalmology, otology, histology, pathology, toxicology, chemistry, medical jurisprudence.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none.—For graduation, (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) three years' study; (3) two full courses; (4) successful examination; (5) thesis.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $5; lectures, $40; laboratory, $5; graduation, $25.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	65	26	40
1878–79	48	20	41.8
1879–80	71	26	36.6
1880–81	99	35	35.3
1881–82	116	55	45.7
1882–83	59	25	40.7

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *forty.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 34.

Homœopathic Hospital College.

Cleveland, O.

Organized in 1849, as the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine. In 1857 the name was changed to the Western Homœopathic College, and in 1870 the corporation assumed its present title. In 1870 the Homœopathic College for Women was merged into this institution. The first class graduated in 1850. Classes have graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces ten professors, two adjunct professors and one lecturer.

Course of Instruction: One annual session of twenty-four weeks' duration. Three years' graded course recommended, but not required. Frequent examinations are held by the professors. Clinics at hospital and dispensaries.—Lectures embrace obstetrics, surgery, theory and practice of medicine, ophthalmology, otology, surgical and medical diseases of women, anatomy, materia medica, physiology, medical jurisprudence, microscopy. Special courses in physical diagnosis, obstetrics, minor surgery, chemistry, and microscopy.

Requirements: For admission: A satisfactory examination in English scholarship, including orthography, English grammar, penmanship, arithmetic, and United States history, and furnish the examining committee acceptable testimonials as to character. It is not intended to make this a critical examination; but what is required and insisted upon is, that every student shall possess a fair English education. Graduates from literary, scientific and high schools will be exempt from this examination by presenting their diplomas or certificates attesting graduation.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) two full courses of lectures; (3) three years' study; (4) good English scholarship; (5) well-sustained written examinations.

Fees: Matriculation (paid but once), $5; lectures, $40; demonstrator, $5; graduation, $30.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	106	34	32
1878–79	108	25	23+
1879–80	130	25	19.2
1880–81	131	26	19.8
1881–82	129	26	20+
1882–83	131	55	50.9

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *twenty-seven.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 3.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 11.

Remarks: The duration of the lecture course has been increased from twenty-two to twenty-four weeks since the last session.

Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

Cincinnati, O.

Organized in 1849. The first class was graduated in 1852, and

one or more classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces eleven professors and one demonstrator.

Course of Instruction: One regular session of twenty-five weeks' duration. Students may have, if they desire, their course of instruction graded.—Lectures embrace therapeutics, materia medica, principles and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, principles and practice of surgery, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, physiology, genito-urinary and venereal diseases, chemistry, anatomy, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, diseases of children, state medicine.

Requirements: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) two full courses of lectures; (4) three years' study; (5) satisfactory examination; (6) practical anatomy for one session; (7) hospital clinics for one session.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator (including material), $10; hospital, $5; lectures, $35; graduation, $25.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1876–77	137	68	50—
1877–78	80	32	40
1878–79	—	26	—
1879–80	66	27	40.9
1880–81	93	30	32.2
1881–82	—	34	—
1882–83	89	31	34.8

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past five years, *forty.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 66

Miami Medical College.

Cincinnati, O.

Organized in 1852. Classes were graduated in 1853, '54, '55, '56 and '57. In 1858 this college was merged into the Ohio Medical College. In 1865 the Miami Medical College was re-established and a class was graduated in 1866, since which time classes have been graduated annually.—The faculty embraces eleven professors, three lecturers and five demonstrators.

Course of Instruction: A preliminary term of two weeks' duration, a regular term of twenty-two weeks' duration, and a spring session of six weeks' duration, annually. The curriculum has been so arranged as to embrace a thorough course of didactic lectures with systematic clinical instruction and practical work in the dissecting rooms and laboratories.—Lectures embrace ophthalmology, otology, principles of surgery, gynecology, anatomy, physiology, histology, pathology, laryngology, chemistry, toxicology, genito-urinary and venereal diseases, institutes of medicine, practice of medicine, clinical medicine, obstetrics, therapeutics, materia medica, diseases of women, diseases of children, pharmacy.

Requirements: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of

lectures; one course of (5) practical anatomy, (6) of practical chemistry, and (7) of clinics at the hospital; (8) full and satisfactory examination on each branch taught in the college.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $5; practical chemistry, $7; practical physiology and histology, $7; lectures, $75; graduation, $25; hospital, $5.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	129	50	38.7
1878–79	120	33	27.5
1879–80	147	48	32.7
1880–81	126	34	27—
1881–82	124	41	33+
1882–83	114	41	36—

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *thirty-two.*

Number of Illinois students during the last session, 7.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 33.

Remarks: The course has been lengthened two weeks. Although no statement concerning the educational requirement, before admission to the lecture course, is contained in the last announcement, the dean of the college stated, in his opening address, that the faculty proposed to and would hold a preliminary examination of students before admission to the college, in accordance with the schedule of minimum requirements of the Illinois State Board of Health.

Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery.

Cincinnati, O.

Organized in 1856. Merged into the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1859. Classes were graduated in 1857, 1858 and 1859.

Physio-Medical Institute.

Cincinnati, O.

Organized in 1859. The first class was graduated in 1860. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year. — The faculty embraces twelve professors and two demonstrators.

Course of Instruction: One course of lectures of twenty-one weeks' duration, annually. "The course includes didactic and clinical instruction, practical dissections and laboratory work." Examinations of the class are made each day and graduates' reviews are held two or more times each week during fourteen weeks of the session. Three years' graded course recommended, but not required.—Lectures embrace science and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, "medical and operative surgery," medical and surgical gynecology, obstetrics, clinical midwifery, chemistry, toxicology, analysis, anatomy, physiology, insanity, mental diseases, therapeutics, materia medica, diseases of children, hygiene, sanitary science, microscopy, histology, pharmacy, medical jurisprudence.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, "Students must, either by high school certificate or suitable examination, give evidence of having a good English education; furnish satisfactory evidence of proper preparation and of good moral character." The faculty reserve the right to exclude a student at any time, for inebriety, improper deportment, or any cause to them sufficient. Attendance must begin with the opening of the lecture term and be punctual throughout.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three full years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures, and (5) hospital attendance; (6) two courses of dissections; (7) punctual attendance on all the college lectures, graduates' reviews and the two terms of hospital clinics; (8) "written examination in all the departments of instruction." "The standing of the student in the written exercises in practice and the graduates' reviews must also be satisfactory."

FEES: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $5; hospital, $5; lectures, $50; graduation, $25.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	37	14	38—
1878–79	33	7	21+
1879–80	35	12	34.2
1880–81	34	11	32.3
1881–82	36	12	33.3
1882–83	26	12	46+

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *thirty-three* (?)

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 4.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 25.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WOOSTER.

Cleveland, O.

Organized in 1864, as the Charity Hospital Medical College. It was transferred to its present connection in 1870. The first class was graduated in 1865. One or more classes have been graduated each subsequent year, excepting 1881.—The faculty embraces thirteen professors, one adjunct professor, two lecturers and two demonstrators.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: "A careful study of the problems of medical education and an intelligent review of the intricate questions connected with the demand for professional services in this country constrain the trustees and faculty to believe that they will best subserve the interests of those who look to them for professional instruction, and at the same time aid in elevating the standard of medical education, by making the following changes: Instead of one session a year, there hereafter will be two sessions per annum—one, to be known as the winter session, commencing the first Wednesday in September, and continuing five months; the other, called the summer session, beginning the first Wednesday in March, and lasting five months. Students who have complied with the legal requirements can graduate at the end of either session. No thesis will be required of candidates for graduation. Examinations will be written." Clinics in hospital and dispensary. Graded course, covering four sessions in two years, recommended

but not required.—Lectures embrace obstetrics, medical and surgical diseases of women, clinical gynecology, principles and practice of surgery, clinical surgery, operative surgery, ophthalmology, otology, diseases of children, principles and practice of medicine, diseases of the chest, physical diagnosis, mental and nervous diseases, materia medica, therapeutics, anatomy, chemistry, toxicology, physiology, dermatology.

Requirements: For admission, (*a*) good English education; (*b*) good moral character.—"An examination committee has been appointed in order to comply with the requirements of the laws of the various States, demanding preliminary examinations before admission to medical lectures. Students possessing academical or collegiate degrees, or who have graduated at high schools, etc., would do well to bring evidence of the same with them."—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) three years' study; (3) at least two "dissections" in practical anatomy; (4) two full courses of lectures; (5) satisfactory examinination on seven chairs; (6) certificate of character.

Extract from a letter written by the vice-dean: "While stating, in our announcement, that we graduate at the end of either session, it is not made as clear as it should be that we have not, and never will graduate a student upon two successive sessions in the same twelve months, unless he has already attended one full course in some other recognized school."

Fees: Matriculation (good for both courses), $5; hospital, $5; demonstrator, $5; lectures, $40; graduation, $30.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Per cent.
1878	83	24	29—
1879	89	37	41.5
1880	88	38	43+
1881	106	37	35—
1882	33	14	42.4
1883	57	17	21+

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *thirty-six*.

Graduates in Illinois (inciuding Charity Hospital College graduates), 8.

Pulte Medical College.—(*Homœopathic.*)

Cincinnati, O.

Organized in 1872. The first class was graduated in 1873. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces ten professors, two lecturers and one demonstrator.

Course of Instruction: One annual course of lectures of twenty-three weeks' duration; three years' graded course recommended but not required; clinics at hospital and dispensary; quizzes by students' societies. — Lectures embrace anatomy, physiology, histology, microscopy, pathology, physical diagnosis, medical jurisprudence, chemistry, pharmacology, toxicology, diseases of women, diseases of the eye and ear, obstetrics, surgery, materia medica, theory and practice of medicine, dermatology, diseases of infants and children, and therapeutics.

Requirements: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years

of age; (2) good moral character; (3) two full courses of lectures; (4) three years' study; (5) thorough examination on all subjects taught in the school; (6) dissection of two "parts."

FEES: Matriculation (paid but once), $5; lectures, $50; hospital, $5; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	—	44	—
1878–79	—	29	—
1879–80	—	22	—
1880–81	88	41	46.6
1881–82	79	34	43+
1882–83	66	31	47

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past three years, *forty-five.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 1.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 12.

REMARKS: J. D. BUCK, M.D., dean, writes: "Whatever we do, we intend to do squarely, and not as a sham to meet the requirements of your BOARD, although we agree to do everything urged in favor of higher education, preliminary to the study of medicine."

AMERICAN HEALTH COLLEGE.

Cincinnati, O.

See List of Institutions not recognized by the ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Organized in 1874–'76. The faculty embraces one person, who teaches "the great vitapathic system, which he originated and copyrighted."

The following is extracted from the author's "little red book."

"The author furnishes books, printed lessons, formulas, receipts, specifics, and special modes of vital treatment for all diseases, with the sure method of diagnosis, and all lessons belonging to the vitapathic system, with diploma and full right to practice, to physicians of all schools and all well qualified persons who can learn the new system at home.

"Males, for $100. Females, for $75.

"Male students who need verbal lessons and full college course, with all the above, $150. Female students (the same), $100.

"N. B.—Students can get general medical instruction wherever most convenient, but best at our branches in the different cities of the Union, preparatory to applying here for vitapathy and its higher graduation, with the grand diploma of the American Health College, the highest institution in the world.

"Regular courses of vitapathic lectures will commence the first of October.

"College open for instruction and graduation at all times. Terms cash.

"No diploma, or books, or lessons, or rights sold separate. All must go

together to complete the system to fully paid-up students. The American Health College is not intended to supersede other medical or health colleges, or other medical instruction, some of which may be good, as far as it goes in the right direction, and as such is preparatory to the higher vitapathic instruction. But the American Health College is organized and established to teach physicians, and advanced students of all schools, the higher and better vitapathic system, and to instruct and graduate a higher grade of health doctors, who shall understand the whole physical and spiritual dual man, and understand the full nature of his physical and spiritual diseases, and know how to cure them."

The possessor of one of its diplomas was recently arrested in Illinois for practicing without a certificate from the STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—the BOARD having refused to recognize the diploma as the proper basis for such certificate. On trial the man was found guilty as charged, and has since left the State.

COLUMBUS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Columbus, O.

Organized in 1875. The first class was graduated in 1876. Classes have been graduated in each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces twelve professors, one lecturer and two demonstrators.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: Instruction consists of didactic and clinical lectures, with daily examinations in each department, one regular course of twenty-six weeks' duration, annually.—Lectures embrace surgery, clinical surgery, minor surgery, obstetrics, theory and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, chemistry and materia medica, therapeutics, toxicology, anatomy, gynecology, physiology, diseases of children, physical diagnosis, venereal diseases, medical jurisprudence, ophthalmology, histology, pathology.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, holders of degrees in the arts and sciences, those who have successfully made the entrance examination to any college, graduates of high schools and normal schools, and those who hold certificates for one year to teach in the public schools, or their equivalent, will be admitted on these testimonials. All others must exhibit evidences of the possession of a good English education.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) two courses of lectures; (4) three years' study; (5) one course of practical anatomy; (6) thesis; (7) satisfactory examination.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $5; lectures, $30; graduation, $25.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	118	51	42+
1878–79	144	50	34.7
1879–80	126	41	32.5
1880–81	142	61	42+
1881–82	131	59	45+
1882–83	123	46	37+

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *thirty-eight.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 2.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 4.

Remarks: The announcement for 1883–84 states that "courses will begin this term upon hygiene and state medicine, in accordance with the expressed desire of many who are interested in state medicine."

Physio-Eclectic Medical College.

Cincinnati, O.

See List of Institutions not recognized by the Illinois State Board of Health.

Organized in 1876. A fraudulent institution, engaged in the sale of diplomas. In 1879 the name was changed to The American Eclectic Medical College, and a new charter was obtained, but the same practices were continued under the new title. See American Eclectic Medical College—1879-82.

American Eclectic Medical College—1879-82.

Cincinnati, O.

See List of Institutions not recognized by the Illinois State Board of Health.

Organized in 1879, as the successor of the Physio-Eclectic Medical College, which see.

American Eclectic Medical College—1883.

Cincinnati, O.

Organized in 1883 as the successor of the institution of the same name, described above.

The dean of the re-organized college writes, December 5, 1883, concerning the published announcement for the session of 1883–84 and the requirements of the Illinois State Board of Health: "I think we now fully understand you, and have decided to come squarely up to the mark, *i. e.*, to abandon intermediate positions; have but one graduating term per annum; exact preliminary school qualifications, and a full attainment of all basilar branches of medicine, with a curriculum embracing all usually required in a medical education," etc. From the announcement for 1884–85 the following is compiled.—The faculty embraces ten professors.

Course of Instruction: One annual graduating session, beginning October 1, 1884, ending February 17, 1885.—Lectures embrace (each group by one professor) biology, psychology, functional pathology, and principles and practice of medicine; anatomy, general and operative surgery, organic pathology and practical anatomy (dissections); obstetrics, gynecology and diseases of children; physiology, histology and clinical medicine; ontology, bio-dynamics, and nervous diseases; mental and physical hygiene and sanitary science; medical jurisprudence;

chemistry and toxicology; materia medica, general pathology and therapeutics; electro-therapeutics and orthopedic surgery.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, a certificate of college or high school graduation, or an examination in the usual English branches, and so much knowledge of Latin as is necessary to understand and use medical terms.—For graduation: satisfactory evidence of good moral character; two full courses of lectures, the last in this college; certificate of three years' medical study and instruction under some physician in good standing; full and satisfactory examination in anatomy, physiology, materia medica and therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine, pathology, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology; fair examination in chemistry, forensic medicine and hygiene.

FEES: Matriculation (once only), $5; lectures, $60; hospital, demonstrator, dissecting material, $5 each; graduation, $25.

TOLEDO MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Toledo, O. (Pop. 50,137.)

Organized in 1883. The first class was graduated in 1883.—The faculty embraces thirteen professors and one demonstrator.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One regular course of twenty weeks' duration, commencing in March. Graded course recommended but not required.—Lectures embrace surgery, clinical surgery, ophthalmology, otology, principles and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, descriptive, surgical and morbid anatomy, obstetrics, gynecology, materia medica, therapeutics, chemistry, toxicology, physiology, genito-urinary and venereal diseases, histology, dermatology, physical diagnosis, diseases of the chest, medical jurisprudence.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, "the faculty earnestly desire to encourage a higher grade of literary qualifications in the student of medicine, and unless he can produce a diploma from some college, high school, or certificate of qualification from his preceptor, he will be required to pass such an examination as will give satisfactory evidence that he can enter, profitably, on his professional studies."—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures; (5) must have pursued the study of practical anatomy; (6) satisfactory examination in each of the branches taught in the college.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $5; lectures, $40; graduation, $25.

STUDENTS: Session of 1883, matriculates, 19; graduates, 7.

Percentage of graduates to matriculates, 36.8.

NORTHWESTERN OHIO MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Toledo, Ohio.

Organized in 1883. This college is an outgrowth of the Toledo School of Medicine, a school of instruction only, which did not confer degrees, and which was organized in 1878, and held three sessions.—The faculty embraces thirteen professors and one demonstrator.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One regular term of twenty weeks' duration, annually.—Lectures will embrace the principles and practice of surgery, clinical surgery,

materia medica, therapeutics, diseases of the nervous system, principles and practice of medicine, obstetrics, gynecology, diseases of children, ophthalmology, otology, diseases of the lungs, throat and nasal cavities, general, descriptive, surgical and physiological anatomy, hygiene, state medicine, physiology, medical jurisprudence, chemistry, toxicology, histology, pathology.

Requirements: For admission, "students desiring to attend the lectures of this college, must furnish (1) satisfactory certificates of a good moral character; (2) diploma of graduation from a literary and scientific college or high school, or in absence of this, (3) must pass a satisfactory examination in the branches necessary to a good English education."—For graduation: (1) good moral character; (2) three years' study; (3) twenty-one years of age; (4) two full courses of dissection; (5) two full courses of lectures; (6) attendance during at least two terms of clinical and hospital instruction; (7) must pass a satisfactory examination on all branches, to be conducted, when practicable, by other competent examiners than the professors in each branch; (8) regular attendance during the entire lecture courses, allowance being made only for absence occasioned by the student's sickness, such absences not to exceed twenty per cent. of the course; (9) attendance upon regular examination or quizzes made by each professor, daily, or at least twice each week; (10) thesis.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $5; lectures, $40; graduation, $25.

College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Columbus, O.

No definite information concerning this college has been received.

OREGON.

Population, 174,768. Number of physicians, 495. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 353.

E. P. Frazer, M.D., permanent secretary of the Oregon State Medical Society, writes concerning the attempts to secure legislation for the regulation of the practice of medicine—"Our bill passed the senate by an almost unanimous vote, but was defeated in the house by a large vote. Two years ago it was the reverse, as it passed the house and was defeated in the senate. We have had a bill of some kind before the legislature at every session for the past ten years, and will continue to do so until we succeed."

Medical Department of the Willamette University.

Portland, Or. (Pop. 8,293.)

Organized in 1864, and located at Salem.—It was removed to Portland in 1878.—The first class was graduated in 1867. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces eleven professors and two lecturers.

Course of Instruction: One course of twenty weeks' duration, and a prelimi-

nary course of four weeks' duration, annually; daily class examinations by the faculty; three years' graded course recommended but not required.—The instruction consists of didactic lectures with demonstrations, clinical teaching and practical teaching in subjects involving manipulation. Women admitted on the same conditions as men.—Lectures embrace general and descriptive anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, dissections, medical jurisprudence, hygiene, theory and practice of medicine, practice of surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, therapeutics, diseases of children, genito-urinary diseases, psychological medicine.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission: (*a*) eighteen years of age; (*b*) good moral character; (*c*) unless already a matriculate of the university, or a graduate of some respectable college, academy, or high school, every candidate shall be examined as to his previous education and his fitness for entering upon and appreciating the technical study of medicine.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) two full courses of lectures; (4) three years' study; (5) one course of practical anatomy; (6) thesis; (7) satisfactory examination as to professional attainments.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $10; lectures, $120; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	25	7	28
1878–79	32	8	25
1879–80	27	6	22+
1880–81	31	13	42—
1881–82	29	9	33.3
1882–83	28	10	36—

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *thirty*.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 1.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Population, 4,282,891. Number of physicians, 7,042. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 608. Number of physicians registered under the present law, 6,992.

During the session of 1880–81, mainly through the instrumentality of Dr. T. B. REED, of Philadelphia, an excellent bill was introduced into the Pennsylvania legislature providing for the creation of a State Board of Health, and the regulation of the practice of medicine through such board. Unexpected hostility to the measure was developed, resulting in its defeat, and the following act was subsequently passed:

AN ACT to Provide for the Registration of all Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met:

SECTION 1, etc. That the prothonotary of each county shall purchase a book of

suitable size, to be known as the medical register of the county (if such book has not been purchased already), and shall set spart one full page for the registration of each practitioner; and when any practitioner shall depart this life, or remove from the county, he shall make a note of the same at the bottom of the page, and shall perform such other duties as are required by this act.

§ 2. Every person who shall practice medicine or surgery, or any of the branches of medicine or surgery, for gain, or shall receive or accept for his or her services as a practitioner of medicine or surgery, any fee or reward, directly or indirectly, shall be a graduate of a legally chartered medical college or university having authority to confer the degree of doctor of medicine (except as provided for in section five of this act); and such persons shall present to the prothonotary of the county in which he or she resides or sojourns, his or her medical diploma as well as a true copy of the same, including any endorsements thereon, and shall make affidavit before him that the diploma and endorsements are genuine; thereupon, the prothonotary shall enter the following in the register, to-wit: the name in full of the practitioner, his or her nativity, his or her place of residence, the name of the college or university that has conferred the degree of doctor of medicine, the year when such degree was conferred, and in like manner any other degree or degrees that the practitioner may desire to place on record; to all of which the practitioner shall make affidavit before the prothonotary, and the prothonotary shall place the copy of such diploma, including the endorsements, on file in his office for inspection by the public.

§ 3. Any person whose medical diploma has been destroyed or lost, shall present to the prothonotary of the county in which he or she resides or sojourns a duly certified copy of his or her diploma; but if the same is not obtainable, a statement of this fact, together with the names of the professors whose lectures he or she attended, and the branches of study upon which each professor lectured, to all of which the practitioner shall make affidavit before the prothonotary, after which the practitioner shall be allowed to register in manner and form as indicated in section two of this act, and the prothonotary shall place such certified statement on file in his office for inspection by the public.

§ 4. Any person who may desire to commence the practice of medicine or surgery in this State after the passage of this act, having a medical diploma issued or purporting to have been issued by any college, university, society or association in another State or foreign country, shall lay the same before the faculty of one of the medical colleges or universities of this Commonwealth for inspection; and the faculty, being satisfied as to the qualifications of the applicant and the genuineness of the diploma, shall direct the dean of the faculty to endorse the same, after which such person shall be allowed to register as required by section two of this act.

§ 5. Any person who has been in the continuous practice of medicine or surgery in this Commonwealth since one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one without the degree of doctor of medicine, shall be allowed to continue such practice, but such person shall nevertheless appear before the prothonotary of the county in which he or she resides, and shall present to him a written statement of these facts, to which the practitioner shall make affidavit. Thereupon, the prothonotary shall enter the following in the register, to-wit: the name in full of the practitioner, his or her place of nativity, his or her place of residence, the time of continuous practice in this Commonwealth, and the place or places where such practice was pursued, to all of which the practitioner shall likewise make affidavit,

and the prothonotary shall place the certified statement on file in his office for inspection by the public.

§ 6. Every practitioner who shall be admitted to registration shall pay to the prothonotary one dollar, which shall be compensation in full for registration, and the prothonotary shall give a receipt for the same.

§ 7. Any practitioner who shall present to the faculty of an institution an endorsement, or to a prothonotary, a diploma which has been obtained fraudulently, or is in whole or in part a forgery, or shall make affidavit to any false statement to be filed or registered, or shall practice medicine or surgery without conforming to the requirements of this act, or shall otherwise violate or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished for each and every offense by a fine of one hundred dollars, one-half to be paid to the prosecutor, and the other half to be paid to the county, or be imprisoned in the county jail of the proper county, for a term not exceeding one year, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court.

§ 8. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any physician or surgeon legally qualified to practice medicine or surgery in the State in which he or she resides, from practicing in this Commonwealth; but any person or persons opening an office, or appointing any place where he or she may meet patients or receive calls, shall be deemed a sojourner, and shall conform to the requirements of this act.

§ 9. This act shall take effect on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

§ 10. That all acts or parts of acts heretofore passed, and inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Dr. R. Lowry Sibbett, of Carlisle, writes:

"As far as I know, the law is respected. Judge Woodward, of Wilkesbarre, has recently said, 'that it is in all respects a valid and constitutional statute.' The law is weak in the respect that it does not provide for a board of medical examiners, who might also supervise registration. We all agree that a State board of health is a necessity, and that the duties of the former might be discharged by the latter. Efforts have been made to secure the passage of a bill creating a board of health, but these efforts have thus far failed.

"We are not without hope that such an act will be passed at the next meeting of our legislature. It will be necessary, however, to keep the subject before the profession and the people in order to be successful. In a recent report read by myself before our State medical society, it was suggested that four committees be appointed, consisting each of two principals and two alternates, to prepare and read brief papers on the following subjects, viz.: Medical education, Medical legislation, Public hygiene, and Rational medicine—the same to be published in as many daily and weekly newspapers as will publish them. We must instruct the people before our legislators will vote for efficient laws on these subjects.

"The condition of the profession in Pennsylvania, as compared with

what it was ten years ago, or even five years ago, is much more promising. There is a disposition on the part of many good men, in independent positions, to work for higher attainments. The subject of preliminary education has been kept before our State society during this time. It has been discussed with a good deal of feeling, and with success, notwithstanding the fact that representative men of our leading medical schools have spoken against the movement.

"Opposition to higher preliminary attainments, coming from those who are professors in our medical colleges, and an unwillingness to require an examination before matriculation, have forced many of the best men in the profession to the conclusion that the degree of doctor of medicine can no longer be taken as positive evidence of fitness to practice. A State board of health, with full authority to conduct examinations and to grant permits to practice, has become a necessity in Pennsylvania.

"The tendency on the part of teachers of medical science in our country is to make all the improvements at the end of the line where the most money is. The matriculate's money is exhausted when he obtains his degree, and he must go to practice. To the few who have money left, a post-graduate course is offered, and finally there is a polyclinic course offered. Pennsylvania offers all this to the profession, and nothing more."

At the last (1883) meeting of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, considerable time was spent in the discussion of State regulation of the practice of medicine, and the failure of societies and present laws to accomplish this object. Dr. E. A. Wood, of Pittsburg, said, "the present registration act is a failure." Dr. Finley, of Altoona, said, "ever since the establishment of the American Medical Association and this society in 1848, not a single year had passed without pleas to the medical colleges for assistance in establishing a preliminary examination for students, but without the first step of encouragement thus far."

A scheme for the examination of students about to engage in the practice of medicine was adopted at the last meeting of the society, which, if carried out, is calculated to do much good.

Department of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Pop. 847,170.)

Organized in 1765, as the Department of Medicine of the College of Philadelphia, the sixth in the order of succession of American colleges, being chartered chiefly through the influence of Dr. Benjamin Franklin and Dr. William Smith. The first medical diploma issued in America was granted to Dr. John Archer in 1768, by this department, then

known as the College of Medicine in Philadelphia. In 1782 the college assumed its present title and relations, on the organization of the University of Pennsylvania, the successor of the College of Philadelphia. Classes have been graduated each year since 1768.—The faculty embraces eleven professors, twenty-seven demonstrators and assistant demonstrators, and four lecturers.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: A preliminary course of three weeks' duration, a regular course of twenty-six weeks' duration, and a spring course of seven weeks' duration, annually. Three post-graduate courses, each of eight weeks' duration, are held during the year.—Course graded, extending over three years. Four years' graded course recommended, but not required. Examinations at the end of each year.—Lectures embrace anatomy, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, theory and practice of medicine, surgery, clinical surgery, clinical gynecology, pathology, materia medica, therapeutics, pharmacy, chemistry, physiology, histology, ophthalmology, otology, dermatology, mental and nervous diseases, laryngology, physical diagnosis, orthopedic surgery, and venereal diseases.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission: (*a*) collegiate degree; or (*b*) certificate of having passed the matriculation examination of a recognized college; or (*c*) certificate, covering the required subjects, from a recognized normal or high school, or from a duly organized county medical society having instituted a preliminary examination; or (*d*) preliminary examination, embracing, first, a brief essay, not exceeding a page of foolscap, which will serve as a test of qualifications in orthography and grammar; second, an examination in the elementary principles of physics, on the subjects considered in Part I of Fownes' *Chemistry*.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) three full courses of lectures; (5) pass required examinations; (6) thesis. Students who have attended one course in a regular dental school will be admitted as students of the second course in the University of Pennsylvania, after having passed a satisfactory examination in general chemistry and materia medica and pharmacy. Students who have attended two courses in a regular medical school will be admitted as students of the third course in this institution, after having satisfactorily passed an examination in general and medical chemistry, materia medica and pharmacy, anatomy and physiology. Graduates of other regular medical schools in good standing will be admitted as students of the third class without examination. Graduates of colleges of pharmacy and dental colleges in good standing are admitted to the second course without an examination.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; graduation, $50; lectures, including laboratory and dissection, $150.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	375	127	33.8
1878–79	343	91	26.5
1879–80	377	116	30
1880–81	374	115	30
1881–82	363	122	33.3
1882–83	367	104	28.6

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *thirty*.

Number of Illinois students during the last session, 6.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 73.

Remarks: During the first and second years, much of the student's time is occupied with practical work in the various laboratories of chemistry, pharmacy, osteology, histology and pathological histology, and in dissection; but throughout the second and third sessions he is required to attend the general medical and surgical clinics at the university and Philadelphia hospitals, while special clinical facilities are provided for the third year. In this year, each student receives bedside instruction in clinical medicine and surgery, in physicial diagnosis, and in gynecology. Opportunities are afforded for the practical study of diseases of the eye, ear, throat and skin, and for acquiring proficiency in the use of the various instruments employed in their treatment. For this purpose the third-year class is divided into sections of convenient size, each of which receives direct personal instruction in the various practical subjects above mentioned. No honorary degrees conferred.

Jefferson Medical College.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Organized in 1826 as the Medical Department of Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pa. The first class was graduated in 1827. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year. — The faculty embraces eight professors, two honorary professors, and eight demonstrators.

Course of Instruction: A preliminary course of three weeks' duration, a regular course of twenty-six weeks' duration, and a spring course of eight weeks' duration. Attendance upon the spring course of lectures continues to be large, and the faculty recommend all who have it in their power, to use the facilities thus offered. Daily clinics at hospitals and dispensary.—Lectures embrace obstetrics and diseases of women and children, practice of medicine, clinical medicine, general, descriptive and surgical anatomy, medical chemistry, toxicology, materia medica, general therapeutics, institutes of medicine, medical jurisprudence, principles of surgery, clinical surgery, practice of surgery, histology, pathology, pharmacy, ophthalmology, otology, gynecology, laryngology, electro-therapeutics, microscopy, dermatology, genito-urinary diseases, physical diagnosis, practical and laboratory instruction in obstetrics, medicine, chemistry, materia medica and therapeutics, physiology, histology, operative and minor surgery, bandaging, pathological anatomy and anatomy.

Requirements: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) two full courses of lectures; (4) three years' study; (5) thesis. Students of dental colleges, where a five months' winter session is held, and where full courses are given on anatomy, materia medica, physiology and chemistry, may become candidates, after attendance on two courses at such colleges, and one *full course* at the Jefferson Medical College, with another on surgery, practice of medicine, and obstetrics. Students of colleges of pharmacy, where full courses are given on materia medica and chemistry, may become candi-

dates after attendance on two courses at such colleges and one *full course* at the Jefferson Medical College, with another on anatomy, surgery, practice of medicine, physiology and obstetrics.

FEES: Matriculation (paid but once), $5; lectures, $140; demonstrator (of anatomy), $10; all other practical courses free; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	598	203	33.9
1878–79	572	196	34.2
1879–80	572	196	34.2
1880–81	609	205	33.6
1881–82	630	247	39.2
1882–83	569	227	39.8

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates for six years, *thirty-five.*
Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 14.
Number of graduates in Illinois, 188.

REMARKS: Post-graduate instruction is given by five courses of seven weeks each.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE—(*Homœopathic*).

Philadelphia, Pa.

Organized in 1848. The first class was graduated in 1849. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces ten professors, three lecturers and five demonstrators.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One regular course of lectures of twenty-six weeks' duration and a spring course, annually. Three years' graded course recommended, but not required. Clinics at hospital and dispensary. "Recitations, quizzes, demonstrations, experiments and other practical exercises will be called into requisition as aids in the work of imparting instruction."—Lectures embrace anatomy, physics, chemistry, toxicology, obstetrics, physiology, sanitary science, pathology, practice of medicine, operative surgery, clinical surgery, principles of surgery, clinical medicine, surgical anatomy, physical diagnosis, microscopy, histology, ophthalmology, otology, botany, pharmacy, insanity, medical jurisprudence.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission: certificate signed by preceptor as evidence of qualifications for the study of medicine.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures; (5) at least one course of practical anatomy and surgery; (6) thesis. A student who has attended one or more courses in a medical college in which homœopathy is not taught, must attend one full session of instruction in this institution, and in addition to the general average required for graduation, he must obtain a two-thirds average in the following departments: Homœopathic institutes and materia medica, practice of medicine and clinical medicine.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $100; practical surgery, $10; demonstrator, $10; practical obstetrics and chemistry (optional), $10 each; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	161	52	32.1
1878–79	162	61	37.6
1879–80	192	75	39
1880–81	208	83	39.9
1881–82	148	57	38.5
1882–83	147	52	35.4

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *thirty-seven.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 3.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 29.

REMARKS: Sixty per cent. of the graduates (session of 1882–83) had pursued the three years' graded course.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Organized in 1850. The first class was graduated in 1851. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces ten professors, five lecturers, three demonstrators and three instructors.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: A regular course of twenty-three weeks' duration, and a spring course of ten weeks' duration, annually. Three and four years' graded course recommended but not required. Weekly examinations given by regularly appointed instructors throughout the winter course.—Lectures embrace chemistry and toxicology, anatomy, clinical anatomy, physiology, hygiene, medical jurisprudence, materia medica and general therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine, principles and practice of surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, diseases of children, laryngology, rhinoscopy, histology, microscopy, pathology, pharmacy, dental physiology and pathology, nervous diseases. Practical work in laboratories noted in the requirements for graduation.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) three years' study; (3) two full courses of lectures; (4) two courses of practical anatomy, having made at least one creditable dissection of each of the usual divisions of the cadaver; (5) one course in the chemical and one in the pharmaceutical laboratory; (6) one course of lectures on pathology, and (7) one on histology, including the practical work of the spring in the use of the microscope; (8) satisfactory evidence of having attended at least two courses of clinical lectures in the department of general medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology; (9) thesis; (10) mental and moral fitness for the profession.

FEES: Matriculation (paid but once), $5; lectures, $105; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $30; clinical laboratory, $10; pathological laboratory, $10; pharmaceutical laboratory, $5; physiological laboratory, $5.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	130	17	13+
1878–79	144	20	13.8
1879–80	146	13	8.9
1880–81	170	20	11.7
1881–82	111	19	17+
1882–83	125	35	28

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *fifteen.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 2.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 12.

PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Organized in 18—. Extinct.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 12.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Organized in 1846. Extinct since 1860.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 9.

FRANKLIN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Organized in 1847. Existed to 1852. Extinct.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF LINCOLN UNIVERSITY.

Oxford, Pa.

Organized in 1870. Extinct.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Organized in 18—. Extinct. After being in operation a few years, this institution passed into the hands of Buchanan and his colleagues, and became fraudulent.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 13.

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Fraudulent. Extinct.

American University of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Fraudulent. Extinct.

Homœopathic Medical College.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Organized in 18—. Extinct.
Number of graduates in Illinois, 26.

Penn University.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Fraudulent. Extinct.

Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Organized in 1881. The first class was graduated in 1882.—The faculty embraces seven professors, five clinical professors, four assistant professors, two demonstrators and one instructor.

Course of Instruction: A preliminary term of four weeks' duration, and a regular term of six months' duration, annually. Daily quizzes by the professors. Three years' graded course required.—Lectures embrace: Freshman year, pharmacy, dentistry, minor surgery, including bandaging, histology, elementary anatomy, physiology, materia medica, botany, elementary chemistry, with laboratory instruction in practical pharmacy, chemical manipulation, practical histology, and also dissections. Junior year, general and visceral anatomy, physiology, general chemistry, therapeutics, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, pathology, with laboratory instruction in analytical chemistry and pathological histology, also dissections, and the several clinics of the college. Senior year, regional anatomy, pathology, physiological chemistry, sanitary science, therapeutics, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, diseases of the throat and upper air passages, diseases of the eye and ear, mental diseases, insanity, physical diagnosis, diseases of the skin, diseases of children, operative surgery, together with laboratory instruction in medical chemistry and pathological histology, surgical operations upon the cadaver, and the regular clinics of the college. During the spring or auxiliary literary term, instruction will be given in natural philosophy, botany, physical geography, mental philosophy, principles of English composition, elements of the Greek and Latin languages, hygiene, comparative anatomy and zoology, medical jurisprudence, toxicology, mineralogy and geology. Practical instruction in pathological histology, physical diagnosis, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pharmacy, chemistry, and electrotherapeutics.

Requirements: For admission, (*a*) certificate of having graduated at a high school, or of having attended a classical seminary or college for one year, or of having passed a preliminary examination of a duly organized county medical

society; or (*b*) attendance on the auxiliary literary term, the studies of which are: elements of English literature, of Latin, of Greek, and natural science.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) three regular winter sessions; (5) one full term of physical and practical instruction in subjects in which instruction is given (mentioned above); (6) "passage of the different examinations."

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $140; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1881–82	31	3	9.6
1882–83	27	10	37

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the two years of the existence of this college, *twenty-two.*

Dr. OLIVER adds that of the 27 matriculates at the last session, 14 were third-course, 9 were second-course, and 4 were first-course students.

RHODE ISLAND.

Population, 276,531. Number of physicians, 396. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 698.

SECTION 12 of chapter 85, Public Statutes of Rhode Island, 1882, having reference to the registration of births, deaths and marriages, provides that every clergyman, physician, coroner, undertaker, or clerk of any meeting of the Society of Friends, shall cause his name and residence to be recorded in the town clerk's office of the town where he resides. By another section of the same chapter, he is required to report, without compensation, all still-births, contagious diseases, and results of vaccination.

The physician is exempt from jury and military duty.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Providence, R. I.

Organized in 1811, and continued until 1827. First class was graduated in 1814. "In 1820 and 1821 it is believed no full courses were given, and the department fell under President Wayland's strict rules of discipline enforced on the medical professors." (C. W. PARSONS, M.D., Providence.) According to another correspondent, "Dr. Wayland's new rules threw the medical school overboard in 1827." (GEO. D. HERSEY, M.D., secretary and librarian Rhode Island Medical Society.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Population, 995,577. Number of physicians, 919. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 1,084.

AN ACT to Regulate the Licensing of Physicians and Surgeons.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same: A person shall not practice physic or surgery for compensation within the State unless he is twenty-one years of age, and either has been heretofore authorized so to do, pursuant to the laws in force at the time of his authorization, or is hereafter authorized to do so by subsequent sections of this act.

§ 2. From and after the first day of June, 1882, every person now duly authorized to practice physic and surgery within this State, and every person hereafter duly authorized to practice physic and surgery, shall, before commencing to practice, register in the office of the clerk of the court of the county where he is practicing or intends to commence the practice of physic and surgery, in a book to be kept by said clerk, his name, residence and place of birth, together with his authority for so practicing physic and surgery, as prescribed in this act. The person so registering shall subscribe, and verify by oath or affirmation, before a person duly qualified to administer oaths under the laws of the State, an affidavit containing such facts, and whether such authority is by diploma or license, and the date of the same and by whom granted, which, if willfully false, shall subject the affiant to conviction and punishment for perjury. The said clerk of the court to receive a fee of twenty-five (25) cents for such registration, to be paid by the person so registering: *Provided*, that any registrations made in conformity to the provisions of the act herein amended, are hereby confirmed and made valid. [This section, an amendment to the original act, was approved July 5, 1882.]

§ 3. A person who violates either of the two preceding sections of this act, or who shall practice physic or surgery under cover of a diploma illegally obtained, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not less than ($50) fifty dollars nor more than ($200) two hundred dollars for the first offense, and each subsequent offense by a fine not less than ($100) one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than (30) thirty days nor more than (90) ninety days, or both. The fine, when collected, shall be paid, the one-half to the person or corporation making the complaint, the other half into the county treasury.

§ 4. A person coming to the State may be licensed to practice physic or surgery, or either, within the State in the following manner: If he has a diploma conferring upon him the degree of doctor of medicine, issued by an incorporated university, medical college or medical school without the State, he shall exhibit the same to the faculty of some incorporated medical college, or the medical board of the State, with satisfactory evidence of his good moral character, and such other evidence, if any, of his qualifications as a physician and surgeon as said medical college or medical board may require. If his diploma and qualifications are approved by them, then they shall endorse said diploma, which shall make it, for the purpose of his license to practice medicine and surgery within this State, the same as if issued by them. The endorsed diploma shall authorize him to practice physic and surgery within the State, upon his complying with the provisions of section two (2) of this act.

§ 5. The medical board referred to in the previous section shall be composed of the physicians and surgeons constituting the local boards of health in various

counties of the State—the local board of health for each county having jurisdiction over all matters contrary to this act, occurring within its borders.

§ 6. The degree of doctor of medicine lawfully conferred by any medical college or university in this State shall be a license to practice physic and surgery within the State, after the person to whom it is granted shall have complied with section two (2) of this act.

§ 7. Nothing in this act shall apply to commissioned medical officers of the United States army or navy, or the United States marine-hospital service.

§ 8. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved Dec. 17, 1881.

SECTION 920 of the General Statutes provides as follows: In no case wherein the provisions of this chapter shall have been violated shall any person so violating receive a compensation for services rendered: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall in any way be construed to apply to any person practicing dentistry, or to females practicing midwifery.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, S. C.

Organized in 1824; charter obtained in 1823. Permanently closed in 1839. During its existence its graduates amounted to 313.

Dr. J. FORD PRIOLEAU, dean of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, writes:—"The Medical College of South Carolina was organized under the auspices and control of the Medical Society of South Carolina, which elected the professors and examined the candidates for graduation of the college. In filling two vacancies the society gave offense to the other members of the faculty, which was increased by a difference of opinion relative to the status of some of the applicants for graduation; and in 1833 the faculty resigned in a body, and established another school, under the title of the 'Medical College of the *State* of South Carolina'—having obtained a charter in 1832, and giving its first course in 1834.

"The medical society elected the members of the faculties of both colleges, which continued in activity in the city of Charleston until 1839, when, having gradually declined in number of students, the Medical College of South Carolina compromised with the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, and permanently closed its doors."

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, S. C. (Pop. 49,984.)

Organized in 1833. In 1839 the Medical College of South Carolina was merged into it, the Medical College of the State of South Carolina receiving all the apparatus, buildings and other property of

the former. [Prioleau. See Medical College of South Carolina.] Classes were graduated annually until 1862, when operations were suspended during the war, and until 1872, when they were resumed. Classes have been graduated annually since 1873. — The faculty embraces six professors, two assistant professors, two instructors and two demonstrators.

Course of Instruction: One regular course of twenty weeks' duration annually. Clinics at hospital. Graded course of three terms recommended, but not required.—Lectures embrace principles and practice of surgery, clinical surgery, pathology, practice of medicine, clinical medicine, physiology, chemistry, anatomy, ophthalmology, otology, obstetrics, gynecology, materia medica, therapeutics, microscopy, pathology, laboratory instruction (compulsory on first-course students).

Requirements: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) preliminary education satisfactory to the faculty; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures; (5) examination in all the branches. Attendance upon lectures, habits and general character must be satisfactory to the faculty.

Fees: Matriculation, $5; laboratory, $5; lectures, including demonstrators and one hospital ticket, $75; graduation, $30.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	60	17	28.3
1878–79	71	20	28
1879–80	74	23	29.7
1880–81	77	21	27
1881–82	56	19	33.9
1882–83	61	18	29.5

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past six years, *twenty-nine.*

Remarks: Pharmacy students are also included in the number of matriculates here given—thus affecting the proportion of graduates to matriculates.

Medical Department of the University of South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C.

Organized in 1866.—Extinct.

TENNESSEE.

Population, 1,542,359. Number of physicians, 2,688. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 574.

C. C. Fite, M.D., secretary of the Tennessee State Board of Health, writes: "We have no laws bearing upon the practice of medicine. In this State the practice of medicine is free to all. Indians, negroes, confidence men and all that ilk ply their 'trade' with no restrictions

whatever. Any man who claims to be a doctor is one; hence druggists who do not know enough to make a living, turn out as doctors in full practice before you know it. A farmer boy too lazy to plow reads an old work on practice, or 'Every Man his own Doctor,' invests $6 in drugs and is a physician, and *being a 'regular' we all consult with him.* Our legislators will not touch, and our doctors are too timid to press, the subject; and so we languish in the old paths."

Medical Department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University.

Nashville, Tenn. (Pop. 43,350.)

Organized in 1850 as the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, and assumed its present relation in 1874. The first class was graduated by the University of Nashville in 1852; and the first diploma was issued by the Vanderbilt University in 1875. Classes have been graduated annually by the respective universities since these dates.—The faculty embraces ten professors, five lecturers and a demonstrator.

Course of Instruction: A preliminary session of four weeks' duration and a regular session of twenty-one weeks' duration are delivered annually. Daily examinations are held by professors. Clinics at hospital.—Lectures embrace anatomy, physiology, surgery, surgical anatomy, microscopy, materia medica, therapeutics, chemistry, obstetrics, theory and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, state medicine, diseases of women, diseases of children, diseases of the ear and eye, histology, pathology, physical diagnosis, medical jurisprudence, hygiene, operative surgery.

Requirements: For admission, none.—For graduation, (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) three years' study; (4) two full courses of lectures; (5) dissection during one session. "The candidate is elected by ballot, and upon receiving three negative votes, will be rejected; but will be entitled to another examination by appearing before a full faculty, after all other applicants have been examined. No premature examination will be granted except by consent of the entire faculty."

Fees: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $10; lectures, $75; graduation $100.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1879–80	311	141	45.3
1881–82	327	191	58
1882–83	246	116	47+

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during three years, *fifty*.

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 1.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 29.

Remarks: The honorary degree was conferred, at the 1883 commencement, on a matriculate of the last session, 1882–83.

MEMPHIS MEDICAL COLLEGE. — (*Medical Department of Cumberland University.*)

Memphis, Tenn.

Organized in 1854.—Suspended during the war, 1861–65. Reorganized in 1872. Courses of lectures were delivered until 187–. Extinct.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 2.

NASHVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—(*Medical Department of the University of Tennessee.*)

Nashville, Tenn.

Organized in 1876. Became connected with the University of Tennessee in 1880. The first class was graduated in 1878. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces thirteen professors and one demonstrator.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One course of lectures of twenty-one weeks' duration and a preliminary course of four weeks' duration, annually. Examinations by the faculty daily. Clinics at hospital and dispensary.—Lectures embrace theory and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, chemistry, state or preventive medicine, insanity, hygiene, surgery, clinical surgery, obstetrics, clinical midwifery, medical and surgical diseases of women, diseases of children, general, descriptive and surgical anatomy, materia medica, therapeutics, physiology, medical jurisprudence, medical and surgical diseases of the eye, ear and throat, dental surgery.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) two full courses of lectures; (4) dissections during attendance in this school; (5) satisfactory examination by the faculty.

FEES: Matriculation (paid but once), $5; demonstrator, $10; lectures, $75; graduation, $10.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	125	——	——
1878–79	132	——	——
1879–80	167	52	31+
1880–81	134	55	41+
1881–82	144	69	48—
1882–83	133	58	43.6

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past four years, *forty.*

Number of Illinois students attending the last session, 6.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 17.

REMARKS: One honorary degree was conferred at the last commencement.

MEHARRY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL TENNESSEE COLLEGE.

Nashville, Tenn.

Organized in 1876. Devoted to the education of colored students,

male and female. The first class was graduated in 1877.—The faculty embraces seven professors, one assistant professor, and one demonstrator.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One annual session of five months' duration. Three years' graded course recommended, but not required.—Lectures embrace: "During the first year's attendance, students will be required to recite daily in anatomy, physiology, chemistry and materia medica, have practical work in dissecting, and work two hours per day in the chemical laboratory. They will also receive instructions in elementary botany. At the close of the session, they are required to pass a satisfactory written examination in the above mentioned branches. The studies for the second year consist of surgery, gynecology, obstetrics, surgical anatomy, theory and practice of medicine, histology, microscopy, two hours' work per week in medical chemistry, and daily recitations and attendance on the lectures will be required. Written monthly examinations are required during the whole course." Lectures are also delivered on medical jurisprudence and diseases of women.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission: "Applicants must be at least eighteen years of age, of good moral character, and pass examinations in arithmetic, geography, grammar, reading, writing and spelling. Graduates of other recognized colleges and normal schools will, on presenting their diplomas, be admitted without examination."—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) three years' study; (3) two full courses of lectures; (4) must pass a satisfactory written examination in all of the branches laid down in this course, including the outlines of Bible history and doctrine; (5) present an acceptable original thesis on some medical subject.

FEES: Tuition, $30; graduation, $10; materials for practical anatomy and chemistry at cost.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	9	3	——
1878–79	8	8	——
1879–80	10	8	——
1880–81	24	3	——
1881–82	29	8	27.6
1882–83	30	5	16.6

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past two years, *twenty-two*. Only the numbers of new matriculates, and not the total numbers attending the sessions of 1877–78, 1878–79, 1879–80 and 1880–81, being furnished, the percentages of graduates to matriculates have not been computed for these years.

REMARKS: Seventy-five per cent. is required to pass the examinations. The dean writes that the requirements for admission and graduation will be raised as soon as circumstances will permit.

BOTANIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Memphis, Tenn.

Extinct.

MEMPHIS HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE. — (*Medical Department Southwestern Baptist University.*)

Memphis, Tenn. (Pop. 33,592.)

Organized in 1880. The first class was graduated in 1881.—The faculty embraces nine professors.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: A preliminary course of two weeks' duration, and a regular course of twenty-two weeks' duration, annually. Daily examinations and quizzes by the professors. Clinics at hospital and dispensary.—Lectures embrace materia medica, therapeutics, surgery—clinical and operative, principles and practice of gynecology, anatomy—descriptive and surgical, ophthalmology, practice of medicine, clinical medicine, otology, obstetrics, diseases of the throat, physiology, diseases of the chest, chemistry, toxicology, diseases of the nervous system, diseases of children.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) good moral character; (3) two full courses of lectures; (4) dissection during one session; (5) thesis; (6) satisfactory examination in all branches taught. "No examination for graduation will be granted in advance of the time fixed for examining the entire class, without the unanimous consent of the faculty."

FEES: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $50; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session since the organization of the college, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1880–81	—	9	——
1881–82	89	30	33.7
1882–83	95	32	33.6

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past two years, *thirty-three.*

TEXAS.

Population, 1,592,574. Number of physicians, 3,003. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 530.

AN ACT to Regulate the Practice of Medicine.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

SECTION 1. That no person shall be permitted to practice medicine, in any of its branches or departments, in this State, without first having a certificate of qualification from some authorized board of medical examiners, as hereinafter provided.

§ 2. That every person who may hereafter engage in the practice of medicine, in any of its branches or departments, in this State, shall, before entering upon such practice, furnish to the clerk of the district court of the county in which said practitioner may reside or sojourn, his certificate of qualification; and said clerk shall enter the name of said person in a well-bound book, kept in his office for that purpose, together with the time when, the place where, and the person or persons by whom such certificate of qualification was given, after which he shall return the said certificate to the owner thereof; for which service said clerk shall be entitled to receive from each, any and every such applicant the sum of one dollar.

§ 3. That the presiding judges of the district courts of the several judicial districts shall, at the first regular term of their courts after this act shall become a law, or as soon thereafter as practicable, severally appoint a board of medical examiners for their respective districts, to be composed of not less than three practicing physicians of known ability, and having certificates of qualification for the practice of medicine under the "Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine," passed May 16, 1873, and said board of examiners to continue in office two years from and after their appointment; and they shall, immediately after accepting such appointment, elect one of their number president, and one as secretary, and adopt all necessary rules for the guidance and control of their meetings. It shall be the duty of said board of medical examiners to examine all applicants for certificates of qualification to practice medicine, in any of its branches or departments, in this State, whether such applicants are furnished with medical diplomas or not, upon the following named subjects, to-wit: anatomy, physiology, pathological anatomy and pathology, surgery, obstetrics and chemistry; said examination to be thorough. When the said board of medical examiners shall have been satisfied as to the qualifications of said applicant, they shall grant to him a certificate to that effect, which certificate shall be recorded with the clerk of the district court of the county in which said applicant may reside or sojourn, as provided in section two of this act, which certificate shall entitle him to practice anywhere in this State. Such board of examiners shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifteen dollars for each and every such applicant, to be paid by the applicant or party so examined; and two of them shall have authority to grant certificates, and whenever a vacancy occurs in any of said boards, the same shall be filled by appointment by the judge of the district in which such vacancy occurs.

§ 4. That said boards shall meet regularly semi-annually at some central point in their respective districts to conduct examinations and grant certificates, as hereinbefore provided, and they shall give at least one month's public notice of said meeting, by publication in some paper published in the judicial district, specifying the time and place thereof: *Provided*, that any member of any of said boards shall have authority to grant temporary license or certificate to an applicant, upon examination, until the next regular meeting of the board, at which time the temporary license shall cease; but the said applicant must apply for a thorough examination. Each and every one of such boards shall procure a seal, as soon as practicable after their organization, which seal shall be impressed upon every certificate granted.

§ 5. That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars, and not more than five hundred dollars, for every such offense; one-half of such fine shall be paid to the prosecutor, and the other half into the county treasury; and it shall be the duty of the judge of each judicial district, at each term of the district court in the respective counties composing his district, to charge the grand jury with the necessity of preserving this act inviolate, and to admonish them of their duty to find presentments against any and all persons guilty of its infraction: *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to exclude or disqualify any person who may have been already qualified for the practice of medicine under the act of May 16, 1873: *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to apply to those who have been regularly engaged in the general practice of medicine in this State, in any of its branches or departments, for a period of five

consecutive years in this State prior to the first day of January, 1875; nor to those who have obtained certificates of qualification under said act; nor to females who follow the practice of midwifery, strictly as such.

§ 6. An act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of medicine," passed sixteenth of May, 1873, and all other laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

§ 7. It being important that the benefits of this act be realized at once, creates such imperative public necessity and an emergency as requires that it be of force and effect upon its passage, and it is so declared.

Approved August 21, 1876.

Article 396 of the Penal Code provides: If any person shall practice for pay, or as a regular practitioner, medicine in this State, in any of its branches or departments, or offer or attempt to practice without first having obtained a certificate of professional qualification from some authorized board of medical examiners, or without having a diploma from some accredited medical college, chartered by the legislature of the State or its authority, in which the same is situated, he shall be punished by fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Article 398. If any person shall hereafter engage in the practice of medicine in any of its branches or departments, for pay, or as a regular practitioner, without having first filed for record with the clerk of the district court of the county in which such person may reside or sojourn, a certificate from some authorized board of medical examiners, or a diploma from some accredited medical college, he shall be punished as prescribed in Article 396.

Approved March 26, 1879.

Dr. W. J. Burt, secretary of the State Medical Association, writes:

"We have laws, but they are not efficient. Any graduate of a chartered medical college is qualified, under our laws, to practice, by registering his diploma in the county clerk's or district clerk's office. This lets in, and qualifies, a man who holds a bogus or forged diploma. A non-graduate must be examined by a board appointed for each judicial district.

"The profession have tried for four years to get an amendment to the law requiring every physician to be examined by a board in each congressional district, irrespective of diplomas, but the Solons of our State do not see it, and say, 'let the people employ whom they please.' We hope to get a more efficient and satisfactory law in 1884."

Texas Medical College and Hospital.

Galveston, Texas.

Organized in 1864.—Re-organized in 1873.—Formerly known as the Galveston Medical College. The last course of lectures was delivered in 1880–81.

UTAH TERRITORY.

Population, 143,963. Number of physicians, 139. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 1,035.

Dr. H. J. RICHARDS, of Salt Lake City, writes:

"In answer to your letter I have to say that, so far as I know, we have in Utah no law regulating the practice of medicine. I think there is in the penal code one clause defining a punishment for the misdeeds of a physician while drunk. The inference is, that during the little time he is sober, he will not do much harm. Some of the incorporated cities regulate medicine within their limits by selling a license to any one who may apply for it.

"In this city the qualifications needed to practice medicine are the possession of one dollar, and a willingness on the part of the would-be physician to contribute said one dollar to the city treasury. * * As for the medical fraternity proper, I do not think any of them care for any law regulating medicine. I believe they are advocates of the doctrine of the 'survival of the fittest.'"

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF MORGAN CITY.

Morgan City, U. T.

Extinct.

VERMONT.

Population, 332,286. Number of physicians, 659. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 504.

PRACTICE of Medicine and Surgery, Chapter 172, Revised Laws, 1880.

SECTION 3908. Medical societies, organized under a charter from the general assembly, shall, at each annual session, elect a board of censors, consisting of three members, who shall hold their office till others are elected; which board may examine and license practitioners of medicine, surgery and midwifery.

§ 3909. A practitioner of medicine, surgery or midwifery, who, by sign or advertisement, offers his services to the public as practitioner of either medicine, surgery or midwifery, or who, by such sign or advertisement, assumes the title of doctor, shall obtain a certificate from one of such medical societies, either from a county, district or State society.

§ 3910. A person not a resident of this State, who has not received a diploma from a chartered medical college, shall obtain a certificate from a board of censors in this State before he shall be permitted to practice the medical art in this State.

§ 3911. Each board of censors shall issue certificates, without fee, to physicians and surgeons who furnish evidence, by diploma from a medical college or university, or by certificate of examination from an authorized board, which satisfies said censors that the person presenting such credentials has been, after due

examination, deemed qualified to practice the branches mentioned in such diploma or certificate.

§ 3912. The censors of each medical college aforesaid shall, in their discretion, notify practitioners of medicine, surgery or midwifery of the terms of this chapter, and shall require such persons to comply therewith within thirty days after such notification, or within such further time as is allowed by the censors, not exceeding ninety days.

§ 3913. The certificate shall set forth that said censors have found the person to whom it is given qualified to practice the branches of medical art mentioned in it, and shall be substantially in the following form:

No. ——. *Certificate.*

STATE OF VERMONT, }
COUNTY OF —— —— }

This may certify that the undersigned board of censors have found A. B., of ————, in the county of ———— and State of ————, qualified in the following branches of the medical profession: ——— —— ———; and therefore license him to practice said branches within this State.

————— ————,
————— ————,
————— ————,

Board of Censors of Medical Society.

§ 3914. The person to whom a certificate is thus issued shall cause the same to be recorded in the clerk's office of the county in which he resides, or, if not a resident of the State, in the county in which he obtains such certificate, in a book to be kept by the county clerk for that purpose, and to be called the Medical Register of ———— County. The fee for recording such certificate shall be twenty-five cents.

§ 3915. A certificate issued by a board of censors, as herein provided, shall be valid throughout the State after being duly recorded. Said censors may revoke or annul a certificate if, in their judgment, the person holding it has obtained it fraudulently, or has forfeited the right to public confidence, by conviction of crime.

§ 3916. A person who practices medicine, surgery or midwifery in the State, or signs a certificate of death for purposes of burial or removal, unless authorized so to do by a certificate issued and recorded as herein provided, shall, for the first offense, be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, and for a subsequent offense not less than two hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, which fine may be recovered in an action of debt, for the use of any person who sues therefor, or by an indictment.

§ 3917. No person practicing either of the branches of medicine, surgery or midwifery within this State shall be permitted to enforce, in the courts, the collection of a fee or compensation for services rendered, or material or medicine furnished, in the practice of any of the branches for which he has not a certificate as provided in this chapter.

§ 3918. This chapter shall not apply to the practice of dentistry, nor to the practice of midwifery by women in the town or locality in which they reside, nor to those practitioners of medicine who had resided and practiced medicine in the State five years previous to November 28, 1836.

§ 2555. A physician who attended upon a deceased person shall leave with the town clerk a certificate containing the name of the disease or cause of such death within fifteen days after the interment of the deceased; and a medical

attendant who fails to give such certificate shall be fined three dollars, for the use of the town where the offense is committed.

The professional books and instruments of a physician are exempt from taxation, and from attachment and execution.

Medical Department of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.

Burlington, Vt. (Pop. 11,365.)

Organized in 1821. The first class was graduated in 1823. Sessions were held and classes graduated annually, excepting in 1835, until 1836, when the sessions were suspended. During this period 114 students were graduated. In 1853 the department was reorganized. A class was graduated in 1854 and in each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces fourteen professors, one assistant professor, one instructor, one demonstrator, and one curator.

Course of Instruction: A preliminary term of eighteen weeks' duration, and a regular term of seventeen weeks' duration, annually—the regular term beginning on the first Thursday in March each year.—Consists of a complete course on the seven principal branches, and a short and practical course on the special branches. Clinics at the hospital and dispensary. Three years' graded course recommended, but not required.—Lectures embrace general and special anatomy, obstetrics, diseases of women, materia medica, general pathology, principles and practice of surgery, chemistry, toxicology, theory and practice of medicine, microscopic anatomy, dermatology, diseases of children, ophthalmology, otology, thoracic diseases, diseases of the throat and nose, mental and nervous diseases, medical jurisprudence.

Requirements: For admission, none.—For graduation: (1) twenty-one years of age; (2) three years' study; (3) two full courses in different years; (4) thesis; (5) good moral character; (6) satisfactory examination. "Graduates of other regular colleges, who desire a degree from this institution, must pass a satisfactory examination in the branches of medicine, surgery and obstetrics; and if they be graduates of more than three years' standing, they must exhibit a certificate of membership in some medical society entitled to representation in the American Medical Association."

Fees: Matriculation, $5; lectures, $70; graduation, $25.

Students: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1878	108	33	30+
1879	140	49	35—
1880	143	53	37+
1881	171	40	29+
1882	190	85	44.7

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the five years ended 1882, *thirty-five.*

Number of Illinois students attending the session of 1882, 1.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 18.

VERMONT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Woodstock, Vt.

Organized in 18—. Extinct.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 12.

VERMONT ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Castleton, Vt.

Organized in 1818. Suspended instruction from 1837 to 1841. Extinct since 1854. During its existence it graduated 350 students.

Number of graduates in Illinois, 27.

VIRGINIA.

Population, 1,512,565. Number of physicians, 1,898. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 796.

Dr. J. L. CABELL, University of Virginia, furnishes the following:

Code of Virginia (1873.) Chapter 34, Section 8:

A separate license shall be granted to each member of a firm or company of attorneys at law, physicians, surgeons and dentists; and where the tax is estimated on the income from the professional business of a firm or company, if any part thereof is exempt from taxation, the exemption in favor of such firm or company shall apply to each member thereof.

§ 16. Provides that no abatement of tax be granted on licenses for one year.

§ 62. No person shall, without a license, practice as a physician, surgeon or dentist, for compensation; but a license to practice either profession shall confer the privilege of practicing in all the professions aforesaid, and a license granted to practice in any county or corporation, shall authorize such physician, surgeon or dentist to practice in any of the professions authorized throughout the commonwealth without additional license. Any person violating the provisions of this section, or who shall practice in either of the professions named, without a license, shall pay a fine of not less than thirty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense, and shall be debarred from recovering any compensation for any such service, by suit or warrant, in any of the courts of the commonwealth.

Chapter 35, Section 51. The specific license tax on every physician, surgeon or dentist shall be ten dollars.

Chapter 104, Section 31. Every physician and surgeon shall, in a book to be kept by him, make a record at once of the death of every person dying in this State, upon whom he has attended at the time of such death, setting out, as far as practicable, the circumstances herein required to be recorded by an assessor or commissioner respecting deaths. He shall give to an assessor or commissioner of the revenue, whenever called upon by him for that purpose, annually, a copy of such record, so far as the same relates to deaths in such assessor's or commissioner's district.

The above statutes were enacted during the session of the legislature of 1871–72.

Compensation for attending prisoners, and for making analyses in criminal cases, is prescribed by the following statute, enacted during the session of 1877–78:

A court may appoint a physician to attend prisoners in its jail, and make him a reasonable allowance, not exceeding seventy-five cents per day for each day he attends a patient. When he attends more than one patient a day, there may be allowed fifty cents per day for each additional patient. A court may make an allowance not to exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars, as compensation to any physician or analytical chemist, for making an analysis to discover poison in any criminal case.

Medical Department of the University of Virginia.

Near Charlottesville, Albermarle County.

(Pop. of University Town, 1,000. Pop. of Charlottesville, 2,676.)

Organized in 1825. The first class graduated in July, 1828. There was no graduating class in 1862.—The faculty embraces four professors and a demonstrator of anatomy.

Course of Instruction: One annual course of thirty-six weeks' duration; daily examinations by the professors; optional courses in the chemical laboratory are given; fee charged, $25 each. Course is graded, extending over two years.—Lectures embrace, besides comparative anatomy, obstetrics and medical jurisprudence, the following scheme: The arrangement of the lectures is such that the student acquires a competent knowledge of anatomy, physiology and chemistry before he enters upon the study of the principles and practice of medicine and surgery, which can only be studied properly in the light shed upon them by the former. The instructions in materia medica and pharmacy are also given in due relation to the progress of the student in chemistry.

Requirements: For admission, none.—For graduation: "The degree of doctor of medicine is conferred upon such students as prove their fitness for the same by rigid and searching examinations. It has ever been the policy of the institution to make its honors testimonials of merit, and not certificates of attendance upon a prescribed course of instruction. According to this policy the diploma is often conferred upon first-course students, if found worthy of it. The candidates for graduation are subjected to searching interrogations on the details and niceties as well as on the leading principles of the subject, and they are expected to be accurately versed in all the topics treated of in the lectures and correlative text. These examinations are chiefly in writing. The standing of the student at the daily and general examinations is taken into account in estimating his qualifications for graduation. As a proper acquaintance with the English language is indispensable to the attainment of any of the honors of the institution, all candidates for graduation are required to exhibit in their examination due qualifications in this respect."

Fees: Matriculation and library, $30; tuition, $100; demonstrator, $10; graduation, $15.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at each session reported, and percentages of graduates to matriculates—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1877–78	—	17	—
1878–79	—	21	—
1879–80	—	12	—
1880–81	57	13	22.8
1881–82	34	12	32.3
1882–83	56	16	28.6

Average percentage of graduates to matriculates during the past three years, *twenty-eight.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 7.

MEDICAL SCHOOL OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.—(*Winchester Medical College.*)

Winchester, Va.

Organized in 1826. Lectures were probably delivered until the breaking out of the war, 1861, although no positive information is at hand regarding the date of its extinction.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va. (Pop. 63,600.)

Organized in 1838 as the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College, under which name it continued until 1854, when a new charter was obtained and the present name assumed. The first class was graduated in 1840. Classes have been graduated each subsequent year.—The faculty embraces eight professors and ten adjunct professors.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: One annual course of six months' duration. Daily examinations by each professor or assistant. Clinics at hospital and dispensary. "The general plan and purpose of the course of instruction will be a judicious combination of the methods usually described as the didactic, with careful and abundant clinical and experimental illustration: thoroughness of instruction being the aim in all departments."—Lectures embrace practice of medicine, obstetrics, diseases of the puerperal state, diseases of women and children, physiology, pathology, surgery, chemistry, pharmacy, general and special anatomy, materia medica, therapeutics, diseases of the eye, ear and throat.

REQUIREMENTS: For admission, "An examination if considered necessary."—For graduation: not stated in announcement.

FEES: Matriculation, $5; demonstrator, $10; lectures, $120; graduation, $30.

STUDENTS: Number of matriculates and of graduates at the last session (being the only session concerning which the present dean is able to give information),

and number of graduates of the session of 1881–82, obtained from the forty-fifth announcement—

Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Percent.
1881–82	—	13	—
1882–83	*61	9	14.7

Percentage of graduates to matriculates, *fifteen.*

Number of graduates in Illinois, 4.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Population, 75,120. Number of physicians, 152. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 494.

A law requiring the registration of physicians exists in this Territory, but it has been impossible to obtain a copy of it.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Population, 618,457. Number of physicians, 939 (registered by State Board of Health, 1,041). Number of inhabitants to each physician, census basis, 658; registration basis, 594.

AN ACT amending and re-enacting Chapter 150 of the Code of West Virginia concerning the Public Health.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

SECTION 1. There shall be a State board of health in this State, consisting of two physicians residing in each congressional district thereof, who shall be graduates of reputable medical colleges, and who shall have practiced medicine for not less than twelve years continuously. They shall be appointed by the governor, and hold their office for the term of four years, unless sooner removed as provided in this chapter. But the members of said board now in office shall, unless sooner removed therefrom, remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified. On the first day of June, 1882, and in every second year thereafter, or as soon after said day as possible, the governor shall appoint two members of said board for the term of four years. Vacancies in said board shall be filled by the governor for the unexpired term. Any person so appointed may be removed from office by the governor, for incompetency, neglect of duty, gross immorality or drunkenness, or for any cause deemed necessary for the public good.

§ 2. The persons so appointed shall take the oath of office prescribed by the fifth section of the fourth article of the constitution of this State, before entering upon the duties of their office, and file a certificate of having done so with the secretary of state.

§ 3. The said board shall, on a day to be fixed by them, in every two years, elect from their own number a president and secretary, who shall hold their offices for the term of two years, and until their successors are appointed and enter upon the duties of their office. The said board shall be a corporation by the name and style of "The State Board of Health of West Virginia," and have and use a common seal, and, as such corporation, may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted

*Includes pharmacy students.

with, plead and be impleaded, to the extent of the powers conferred upon said board by this chapter. Said board may make and adopt all necessary rules, regulations and by-laws, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State, or of the United States, to enable it to perform its duties and transact its business under the provisions of this chapter. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A meeting of the board may be called by the president or any three members thereof.

§ 4. The secretary shall be the recording officer of the board, and, in addition to his other duties prescribed in this chapter, he shall respond to all communications of the local boards of health, as well as from any member of said State board of health residing at a distance from his office, and give to them such advice and information relative to their duties as he may deem necessary and proper. He shall also do and perform such other duties as the State board of health may lawfully direct; and in case of the prevalence of endemics, epidemics, infectious and contagious diseases, or other unusual sickness, he shall, on the request of the local board of health, visit the locality and advise with them, and adopt such regulations for its suppression as may seem best. He shall annually report to the governor, on or before the first day of January, the investigations, discoveries and recommendations of the board, which shall be printed and distributed as soon as practicable thereafter in the same manner as other public documents of the State, except that the governor may cause said report to be printed and distibuted annually.

§ 5. The board shall take cognizance of the interests of the life and health of the inhabitants of the State, and shall make, or cause to be made, sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of diseases, especially the endemics and epidemics, and the means of prevention, the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, habits and circumstances of life on the public health. They shall also investigate the causes of diseases occurring among the stock or domestic animals in the State, the methods of remedying the same, and shall gather information in respect to these matters and kindred subjects for diffusion among the people. They shall also examine into and advise as to the water supply, drainage and sewerage of towns and cities; the ventilation and warming of public halls, churches, school houses, workshops and prisons; the ventilation of coal mines, and how to treat promptly accidents resulting from poisonous gases. When they may believe there is a probability that any infectious or contagious disease will invade this State from any other State, it shall be their duty to take such action and adopt and enforce such rules as they may, in the exercise of their discretion, deem efficient in preventing the introduction and spread of such disease or diseases. The better to accomplish such objects, the board are empowered to establish and strictly maintain quarantine at such places as they may deem proper, and may adopt rules and regulations to obstruct and prevent the introduction or spread of infectious or contagious diseases to or within the State. They may enforce inspections of persons and articles of baggage, or other goods of whatsoever character, as well as the purification of the same; and companies or individuals operating or controlling railroads, passenger coaches, public conveyances, and steamers plying the Ohio river, or its tributaries in this State, shall obey the rules and regulations when made and published by the board in some newspaper printed at or near the place where the danger is; and any owner or person having charge of such railway train, passenger coach, steamboat, or public or private conveyance, who shall refuse to obey such rules and regula-

tions when so made and published, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be confined in the county jail not less than fifteen days nor more than two months, at the discretion of the court.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the county court to nominate, and the said board to appoint, in each of the counties of this State, three intelligent and discreet persons residing therein, one of whom, at least, shall be a person qualified to practice medicine under the provisions of this chapter, if there be such person residing in the county, and the persons so appointed shall constitute a *local board of health* for the county of their residence, and hold their office for the term of two years, and until their successors are appointed, unless sooner removed from office by the State board of health. Vacancies in said local board shall be filled by the State board for the unexpired term upon the nomination of the county court. The said local board of health shall make and establish for their county, or for any district or place therein, such sanitary regulations and rules as they may deem necessary and proper to prevent the outbreak and spread of cholera, small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other endemic, infectious and contagious diseases; and they or any of them may, except in the night time, in the performance of the duties imposed upon them, enter into or upon any house or premises and inspect the same whenever they have reason to believe that such house or premises is in an unclean or infectious condition; and if any house or premises so inspected be found in such condition as aforesaid, said local board shall direct and require the person in charge of or occupying the same, if of sufficient ability, to cleanse and purify the same according to the sanitary rules and regulations made by said board as aforesaid; and if any such person shall fail or refuse to comply with and obey the said directions and requirements of said board, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars. Such local board shall also enforce within their county all the lawful rules and regulations of the State board of health applicable to such county.

It shall be the duty of every practicing physician in any county in which there is such local board of health, to report to said board promptly all or any diseases of the above named character under treatment by him; and said local board shall once, at least, in every three months, report to the State board of health the character of all such infectious, contagious, endemic or epidemic diseases; the number of persons reported as affected with either of said diseases, naming the same; the action taken by such local board to arrest the progress of every such disease, and the visible effects (if any) of such action. Where any city, town or village has a board of health of its own, the jurisdiction of the local board so appointed shall not extend thereto, but such city, town or village board of health shall be auxiliary to and act in harmony with the State board of health.

§ 7. The local board of health of any county may declare quarantine therein, or in any particular district, or place therein, against the introduction of any contagious or infectious disease prevailing in any other State, county or place, and of any and all persons and things likely to spread such contagion or infection. As soon as such quarantine is established, such local board shall, in writing, inform the members of the State board of health residing in their congressional district thereof, whose duty it shall be to ascertain as soon as practicable the necessity therefor, if any exist; and if they find that no such necessity exist, they shall declare the same raised. The said local board shall have power and authority to enforce such quarantine until the same is raised as aforesaid, or by themselves;

and may confine any such infected person, or any person likely to spread such contagion or infection, to the house or premises in which he or she resides, or if such person have no residence in the county, at a place to be provided by them for the purpose; and if it shall become necessary to do so, they shall summon a sufficient guard for the enforcement of their orders in the premises.

Every person who shall fail or refuse to comply with any order made by such board under this section, and every person summoned as such guard who shall, without a lawful excuse, fail or refuse to obey the orders and directions of such board in enfercing said quarantine, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars. In cases of emergency or of actual necessity, and when the court or corporate authority are from any cause unable to meet or to provide for the emergency or the necessity of the case, all actual expenditures necessary for local and county sanitation as provided for in this section, shall be certified by the local board of health to the county court, and the whole or as much thereof as the said court may deem right and proper shall be paid out of the county treasury. The board of health of any city, town or village, shall have the same powers and perform the same duties herein conferred upon and required of the local board of health in their county. The State board of health may also, under the provisions of this section, declare quarantine in any part of the State, and all the provisions of this section shall be applicable to the quarantine so declared.

§ 8. The State board of health, its agents and employees, and the local boards of health, in the absence of the State board, its agents and employees, when they have reason to believe that any steamboat or other water craft navigating the Ohio river or its tributaries in this State, or any other of the waters of the State, or bordering thereon, is infected with any contagious or infectious disease, may prevent the landing of such boat or craft at any point in this State. They may also, if they have reason to believe that any railroad train, coach or other vehicle, passing on or along any railroad in this State, contains any person or thing infected with contagious matter, detain at any station or point on such railroad, where it can be done with safety, such train, coach or vehicle, for a time sufficient to examine the same, and if found to be so infected, for a time sufficient to disinfect and purify the same; and if the conductor or person in charge of such train, coach or vehicle, shall willfully fail or refuse to stop the said train, coach or vehicle for the time aforesaid, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as prescribed in section five (5) of this chapter. Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to impair or affect the powers and duties of the county court of any county under the provisions of sections twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26) of chapter thirty-nine of the code of West Virginia as amended and re-enacted by chapter five of the acts of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

§ 9. The following persons, and no others, shall hereafter be permitted to practice medicine in this State, viz.:

First. All persons who are graduates of a reputable medical college in the school of medicine to which the person desiring to practice belongs. Every such person shall, if he have not already done so and obtained the certificate hereinafter mentioned, present his diploma to the State board of health, or to the two members thereof in his congressional district; and if the same is found to be genuine, and was issued by such medical college as is hereinbefore mentioned, and the person presenting the same be the graduate named therein, the said board or said two members thereof (as the case may be) shall issue and deliver to him a certificate

to that effect; and such diploma and certificate shall entitle the person named in such diploma to practice medicine in all its departments in this State.

Second. All persons who have practiced medicine in this State continuously for the period of ten (10) years prior to the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one. Every such person shall make and file with the two members of the State board of health in the congressional district where he resides, or if he reside out of the State, in the district nearest his residence, an affidavit of the number of years he has continuously practiced in this State, and if the number of years therein stated be ten (10) or more, the said board or said two members thereof, shall, unless they ascertain such affidavit to be false, give him a certificate to that fact, and authorizing him to practice medicine in all its departments in this State.

Third. A person who is not such graduate and who has not so practiced in this State for a period of ten (10) years, desiring to practice medicine in this State, shall, if he have not already done so, present himself before the State board of health, or before the said two members thereof in the congressional district in which he resides, or if he reside out of this State, to the said two members of the State board of health in the congressional district nearest his place of residence, who, together with a member of the local board of health who is a physician (if there be such member of the local board) of the county in which such examination is held, shall examine him as herein provided; and if upon full examination they find him qualified to practice medicine in all its departments, they, or a majority of them, shall grant him a certificate to that effect, and thereafter he shall have the right to practice medicine in this State to the same extent as if he had the diploma and certificate hereinbefore mentioned.

The members of the State board of health in each congressional district shall, by publication in some newspaper printed in the county in which their meeting is to be held, or if no such paper is printed therein, in some newspaper in general circulation in such district, give at least twenty-one days' notice of the time and place at which they will meet for the examination of applicants for permission to practice medicine, which notice shall be published at least once in each week for three (3) successive weeks before the day of such meeting. But this section does not apply to a physician or surgeon who is called from another State to treat a particular case, or to perform a particular surgical operation in this State, and who does not otherwise practice in this State.

§ 10. Every person holding any such certificate as is hereinbefore provided for, shall have the same recorded in the office of the secretary of the State board of health, in a book kept by him for that purpose, and the secretary shall endorse on said certificate the fact of such recordation, and deliver the same to the person named therein, or to his order.

§ 11. Every person on presenting himself for examination as hereinbefore provided, shall pay to the State board of health, or to the members thereof by whom he is examined, a fee of ten (10) dollars, which shall not be returned if a certificate be refused him. But he may again at any time within one year after such refusal present himself for examination as aforesaid, without the payment of an additional fee, and if a certificate be again refused him, he may as often as he see fit thereafter, on the payment of a fee of ten (10) dollars, be examined as herein provided until he obtain such certificate.

§ 12. Examinations may be in whole or in part in writing, and shall be of an elementary and practical character, and shall embrace the general subjects of

anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, pathological anatomy, surgery and obstetrics, but sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the candidate as a practitioner of medicine, surgery and obstetrics. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to females practicing midwifery.

§ 13. Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this chapter who shall profess publicly to be a physician, and to prescribe for the sick, or who shall append to his name the letters "M.D." This act shall also apply to apothecaries and pharmacists who prescribe for the sick. This act shall not apply to commissioned officers of the United States army and navy and marine-hospital service.

§ 14. Any itinerant physician desiring to practice medicine in this State, shall, before doing so, pay to the sheriff of every county in which he desires to practice, a special tax of fifty dollars for each month and fraction of a month he shall so practice in such county, and take his receipt in duplicate therefor. He shall present said receipts to the clerk of the county court of such county, who shall file and preserve one of them in his office, and endorse on the other the words: "A duplicate of this receipt has been filed in my office," and sign the same and deliver it to the person presenting the same; and if any such physician shall practice, or attempt to practice medicine in any such county without having paid such tax and filed such receipt with the clerk of the county court and obtained his endorsement on the other as aforesaid, or if he shall so practice or attempt to practice for a longer period than that for which he has paid such tax as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars. Any person who shall travel from place to place and by writing, printing or otherwise, publicly profess to cure or treat diseases, injuries or deformities, shall be held and deemed to be an itinerant physician and subject to the taxes, fines and penalties prescribed in this section.

§ 15. If any person shall practice, or attempt to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics in this State without having complied with the provisions of section nine (9) of this chapter, except as therein provided, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined for every such offense not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not less than one month nor more than twelve months, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. And if any person shall file or attempt to file as his own, the diploma or certificate of another, or shall file or attempt to file a false or forged affidavit of his identity, or shall willfully swear falsely to any question which may be propounded to him on his examination, as herein provided for, or to any affidavit herein required to be made or filed by him, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than three years, or imprisoned in the county jail not less than six nor more than twelve months, and fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court.

§ 16. The secretary of the State board of health shall receive a salary to be fixed by the board, but not to exceed the sum of five hundred dollars; he shall also receive his traveling and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties within the limits of this State, not to exceed, however, one hundred dollars. The other members of said board shall each receive four dollars per day for each day actually and necessarily employed by them in the discharge of the duties of their office. But the whole of the expenses so incurred, the salary of the secretary and the per diem of the members of the board, shall not

exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars in any one year. The State board shall audit all bills made out in due form and verified by the member rendering the services, or incurring the expense, or traveling in the performance of the duties of his office. Such bills, when approved by the governor, shall be paid out of the State treasury.

§ 17. All moneys received by the State board of health, or any of its members, in payment of fees for examination, as well as the special taxes received by the sheriff under the provisions of section fourteen (14) of this chapter, shall be paid into the State treasury within one month after the same are received. And it shall be the duty of the secretary of the State board of health on the first days of January and July in each year, or within five days thereafter, to certify to the auditor all such moneys received by said board or any member thereof, during the preceding six months. It shall also be the duty of the clerk of every county court on the same days in each year, or within five days thereafter, to certify to the auditor all moneys received by the sheriff under this chapter shown by the receipts filed in his office, as required by section fourteen (14) of this chapter. And any such secretary or clerk who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined for each offense not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars. And if any member of the State board of health shall fail to account for and pay into the treasury, as herein required, any moneys received by him as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined double the amount of the moneys so received, and which he has failed to pay as aforesaid.

§ 18. The secretary of the State board of health, or any member thereof, shall have power to administer oaths and take and certify affidavits in any matter or thing pertaining to the business of the board, or of any of the members thereof.

§ 19. If any person knowingly sell any diseased, corrupted or unwholesome provisions, whether food or drink, without making the same known to the buyer, he shall be confined in jail not more than six months, and fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

§ 20. If any person fraudulently adulterate, for the purpose of sale, anything intended for food or drink, or if he knowingly sell or barter anything intended for food or drink, which is not what it is represented to be, or what it is sold for, he shall be confined in jail not more than one year, and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars; and the adulterated or other articles shall be forfeited and destroyed.

§ 21. All acts and parts of acts coming within the purview of this act, and inconsistent therewith, are hereby repealed.

Approved March 25, 1882, and in force from that date.

Governor JACKSON, in his biennial message to the legislature, dated January 20, 1883, refers to the board of health of the State as follows:

"The law establishing the State board of health and regulating the practice of medicine and surgery, as amended and re-enacted last winter, has proved a wise act of legislation. It is admirably adapted to secure the protection of the lives, health, prosperity and happiness of all classes of the people. The law is now in force in every county of the State, and we may reasonably expect that its operations will prove of much benefit."

WISCONSIN.

Population, 1,315,497. Number of physicians, 1,549. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 849.

AN ACT to Prevent Quacks from Deceiving the People by Assuming a Professional Title.

The People of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No person practicing physic or surgery, or both, who is prohibited by section one thousand four hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, 1878, from testifying in a professional capacity, as a physician or surgeon, in any case, shall assume the title of doctor, physician or surgeon, by means of any abbreviation, or by the use of any word or words, letters of the alphabet of the English or any other language, or any device of whatsoever kind, printed, written or painted, or exhibited in any advertisement, circular, hand-bill, letter or other instrument, nor on any card, sign, door or place whatsoever. Any person violating any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days, nor more than sixty days, for each offense.

§ 2. Upon complaint made, in writing, under oath, before any magistrate or justice of the peace, charging the commission of an offense against the provisions of this act in his county, it shall be the duty of the district attorney to prosecute the offender, and in all such prosecutions the burden of proof shall be upon the defendant to establish his right to use such title, under the provisions of this act.

§ 3. Any person prohibited by section one of this act from assuming the title of doctor, physician or surgeon, who shall practice, or pretend to practice, physic or surgery, or both, shall not be exempted from any, but shall be liable to all, of the legal penalties and liabilities for malpractice; and ignorance shall be no excuse for failing to perform, or for negligently or unskillfully performing, or attempting to perform, any of the duties required by law of practicing physicians or surgeons.

§ 4. Every person pretending to practice physic or surgery, or both, shall, upon demand of any person, exhibit all diplomas or licenses that he may have to practice physic or surgery, or both; and if such person, upon demand, shall refuse to exhibit such diplomas or licenses, any suit instigated against him under this chapter shall not be considered malicious.

§ 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 30, 1881.

Section 1436 of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, referred to in the above law, reads as follows:

§ 1436. No person practicing physic or surgery, or both, shall have the right to collect in any action, in any court, fees or compensation for the performance of any medical or surgical service, or to testify in a professional capacity as a physician or surgeon in any case, unless he shall have received a diploma from some incorporated medical society or college, or shall be a member of the State or some county medical society legally organized in this State.

Medical societies are empowered to issue diplomas by the following:

§ 1425. [Revised Statutes.] The censors of each medical society shall care-

fully and impartially examine all medical students who shall present themselves as candidates for a diploma and membership of such society, and report their opinion in writing to the president; and thereupon the society may grant diplomas to the persons so examined, under the hand of the president and the seal of the society, which diploma shall constitute them members of such society; but no person shall be so examined and no diploma shall be issued to any person unless he shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, have a good English education, have studied medicine at least three years with some respectable practitioner, and shall produce satisfactory evidence of a good moral character. Every person receiving a diploma from any such medical society shall pay therefor ten dollars to the treasurer thereof.

J. T. Reeve, M.D., secretary State Board of Health of Wisconsin, writes:

"This is the only law we have on the subject. I do not know how the impression has gone abroad, as it has, that we have a law regulating the practice of medicine, for we have none."

Milwaukee College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Milwaukee, Wis. (Pop. 115,587.)

No date of organization is given in its publications. The second annual announcement (dated 1882, which would indicate that the institution was organized in 1881) says: "This college is incorporated under the general law of the State of Wisconsin. Its faculty have full power to issue diplomas of medicine and surgery, and are possessed of all rights and privileges granted, or that may be granted, to colleges in the country."

It is also stated that "the qualifications requisite for graduation from this college will be of the highest standard, and efforts will be constantly made to render the course of instruction still more thorough and comprehensive."

What is considered the "highest standard" of qualifications requisite for graduation is shown in the following paragraphs from the announcement:

"Provided, however, since many States have legalized the status of practitioners by examining boards, therefore, any person otherwise qualified, and holding certificates of fitness or authority to practice from any State board of health, may become an applicant for graduation by *attending a single course of lectures in this college.*"

"Likewise, practitioners of five years of reputable and consecutive practice, upon furnishing a certificate of the fact from the county clerk and three good and reputable citizens, according to the following form, may become applicants for the honors of the school, upon attendance of one full term of lectures and passing a satisfactory examination."

Upon this, and other evidence of irregularities, the Illinois State

Board of Health has refused to recognize the diplomas of this institution; and its methods, the personnel of the faculty and general character, were fully exposed in the report of the secretary to the Board, at its regular quarterly meeting in June, 1883. Since that exposure, the attorney-general of Wisconsin has taken steps to cause the charter of this college to be declared forfeited for fraudulent and illegal practices, and the institution is defunct. It was also known by the name of "The Coney Medical Institute."

WYOMING TERRITORY.

Population, 20,789. Number of physicians, 30. Number of inhabitants to each physician, 693.

An Act to Prevent the Practice of Medicine, Surgery or Obstetrics by Unqualified Persons.

Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wyoming:

Section 1. No person shall practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics in this Territory who has not received a medical education and a diploma from some regularly chartered medical school, said school to have a *bona fide* existence at the time when said diploma was granted.

§ 2. Every physician, surgeon or obstetrician in this Territory shall file for record with the registrar of deeds of the county in which he or she is about to practice his or her profession, or where he or she now practices it, a copy of his or her diploma, at the same time exhibiting the original, or a certificate from the dean of the medical school of which he or she is a graduate, certifying to his or her graduation.

§ 3. Every physician, surgeon or obstetrician when filing a copy of his or her diploma or certificate of graduation, as required by section two of this act, shall be identified as the person named in the papers about to be filed, by the affidavit of two citizens of the county, or by his or her affidavit, taken before a notary public or commissioner of deeds for this Territory, which affidavit shall be filed in the office of the registrar of deeds.

§ 4. Any person practicing medicine, surgery or obstetrics in this Territory without complying with sections one, two and three of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days, nor more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment, for each and every offense. And any person filing or attempting to file as his or her own, the diploma or certificate of graduation of another, or a forged affidavit of identification, shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be subject to such fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary as may be fixed by the court for said offense.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of the police, sheriff or constable to arrest all persons practicing medicine, surgery or obstetrics in this Territory, who have not complied with the provisions of this act, and the officer making the arrest shall be entitled to one-half of the fine collected.

§ 6. No portion of this act shall apply to any person who, in an emergency, may prescribe or give advice in medicine, surgery or obstetrics, in a section of country where no physician, surgeon or obstetrician resides, or where no physician, surgeon or obstetrician resides within convenient distance, nor to persons prescribing in their own family; nor shall the provisions of this act apply to persons claiming to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics in any section of the Territory wherein no physician or surgeon, having a diploma or certificate of graduation as aforesaid, now resides or shall hereafter reside.

§ 7. Upon the trial of any person charged with a violation of any of the provisions of this act, it shall be sufficient for the prosecution to show that the defendant has practiced medicine, surgery or obstetrics within the county where the indictment is found, at any time since the passage of this act, and the defendant shall not, after such proof, be entitled to an acquittal until he or she shows by the testimony of some competent witness, upon oath, that the defendant has received a medical education and a genuine diploma from some regularly chartered medical school: *Provided*, that the defendant may show such facts by depositions taken in the same manner as depositions are taken in civil cases.

§ 8. That an act entitled "An act to protect the citizens of Wyoming Territory from empiricism, and to elevate the standing of the medical profession," be and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Dr. J. H. FINFROCK, of Laramie City, writes:

"I believe our law is efficient, although it has never been tested in our higher courts. Several arrests have been made under it, but the parties either left before trial or ceased to practice. As no attempt has ever been made to repeal the law, I conclude it is favorably received by all classes. Physicians are exempt from jury duty, and receive ten dollars per day when testifying before a coroner's jury, and thirty dollars for making a post-mortem examination.

AUXILIARY AND POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTIONS AND COURSES.

AUXILIARY DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Organized in 1865.—Faculty consists of five professors.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION—although strictly collateral to medicine, is largely scientific in its character, and the degree of bachelor of science (B.S.) is conferred upon those graduates in medicine of the university, or of other recognized schools, who attend two full courses in the auxiliary department, pass a satisfactory examination before the faculty, and present an original thesis on some one of the subjects taught. These latter comprise medical jurisprudence and toxicology; mineralogy and geology (including a practical course on mineralogical and geological chemistry); botany, hygiene, comparative anatomy and zoology. The session for 1884 will begin in March and continue until the early part of June.

FEES: Lectures are free to all matriculates and graduates of the medical department of the university; to all others, $10 is charged for each professor's ticket, or $35 for the course. Graduation, $10.

POST-GRADUATE INSTRUCTION, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Established in 1880—although for many years previous a post-graduate course was afforded during the spring and early summer.—Faculty consists of eight professors and ten lecturers.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION—divided into three terms of eight weeks each, beginning in January, April and March—consists in bedside and dispensary lessons, in the practical examination of patients, and the use of instruments of precision in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. The following subjects are taught: Clinical medicine and physical diagnosis; renal diseases, with practical examination of urine; nervous diseases and electro-therapeutics; clinical surgery; ophthalmology; dermatology; otology; gynecology; operative and genito-urinary surgery, with venereal diseases; clinical and operative obstetrics; laryngology; diseases of children.

FEES: Matriculation, $5 (matriculates of the university exempt); full course, eight weeks, $150; sixteen weeks, $200; individual subjects, $10 to $25.

New York Polyclinic.

New York City.

Organized in 1882.—Faculty consists of sixteen professors and two adjunct professors, besides which there are thirty-seven assistants to the faculty.

Clinics are held daily throughout the year, in diseases of the chest, — of children, — of the throat, nose and ear, — of the nervous system, — of the skin, — of the eye; in general medicine, surgery, gynecology, and orthopedic surgery.

Fees: Except for general and operative surgery, and for diseases of women (which are $25 each), and for diseases of the eye (which is $20), the tickets are $15 for each department, and are good for six weeks after date of issue.

Remarks: This is strictly a school of clinical medicine and surgery. There are no didactic lectures, and none but practitioners are admitted.

New York Post-Graduate Medical School.

New York City.

Organized in 1882.—Faculty consists of eleven professors and six associate professors.

Clinics held daily in clinical and operative surgery; diseases of the mind and nervous system, — of the eye and ear, — of the nose and throat, — of the skin, genito-urinary organs and venereal diseases, — of women, — of children; orthopedic surgery and mechanical therapeutics; pathology and general medicine; obstetrics and operative midwifery.

Fees: General ticket, for a full course in all the departments, from May 1 to October 1, $50; partial ticket, for any four courses, $20.

Remarks: Instruction is entirely clinical. Certificates of attendance are issued for any seven weeks of continuous study.

Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Organized in 1882. Clinical and practical instruction in medical and surgical specialties, to physicians only, is given during the entire year. In addition to the clinical facilities of the college, the services of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Wills, Howard, Orthopedic and Presbyterian hospitals, with which members of the faculty are connected, will be utilized for instruction. Clinical instruction in electro-therapeutics is given, and the laboratories of pathology, microscopy and chemistry are open during the entire year.

Fees: "Pupils will have an opportunity of attending the daily clinics from May 28 to September 30, inclusive, for a fee of $20 in each department."

College for Medical Practitioners.

St. Louis, Mo.

Organized in 1882. The objects of this college are to afford medical practitioners, graduates and non-graduates the opportunity of reviewing their collegiate studies and of receiving additional practical instruction in the several specialties of medicine and surgery. Three sessions, each of five weeks' duration, annually.

A diploma of associate membership is conferred under the following conditions:

1st. They must have attended a full course of lectures and the clinics of all the departments of this college.

2d. Must be a graduate of some recognized and reputable medical school.

3d. Must apply in their own handwriting for examination.

4th. Must have passed a satisfactory examination in all the branches taught in this college.

5th. And must present to the college a prepared physiological or pathological specimen (wet or dry), or a cast or drawing, with the name, address and the alma mater of the applicant attached. The fee for this diploma is $25.

Persons who are not graduates of any medical college may attend the lectures in this college, and may receive a certificate of attendance, provided that they present to the college a prepared pathological or physiological specimen (wet or dry), or a drawing.

Baltimore Polyclinic and Post-Graduate Medical School.

Baltimore, Md.

Organized in 1884. Practical instruction to physicians and advanced students in all the branches of medicine and surgery.—Faculty consists of thirteen professors and thirteen assistants.

Daily clinics—except Sunday; dispensary practice; an "out-door obstetrical department"; no didactic lectures; each course, four weeks' duration.

Fees: Surgery, genito-urinary and rectal surgery, diseases of the throat and chest, diseases of the eye and ear, dermatology and syphilis, general practice of medicine and urinary pathology, orthopedic surgery, diseases of children, $10 each; gynecology and obstetrics, $15; operative surgery and topographical anatomy, $20. Material for dissection by special arrangement.

The following-named institutions also have post-graduate courses, or other facilities for instruction for practitioners:

Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.—A four weeks' course; fees, $30.

Chicago Medical College, Chicago, Ill.—A four weeks' course; fees, $30.

Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill.—A six-weeks' course; fees, $30.

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.—A four-weeks' course; fees, $25.

Medical Department, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.—A six-weeks' course, $40.

Medical School of Harvard University, Boston, Mass.—Six-months' courses in histology, ($20); physiology, ($30); medical chemistry, ($30); pathological anatomy, ($20); surgery, ($25); laryngology, ($20); ophthalmology, ($25); otology, ($15); dermatology, ($25); syphilis, ($15); diseases of the nervous system, ($15); gynecology, ($25); obstetrics, ($25). Graduates of other medical schools may obtain the degree of M.D., Harv., after a year's study in the graduates' course, as above. Fee for full year, $200.

Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo. — A six-weeks' course; fees, $25.

St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis, Mo.—"In order to obviate the necessity of a post-graduate course, the professors of this school will form classes for private instruction of advanced students and practitioners." * * *

Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City.—Private instruction in medical, and in physical diagnosis ($20 each); surgical operations ($30); operative surgery and surgical dressings ($20); diseases of the eye and ear ($30); diseases of the heart, lungs and throat ($12); laryngoscopy ($10); and diseases of women ($50); "intended mainly for the benefit of practitioners." * * *

Medical Department, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.—A five-weeks' course; fees, $25.

Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. — A post-graduate course of instruction, including five terms of seven weeks each. Instruction in ophthalmology, otology, gynecology, physical diagnosis, diseases of the chest, orthopedic surgery, normal and pathological histology, diseases of children, laryngology, urinary pathology, medical chemistry, practical pharmacy, experimental physiology, dermatology, botany, materia medica and experimental therapeutics. Fees range from $10 to $20.

LIST OF COLLEGES FOR WOMEN ONLY.

Woman's Medical College, Toronto, Ont.

Women's Medical College, Kingston, Ont.

Woman's Medical College of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.

Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, New York City.
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women (Homœopathic), New York City.
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

LIST OF COLLEGES FOR BOTH SEXES.

The following institutions either announce that they are open to both sexes, or had both in attendance during the last session:

Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, Cal.
University of California Medical College, San Francisco, Cal.
California Medical College (Eclectic), San Francisco, Cal.
Medical Department of the University of Denver, Denver, Col.
Medical Department of the University of Colorado, Boulder, Col.
Medical Department of Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Georgia Eclectic Medical College, Atlanta, Ga.
College of American Medicine and Surgery, Atlanta, Ga.
Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
Fort Wayne College of Medicine, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Indiana Eclectic Medical College, Indianapolis, Ind.
Physio-Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia.
Medical Department of the State University, Iowa City, Ia.
Homœopathic Medical Department of the State University, Iowa City, Iowa.
Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons, Des Moines, Ia.
Iowa Medical College (Eclectic), Des Moines, Ia.
Eclectic Medical College of Maine, Lewiston, Me.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, Mass.
Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, Mass.
Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Minnesota College Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.
Joplin College of Physicians and Surgeons, Joplin, Mo.
Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.
Omaha Medical College, Omaha, Neb.
Medical Department of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
College of Medicine of Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
Medical Department of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.

Medical Department of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, O.
Columbus Medical College, Columbus, O.
Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, O.
Pulte Medical College (Homœopathic), Cincinnati, O.
Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.
Physio-Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.
Medical Department of the Willamette University, Portland, Or.
Meharry Medical Department of Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF COLLEGES FOR COLORED STUDENTS.

Medical Department of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.
Meharry Medical Department of Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.
The Medical Department of Howard University, Washington, D. C., is open to all, "without distinction of sex or race."

LIST OF COLLEGES WHICH CONFER DEGREES UPON ATTENDANCE ON SUMMER SESSIONS.

Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, Cal. Session begins June 1, and closes November 1.
University of California Medical College, San Francisco, Cal. Session begins February 1, and closes November 1.
Iowa Medical College (Eclectic), Des Moines, Ia. Session begins January 1, and closes June 1.
Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, Ky. Session begins February 11, and closes June 23.
Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky. Session begins January 10, and closes June 3.
Medical School of Maine, at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. Session begins February 7, and closes June 1.
Medical Department of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. Session begins August 1, and closes December 1.
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Session begins January 2, and closes May 21.
Toledo Medical College, Toledo, O. Session begins March 1, and closes July 19.
Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O. Session begins January 14, and closes June 10.

Medical Department of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, O. Session begins February 13, and closes July 3.

Medical Department of the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. Session begins March 1, and closes July 1.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS—EXTINCT AND EXISTING—THE DIPLOMAS OF WHICH ARE NOT RECOGNIZED.

Diplomas of the following named institutions are not recognized the ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH:

American Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio.
American Health College, Cincinnati, Ohio.
American University, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bellevue Medical College of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Buffalo, New York.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Milwaukee, Wis.
Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, (late issues).
Edinburg University, Chicago, St. Louis, and elsewhere.
Hygeo-Therapeutic College, Bergen Heights, N. J.
Hygeo-Therapeutic College, New York City.
Joplin Medical College, Joplin, Mo.
Joplin College of Physicians and Surgeons, Joplin, Mo.
Kansas City Hospital College of Medicine, Kansas City, Mo.
Livingston University, Haddonfield, N. J.
Medical Department of the American University of Boston, Boston, Mass.
New England University of Arts and Sciences, Boston, Mass.
New England University of Arts and Sciences, Manchester, N. H.
Penn Medical University, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, Philadelphia, Pa.
Physio-Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Physio-Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, (late issues).
St. Louis Eclectic Medical College, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis Homœopathic Medical College, St. Louis, Mo.
United States Medical College, New York City.

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS.

A.—Summary of Institutions and Students.

I.—Institutions.	Regular.	Homœo.	Eclectic.	Ph-Med.	Misc.	Fraud't.	Totals.
Total No. of Institutions*	154	17	24	3	13	16	227
——— in the United States	139	17	24	3	13	16	212
——— in Canada	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Total No. whose diplomas or licenses have been presented to the Illinois State Board of Health	85	14	12	3	2	10	126
——— in the United States	79	16	12	3	2	10	122
——— in Canada	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Total No. of such institutions recognized by the Illinois State Board of Health prior to the session of 1883–84	83	15	6	3	.....	.....	107
——— in the United States	77	15	6	3	.....	.....	101
——— in Canada	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Total No. heretofore recognized conditionally, all in the United States	.....	.....	4	2	3	.....	9
Total No. of institutions now in existence	103	13	14	2	3	.....	135
——— in the United States	91	13	14	2	3	.....	123
——— in Canada	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Total No. of colleges heretofore exacting an educational requirement as a condition of matriculation	41	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
——— in the United States	30	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
——— in Canada	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Total No. of colleges now exacting an educational requirement as a condition of matriculation	71	11	7	2	1	.....	92
——— in the United States	59	11	7	2	1	.....	80
——— in Canada	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Total No. of colleges heretofore requiring attendance on three or more courses before graduation	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
——— in the United States	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
——— in Canada	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Total No. of colleges now requiring attendance on three or more courses before graduation	28	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
——— in the United States	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
——— in Canada	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12

*This includes four (4) examining and licensing bodies, which do not give instruction; and four (4) schools which do not confer degrees.

Post-graduate and auxiliary institutions and courses (seventeen in number) are not included in the table.

SUMMARY OF INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENTS—*Continued.*

I.—INSTITUTIONS.	Regular.	Homœo	Eclectic.	Ph-Med.	Misc.	Fraud't.	Totals.
Total No. of colleges recommending and providing for, but not requiring three or more courses of lectures before graduation, all in the United States	43	7	2	1	.....	.....	53
Total No. of colleges formerly having chairs of hygiene	32	7	3	.....	.....	.....	42
——— now having chairs of hygiene	48	8	6	2	.....	.....	64
Total No. of colleges formerly having chairs of forensic medicine	49	8	4	.....	.....	.....	61
——— now having chairs of forensic medicine	56	11	9	2	1	.....	79
Total No. of colleges requiring a thesis as a condition of graduation	35	4	6	.....	.....	.....	45
Total No. of colleges for women only	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
——— in the United States	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
——— in Canada	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total No. of colleges for both sexes (United States)	23	7	8	2	.....	.....	40
Total No. of colleges for colored students only (United States)	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
——— for both white and colored students (United States)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

SUMMARY OF INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENTS—*Concluded.*

II.—STUDENTS.	Regular.	Homœo.	Eclectic.	Phy.-Med.	Totals.
Total No. of matriculates—session of 1882-83	11,095	1,204	872	52	13,219
——— in the United States	10,235	1,204	872	52	12,363
——— in Canada	856	.....	.....	.....	856
Total No. of graduates—session of 1882-83	3,660	437	288	23	4,408
——— in the United States	3,496	437	288	23	4,244
——— in Canada	164	.....	.....	.....	164
Percentages of graduates to matriculates	32.8	36.2	33.0	44.2	33.1
——— in the United States	33.9	36.2	33.0	44.2	34.1
——— in Canada	19.1	.....	.....	.....	19.1
Highest percent of graduates—by States—in the U. S	44.4	43.5	58.3	46.1	.....
——— in Canada	23—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowest percent of graduates—by States—in the U. S	12.5	26.8	28.4	33.3	.....
——— in Canada	7.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highest percent of graduates, by individual colleges—U. S	58.0	50.9	58.3	46.1	.....
——— in Canada	23.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowest percent of graduates, by individual colleges—U. S	5.2	27.0	28.2	33.3	.....
——— in Canada	7+	.....	.....	.....	.....

III.—DURATION OF LECTURE TERMS.

SCHOOLS.	WEEKS.																			Totals.
	16	17	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	38	39	
Regular—United States	2	2	2	9	21	8	6	9	1	11	1	3	2	1	1	4	.....	1	1	2	87
——— Canada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11
Homœopathic—U. S	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11
Eclectic—United States	1	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Physio-Medical—U. S	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Miscellaneous—U. S	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Totals	4	2	2	17	26	12	8	12	1	24	1	3	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	2	126

Average duration of Lecture Term, 23½ weeks. 101 Colleges have terms of five months or over. 42 Colleges have terms of six months or over.

B.—Analysis of Colleges and Students.

I.—Colleges—Existing and Extinct—By Schools of Practice.

States.	Status.	Regular.	Homœo.	Eclectic.	Ph-Med.	Misc.	Fraud't.	Totals.
United States	Existing.	91	13	14	2	3	.....	123
	Extinct.	48	4	10	1	10	16	89
Totals	.....	139	17	24	3	13	16	212
Canada	Existing	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
	Extinct.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Totals	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Totals both countries	Existing.	103	13	14	2	3	.....	135
	Extinct.	51	4	8	1	10	16	92
Totals	.....	154	17	22	3	13	16	227

ANALYSIS OF COLLEGES AND STUDENTS—*Continued.*

II.—MATRICULATES AND GRADUATES IN EACH STATE—1877–78 TO 1882–83, INCLUSIVE.

STATES.	Schools.	Classes.	Sessions. 1877–8.	1878–9.	1879–80.	1880–1.	1881–2.	1882–3.	Totals.	Per Cent.
Alabama.	Regular...	Matr's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	47	34+*
		Grad's.....	18	18	20	22	21	16	16	
Arkansas.	Regular...	Matr's.....	.....	.....	22	32	36	32	122	16.4
		Grad's.....	.....	.....	1	10	5	4	20	
California.	Regular...	Matr's.....	65	58	42	120	126	146	557	24.3*
		Grad's.....	37	28	18	25	27	30	165	
	Eclectic....	Matr's	.....	.....	48	31	25	32	136	33 +
		Grad's.....	.....	.....	13	11	10	11	45	
Canada.	Regular...	Matr's.....	351	434	423	535	662	856	3231	19.8
		Grad's.....	64	107	96	103	105	164	639	
Colorado.	Regular...	Matr's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	21	36	27.7
		Grad's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	10	
Connecticut.	Regular...	Matr's.....	58	60	32	26	21	32	229	24.9
		Grad's.....	10	16	12	10	2	7	57	
Dist. of Columbia.	Regular...	Matr's.....	119	123	141	168	173	193	917	19.5
		Grad's.....	19	27	34	23	31	45	179	
Georgia.	Regular...	Matr's.....	88	125	165	198	261	230	1067	32.4*
		Grad's.....	23	34	51	69	116	76	369	
	Eclectic....	Matr's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	67	148	28.3*
		Grad's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	18	42	
Illinois.	Regular...	Matr's.....	564	555	705	788	821	923	4356	30.3
		Grad's.....	185	164	195	234	247	295	1320	
	Homœo....	Matr's.....	272	307	291	282	392	422	1966	39.1
		Grad's.....	119	98	107	125	146	174	769	
	Eclectic....	Matr's.....	139	106	123	127	113	147	755	36 +
		Grad's.....	65	29	37	51	38	52	272	
Indiana.	Regular...	Matr's.....	37	179	249	286	251	227	1229	39 +
		Grad's.....	21	80	77	106	95	101	480	
	Ph-Med...	Matr's.....	19	15	15	20	24	26	119	45.3
		Grad's.....	8	7	8	10	10	11	54	
	Eclectic....	Matr's.....	.....	.....	.....	27	19	24	70	42.8
		Grad's.....	.....	.....	.....	12	11	7	30	

* Returns imperfect; percentages computed only for the years in which complete returns have been received.

Analysis of Colleges and Students—*Continued.*

States.	Schools.	Classes.	Sessions. 1877–8.	1878–9.	1879–80.	1880–1.	1881–2.	1882–3.	Totals.	Per Cent.
Iowa.	Regular...	Matr's.....	82	92	126	415	424	292	1632	33.7*
		Grad's.....	19	15	22	152	172	89	550	
	Homœo....	Matr's.....	18	32	47	60	46	44	247	22.6
		Grad's.....	1	3	9	16	15	12	56	
	Eclectic ...	Matr's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	38	63	23 8
		Grad's	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	15	
Kentucky.	Regular...	Matr's.....	413	433	604	513	513	672	3148	40.0
		Grad's.....	158	169	232	228	241	231	1259	
Louisiana.	Regular...	Matr's.....	.....	.....	.....	204	220	212	636	26.7
		Grad's.....	.....	.....	.....	41	56	73	170	
Maine.	Regular...	Matr's.....	94	99	105	115	104	94	611	26.8
		Grad's.....	25	31	22	30	28	28	164	
	Eclectic ...	Matr's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	38	61	27.8
		Grad's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	14	17	
Maryland.	Regular...	Matr's.....	165	211	336	328	392	392	1824	38.4
		Grad's.....	65	80	110	143	175	129	702	
Massachusetts.	Regular...	Matr's.....	73	99	96	118	282	263	906	28.2
		Grad's.....	47	70	45	67	88	84	394	
	Homœo....	Matr's.....	169	149	127	110	110	109	774	25.5
		Grad's.....	43	35	35	26	29	30	198	
Michigan.	Regular...	Matr's.....	296	329	468	380	500	479	2452	28.4
		Grad's.....	98	104	118	127	121	158	726	
	Homœo....	Matr's	73	63	70	88	71	57	422	28.4
		Grad's.....	22	25	18	23	15	17	120	
Minnesota.	Regular...	Matr's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	58	83	10.8
		Grad's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9	
Missouri.	Regular...	Matr's.....	473	462	569	604	628	598	3334	36.5
		Grad's.....	161	159	192	226	250	230	1218	
	Homœo....	Matr's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	41	26.8
		Grad's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	
	Eclectic ...	Matr's.....	120	66	95	66	118	114	579	44.2*
		Grad's.....	78	36	42	22	40	38	256	
Nebraska.	Regular...	Matr's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	30	63	27.0
		Grad's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	17	

* Returns imperfect; percentages computed only for the years in which complete returns have been received.

ANALYSIS OF COLLEGES AND STUDENTS—*Continued.*

STATES.	Schools.	Classes.	Sessions. 1877–8.	1878–9.	1879–80.	1880–1.	1881–2.	1882–3.	Totals.	Per Cent.
New Hampshire.	Regular...	Matr's.....	87	88	80	78	91	76	500	35.8
		Grad's.....	30	23	26	29	43	28	179	
New York.	Regular...	Matr's.....	1732	1933	2142	2209	2197	2146	12359	31.1
		Grad's.....	539	601	629	642	792	646	3849	
	Homœo....	Matr's.....	152	152	157	199	187	187	1034	26.8
		Grad's.....	38	40	40	59	46	55	278	
	Eclectic....	Matr's.....	107	138	172	249	270	224	1160	25.3
		Grad's.....	26	24	32	64	86	62	294	
North Carolina.	Regular...	Matr's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....
Ohio.	Regular...	Matr's.....	779	401	910	566	933	924	4513	36.9
		Grad's.....	285	166	310	197	390	319	1667	
	Homœo....	Matr's.....	106	108	130	219	208	197	968	30.2*
		Grad's.....	74	54	47	67	60	86	388	
	Eclectic....	Matr's.....	267	209	243	316	272	225	1532	34.1
		Grad's.....	121	74	50	114	100	64	523	
	Ph-Med...	Matr's.....	37	33	35	34	36	26	201	33.8
		Grad's.....	14	7	12	11	12	12	68	
Oregon.	Regular...	Matr's.....	25	32	27	31	29	28	172	30.8
		Grad's.....	7	8	6	13	9	10	53	
Pennsylvania.	Regular...	Matr's.....	1103	1059	1095	1153	1135	1088	6633	31.4
		Grad's.....	347	307	325	340	391	376	2086	
	Homœo....	Matr's.....	161	162	192	208	148	147	1018	37.3
		Grad's.....	52	61	75	83	57	52	380	
South Carolina.	Regular...	Matr's.....	60	71	74	77	56	61	399	29.5
		Grad's.....	17	20	23	21	19	18	118	
Tennessee.	Regular...	Matr's.....	134	140	448	158	589	504	2013	43.2
		Grad's.....	3	8	201	67	298	211	778	
Vermont.	Regular...	Matr's.....	108	140	143	171	190	151	903	33.8
		Grad's.....	33	49	53	50	85	36	306	
Virginia.	Regular...	Matr's.....	.....	.....	.....	57	34	117	208	24.0*
		Grad's.....	17	21	12	13	25	25	113	

*Returns imperfect; percentages computed only for the years in which complete returns have been received.

Analysis of Colleges and Students—*Continued.*

III.—Matriculates and Graduates in each State, Session of 1882–83.

States.	Students.	Regular.	Homœo.	Eclectic.	Ph.-M.	Totals.
United States.	Matriculates	10235	1204	872	52	12363
	Graduates	3496	437	288	23	4244
	Percent	33.2	36.2	33.0	44.2	34.3
Canada.	Matriculates	856	.....	.....	.....	856
	Graduates	164	.....	.....	.....	164
	Percent	19.1	.....	.....	.....	19.1
Totals both countries.	Matriculates	11091	1204	872	52	13291
	Graduates	3660	437	288	23	4408
	Percent	32.8	36.2	33.0	44.2	33.3
Alabama.	Matriculates	47	.....	.....	.....	47
	Graduates	16	.....	.....	.....	16
	Percent	34+	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.	Matriculates	32	.....	.....	.....	32
	Graduates	4	.....	.....	.....	4
	Percent	12.5	.....	.....	.....	12.5
California.	Matriculates	146	.....	32	.....	178
	Graduates	30	.....	11	.....	41
	Percent	20.5	.....	34.3	.....	23+
Colorado.	Matriculates	21	.....	.....	.....	21
	Graduates	5	.....	.....	.....	5
	Percent	23.8	.....	.....	.....	23.8
Connecticut.	Matriculates	32	.....	.....	.....	32
	Graduates	7	.....	.....	.....	7
	Percent	21.8	.....	.....	.....	21.8
District of Columbia.	Matriculates	193	.....	.....	.....	193
	Graduates	45	.....	.....	.....	45
	Percent	23.3	.....	.....	.....	23.3
Georgia.	Matriculates	230	.....	67	.....	297
	Graduates	76	.....	18	.....	94
	Percent	33+	.....	27—	.....	31.6
Illinois.	Matriculates	923	422	147	.....	1492
	Graduates	295	174	52	.....	521
	Percent	31.9	41.2	35.3	.....	34.8
Indiana.	Matriculates	227	.....	24	26	277
	Graduates	101	.....	7	11	119
	Percent	44.4	.....	29.1	42.3	32.8
Iowa.	Matriculates	292	44	38	.....	334
	Graduates	89	12	8	.....	109
	Percent	30.4	27.2	42.1	.....	32.6

ANALYSIS OF COLLEGES AND STUDENTS—*Continued.*

STATES.	Students.	Regular.	Homœo.	Eclectic.	Ph-Med.	Totals.
Kentucky.	Matriculates	672	.....	.....	.....	**672**
	Graduates	231	.....	.....	.....	**231**
	Percent	34.3	.....	.....	.....	**34.3**
Louisiana.	Matriculates	212	.....	.....	.....	212
	Graduates	73	.....	.....	.....	73
	Percent	34.4	.....	.....	.....	34.4
Maine.	Matriculates	94	.....	38	.....	132
	Graduates	28	.....	14	.....	42
	Percent	29.7	.....	36.8	.....	31.9
Maryland.	Matriculates	392	.....	.....	.....	392
	Graduates	129	.....	.....	.....	129
	Percent	32.8	.....	.....	.....	32.8
Massachusetts.	Matriculates	263	109	.....	.....	372
	Graduates	84	30	.....	.....	114
	Percent	31.9	27.5	.....	.....	30.6
Michigan.	Matriculates	479	57	.....	.....	536
	Graduates	158	17	.....	.....	175
	Percent	32.9	29.8	.....	.....	31.5
Missouri.	Matriculates	598	41	114	.....	753
	Graduates	230	11	38	.....	279
	Percent	38.4	26.8	33.3	.....	37+
Nebraska.	Matriculates	30	.....	.....	.....	30
	Graduates	9	.....	.....	.....	9
	Percent	30.0	.....	.....	.....	30.0
New Hampshire.	Matriculates	76	.....	.....	.....	76
	Graduates	28	.....	.....	.....	28
	Percent	36.8	.....	.....	.....	36.8
New York.	Matriculates	2146	187	224	.....	2525
	Graduates	646	55	62	.....	763
	Percent	30.1	29.4	27.7	.....	29.8
North Carolina.	Matriculates	11	.....	.....	.....	11
	Graduates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.	Matriculates	924	197	225	26	1372
	Graduates	319	86	64	12	481
	Percent	34.5	43.5	28.4	46.1	35+
Oregon.	Matriculates	28	.....	.....	.....	28
	Graduates	10	.....	.....	.....	10
	Percent	35.7	.....	.....	.....	35.7
Pennsylvania.	Matriculates	1088	147	.....	.....	1235
	Graduates	376	52	.....	.....	428
	Percent	34.5	35.3	.....	.....	**34.6**

Analysis of Colleges and Students—*Concluded.*

States.	Students.	Regular.	Homœo.	Eclectic.	Ph.-Med.	Totals.
South Carolina.	Matriculates	61	.....	.....	.....	61
	Graduates	18	.....	.....	.....	18
	Percent	29.5	.....	.....	.....	29.5
Tennessee.	Matriculates	504	.....	.....	.....	504
	Graduates	211	.....	.....	.....	211
	Percent	41.8	.....	.....	.....	41.8
Vermont.	Matriculates	151	.....	.....	.....	151
	Graduates	36	.....	.....	.....	36
	Percent	23.8	.....	.....	.....	23.8
Virginia.	Matriculates	117	.....	.....	.....	117
	Graduates	25	.....	.....	.....	25
	Percent	21.3	.....	.....	.....	21.3

Geographical Distribution of Physicians and Students.

Distribution of Physicians and Students by States, and their Proportion to Population.

States.	Population*.	Physicians.		Students—Session of 1882–83.					
		Total Number.*	Prop. to pop. One to—	Total Number.	Prop. to pop. One to—	Regular.	Homœopathic.	Eclectic.	Physio-Medical.
Alabama	1,262,505	1,552	813	178	7,081	170	1	7	.....
Arizona	40,440	71	570	3	13,480	1	1	1	.....
Arkansas	802,525	1,892	424	125	6,420	118	2	5	.....
California	864,694	1,851	467	196	4,411	160	7	29	.....
Canada	4,099,807	3,487	1,112	1,022	4,010	997	16	9	.....
Colorado	191,327	570	341	50	5,826	44	4	2	.....
Connecticut	537,554	952	575	160	3,359	121	26	13	.....
Dakota	135,177	212	642	23	5,877	15	4	4	.....
Delaware	146,608	217	675	28	5,236	22	6	.....	.....
District of Columbia	177,624	423	419	103	1,724	103	.....	.....	.....
Florida	269,493	374	720	21	12,833	15	.....	6	.....
Georgia	1,542,180	1,995	770	350	4,406	279	1	71	.....
Idaho	32,610	51	640	2	16,305	2	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	3,331,644	5,716	582	840	3,847	598	160	76	7
Indiana	1,978,301	4,993	396	587	3,353	469	28	74	22
Iowa	1,624,615	3,035	535	459	3 539	369	73	16	1
Kansas	996,096	1,964	507	138	7,218	103	16	19	.....
Kentucky	1,648,690	2,985	551	442	3,730	423	12	7	2
Louisiana	939,946	1,033	909	176	5,340	169	1	6	.....
Maine	648,936	969	670	187	3,416	140	23	24	.....
Maryland	934,943	2,845	329	191	4,894	174	14	3	.....
Massachusetts	1,783,085	2,845	623	459	3,884	376	72	11	.....
Michigan	1,639,937	2,924	560	414	3,953	320	67	27	.....
Minnesota	750,473	914	854	148	5,070	110	22	16	.....
Mississippi	1,131,597	1,682	673	128	8,840	122	1	5	.....
Missouri	2,168,380	4,550	476	531	4,064	505	34	42	1
Montana	39,159	77	508	5	7,831	2	.....	3	.....

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION—*Concluded.*

STATES.	Population.*	PHYSICIANS.		STUDENTS—SESSION OF 1882–83.					
		Total Number.*	Prop. to Pop. One to—	Total Number.	Prop. to Pop. One to—	Regular.	Homœopathic.	Eclectic.	Physio-Medical.
Nebraska	452,402	878	521	72	6,283	64	9	9	.....
Nevada	62,266	134	464	2	31,133	1	.....	1	.....
New Hampshire	346,991	610	567	105	3,304	85	8	7	.....
New Jersey	1,131,116	1,595	709	249	4,542	205	32	12	.....
New Mexico	119,565	80	1,494	13	9,166	4	10	.....	.....
New York	5,082,871	9,272	548	1,575	3,220	1,258	186	131	.....
North Carolina	1,399,750	1,360	1,029	181	7,733	174	.....	2	.....
Ohio	3,198,062	6,393	502	897	3,565	753	111	43	18
Oregon	174,678	495	353	55	3,177	50	3	1	.....
Pennsylvania	4,282,891	7,042	608	1,085	3,947	944	125	16	1
Rhode Island	276,531	396	698	61	4,533	52	7	2	.....
South Carolina	995,577	919	1,084	127	7,839	122	.....	4	1
Tennessee	1,542,359	2,688	574	292	5,282	282	2	8	.....
Texas	1,592,574	3,003	530	269	5,920	252	4	12	.....
Utah	143,963	139	1,035	11	13,087	11	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	332,286	659	904	107	3,105	87	12	8	.....
Virginia	1,512,565	1,898	706	229	6,164	224	4	2	.....
Washington Territory	75,120	152	494	13	5,778	8	4	1	.....
West Virginia	618,457	939	658	138	4,409	130	2	4	2
Wisconsin	1,315,947	1,549	849	276	4,766	196	64	16	.....
Wyoming	20,789	30	693	1	20,789	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals—U. S. only	50,291,939	86,923	.....	†11,791	.....	9,831	1,173	756	56
Average proportions, U. S.	.....	.....	578	.....	4,265	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Figures of population and numbers of physicians are those given in the United States Census of 1880, where not otherwise specified in the text—which see.

† This does not include 155 regular, 10 homœopathic, and 4 eclectic students, from foreign countries—who swell the total of students in attendance in the United States, session of 1882–83, to 11,995, and of whom the places of residence are given in the announcements.

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